OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine
16 Striletska str., Kyiv, Ukraine 01034

Date: 22 October 2014

Clarification Note # 2

Request for quotation No. PR 340124 - Environmental survey at two former rocket fuel storage areas in Kalynivka, Vinnytsia region, (LOT I) and Tsenzhiv, Ivano-Frankivsk region (LOT II)

In accordance with paragraph 17 of the Instructions to Bidders, the OSCE would like to provide the following clarifications to the RFQ Documents:

Question 1: The procedure in the TOR is: 1) take sample from depth range 25-50 cm; 2) obtain laboratory test result; 3) if this is above the MAC take a repeat sample from depth range 25-50 cm; 3) obtain laboratory test result; 4) if this is above the MAC take additional sample(s) every 50cm. Will it be acceptable to take and store sufficient samples initially, so that additional tests can be carried out if required? Another option would be to use portable equipment for field screening of some compounds, in order to guide sampling decisions.

Answer 1: The OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine doesn't have any objections against the use of portable analysis equipment for field screening. This is not a mandatory requirement in the ToR, as we are seeking to engage a wider spectrum of potential service providers with various instrumental capabilities (those who possess portable analysis capabilities and those who do not). An option of taking a sufficient amount of samples "in one go" is also acceptable, the most important for the success of the assignment is credibility of EIA according to the methodology proposed.

Question 2: The ToR requires a detailed inspection of the Areas on a 10 meter grid to identify potentially contaminated areas for sampling. So it is difficult to predict the number of potentially contaminated locations in each Area now. Meanwhile, Annex 1 and Annex 2 seem to require only 5 sample locations inside the Area boundary and other samples outside the Area, which seem to be set out in a systematic pattern, rather than at point sources within the facility. Which approach should we follow in our sampling and analysis plan? Are we correct in pricing our bid on the quantities set out in Annex 1 and Annex 2?

Answer 2: As specified in the ToR, the survey should focus primarily on examination within the operational Area – the area of storage of the rocket fuel components. Outside its boundaries, only limited number of samples will be taken. The layout given in Annex 2 is given as an example. The supplier of the services will have to prepare a final sampling and analysis plan at the stage of Reconnaissance survey of the Area. The Price quotation shall be provided according to the amounts of indicators provided in Annex 1.

Question 3: The bid form does not ask for itemised unit rates for analyses. What will be the procedure if a greater number of tests are required?

Answer 3: As specified in the Answer to Question 3, the Price quotation shall be provided according to the amounts of indicators provided in Annex 1. Meanwhile, together with the

general Price Schedule, in a separate table please provide the itemized unit prices for each type of analysis provided in Annex 1.

Question 4: The ToR seems to suggest 50 cm will be the maximum sample depth (see Annex 1, for example). However, mobile compounds could penetrate deeper into the soil. One of the requirements is to define the depth of contamination, which may be greater than the 50cm specified. What is the maximum depth of sampling envisaged?

Answer 4: Generally, the bidder shall use instrumental capabilities for sampling at 25-50 cm depths. Meanwhile, if a deep spill of the contaminants within this range of depths is found, the Bidder should also have a capability for sampling at 2 meter depth. The capabilities for sampling at depths above 2 meters are not required.

Question 5: A contamination assessment would normally include monitoring wells to determine groundwater quality, depth and flow direction. But such monitoring wells are not included in the ToR. However, the shallow depths of sampling are unlikely to intercept groundwater. Please can you comment on if and how we should address groundwater contamination.

Answer 5: The separate underground water sampling, such as wells drilling, is not foreseen by the assignment. However, if your company is capable to provide an impact assessment for ground waters as well within the range of the number of samples and analyses required by the ToR, it will be a plus for the methodology used. For the OSCE PCU, the most critical indicator is feasibility and credibility of EIA as per the proposed methodology.

Question 6: In terms of the diagrams on pages 11 of the ToRs, are all of sampling points for soil testing located in non-paved areas, or will we have to sample through concrete?

Answer 6: All the areas are non-paved, there is no need for concrete penetrations.

Question 7: To conduct the sampling required, will we need to enter any of the buildings on site?

Answer 7: There will be no need for entering any building at the sites during the sampling

The clarification should be obligatory taken into consideration for the preparation of the Quotation.

Sincerely,

Olga Jukova,
Chief of Fund Administration,
OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine