

CLARIFICATION NOTE

– Version 1.0

Issue Date: 12.09.2023 (added questions Nr. 1 to 11)

Tender No: RFP/SEC/12/2023

Subject: Invitation to Bid Nr. SEC/12/2023 for Samin removal and disposal from the Kyrgyz Republic

In regards to the issued RFP/SEC/12/2023 for Samin removal and disposal from the Kyrgyz Republic, the OSCE would like to provide the following clarifications in regards to the raised clarification questions by participating suppliers:

Nr.	Type	References	Question	Answer
1	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 2, Section 2.2, Paragraph 3 (page 2)	<i>Bidder's representative asked whether is the definitely must to dispose the materials in Europe, or China can be considered as well?</i>	No, under this specific project China is not considered/allowed as a location for Samin disposal.
2	Administrative		<i>Is it the last project on disposal of such rocket fuel components or there are other projects are expected in the near future?</i>	This is the latest active project in which the OSCE assists its national counterparts in the removal and disposal of hazardous materials. There is one potential project in Armenia of a similar nature and terms of reference, but it is currently on hold and it is unclear when it will be resumed.



Nr.	Type	References	Question	Answer
3	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 1, Section 1.2, (page 1)	<i>Who is the owner of Samin?</i>	The Ministry of Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic is the owner of Samin.
4	Administrative	Terms of Reference – Article 2, Section 2.2, (page 2)	<i>Can the interested bidders receive the draft template of the Tripartite Agreement between MOD, OSCE and Contractor?</i>	Yes. The draft agreement template is attached and posted on OSCE and UN GM websites where the RFP was published.
5	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 4, Section 4.1 Attachment 3 (page 7)	<i>What are the relationships between the owner of Samin and Russia, i.e. can we freely land on the airport in the Kyrgyz Republic without any difficulties of getting any type of permission</i>	The Ministry of Defense of the Kyrgyz Republic is independent from Russian Federation, and the Contractor's aircraft can land at the international airport "Manas" near Bishkek according to the Kyrgyz national air flight regulations.
6	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 4, Section 4.1 Attachment 2 (page 5-6)	<i>The Samin content is still pure?</i>	Samín under this project was tested by the official respective state authorities. In October 2021, the MoD took the samples of Samín, tested, verified that it is a pure Samín without any additives, and then the tanks were locked up and sealed.
7	Administrative		<i>What are the requirements/regulations for our experts to enter into the site / military unit?</i>	To enter MoD site/military unit contractor's staff will need passports.



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8	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 2, Section 2.2, (page 2)	<i>Additional information about the project's schedule of disposal activities.</i>	The Project's activities run until December 2024 and according to the ToR the disposal activities need to be done by 30 June. However, if you have an agreement with a disposal facility about disposal in July or August, then the OSCE is flexible to wait. The most important is to carry out the loading and removal operation in the spring, not later than May.
9	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 1, Section 1.4, (page 1)	<i>You have recommended UN 1992 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S, but on the MSDS is provided is UN 1296 - TRIETHYLAMINE. For Transportation we need correct MSDS and appropriate UN number, so please provide me which one is correct.</i>	There is no mistakes regarding to UN numbers. The Samin is a mixture of TEA and xylidine therefore I referred both numbers 1296 TEA and 156 xylidine. The UN 1992 is a general code for all flammable toxic liquids: - A liquid having a flash point of = 60.5° C (141° F); - Any material in a liquid phase with a flash point = 37.8° C (100° F) that is intentionally heated and offered for transport or transported at or above its flash point in bulk packaging. Both UN numbers 1992 and 1296 have 3rd class of fire hazards. In addition, UN 1296 has 8th class of corrosiveness. UN 1296 need more attention than 1992
10	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 3 Section 3.2 (page 3)	<i>It is mentioned that future Contractor must have minimum 2 mln Euro insurance, please specify would be enough, if crucial scope of project activities like transport and disposal will have required sum of insurance.</i>	According to the OSCE GCC Article 20 (1) the Contractor shall maintain insurance coverage for the entire duration of the Contract, which in this particular project service includes all the project phases and activities, not just the crucial project activities. 20. INSURANCE 1. For the entire duration of the Contract the Contractor shall maintain insurance coverage, in amounts required by applicable law or in the absence of legal obligations in amounts consistent with industry standards, for, at a minimum: (i) third-party claims for death, bodily injury and loss of or damage to property arising from or in connection with provision of the Deliverables; and (ii) workers' compensation.

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11	Technical	Terms of Reference – Article 2, Section 2.2, Paragraph 4 (page 2)	<i>It is unclear to us if this method would be allowed or not. To deploy a smaller rocket engine, combined with some additional purification technologies for capturing the aluminum oxide, at the site and use the rocket engine as a destruction method.</i>	<p>Unfortunately, there are few points which are leading contrary to the below proposed solution and that is why the proposed solution cannot be accepted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military facility, where a rocket fuel component “Samin” is located in the residential area. No one from local authorities will give permission for such an operation; • The rocket engine also will be a problem. All rocket technology goes under the Export control regime. Shipping the rocket engine from abroad to Kyrgyzstan will require obtaining all necessary licenses (permission), and preparing all supporting documents and it consumes time. To find the rocket engine inside the country will be very problematic; • The military authorities also will not give permission to install a destruction facility inside the storage area, which will include a rocket engine installment and a very sophisticated off-gas treatment system. • During the burning processes of Trimetilamin (TEA) and xylidine toxic gases will be produced which will contain nitrogen oxides and other toxic byproducts. For catching all byproduct gases a very hi-tech filtration system needs to be built. The local agencies and OSCE will be very strict in following all local environmental protection regulations. • At the very early beginning of the obsolete rocket fuel problem, the military command checked many options for destruction. All destruction options were rejected because of potential environmental pollution. This was a reason to ask an international organization (OSCE) to assist in the utilization of obsolete rocket fuel outside the country.