

**ICB: SEIDP/ICB/1.11/2017**  
**Solar and Wind Resource Measurement Campaign in the Pacific Islands**  
**Sustainable Energy Industry Development Project (P152653)**

**Clarification # 5:**

**Question 1**

Ref Section VIII - Annex A: the equipment for the solar measurement specification proposes the Tier 1 and Tier 2 option whereas the Tier 2 option would be for remote or extreme weather locations.

Therefore please clarify whether this is subject to discussion of the bidder which option we might choose or is the Tier 1 option the preferred one. As you know the prices for Tier 1 are far higher than for a Tier 2 option which means that the bid will be also higher. This is essential to us since the Employer will award the contract to the Bidder whose bid has been determined to be substantially responsive to the bidding documents and who has offered the lowest evaluated Bid price.

**Answer 1**

Tier 1 stations should be assumed for all sites, but there should be quotations provided for Tier 2 stations that would not be part of the Service Provider's bid price. If one or more of the sites necessitates a Tier 2 station, then the Employer would be able to 'downgrade', and the quoted cost for Tier 2 would replace the cost for Tier 1, thereby resulting in a cost saving.

Bidders must quote on a combination of 6 x Tier 1 stations and 3 x Tier 2 stations.

**Question 2**

From the bid document, after the site selection visit a recommendation should be made in the Site Selection Report regarding whether Tier 1 or Tier 2 solar measurement stations should be installed. Therefore the types of solar measurement stations will only be finalised after approval of the Site Selection Report.

Due to the above, the Milestones and Due Dates on page 58 does not allow for enough time after site selection report approval and commissioning. After site selection report is approved the equipment still needs to be ordered, shipped and customs cleared, and only

then can installation and commissioning of all 8 solar and 4 wind stations occur. We suggest 3 months from approval of site selection report until commissioning.

## Answer 2

Please refer to Amendment No.3

## Question 3

Section IV. General Conditions of Contract, Point 2.4. "For wind, to reduce the permitting, land and cost challenges associated with installing conventional wind measurement masts (lattice and tilt-up), this assignment shall utilize LIDAR devices to obtain high quality wind measurements. As a result of the reliance on LIDAR for the primary wind measurements, all solar measuring stations shall include enhanced wind measurement equipment to provide additional, non-LIDAR wind measurements at a lower level." indicates to avoid conventional wind measurement masts (lattice and tilt-up), whereas in Section VIII. Activity Schedule Annex B: "Wind Measurement Specifications" the measurements shall be fully compliant to "International Standard. IEC 61400-12-1. Latest edition." With the view on remote sensing (RSD) wind measurements, IEC 61400-12-1:2017 Ed.2 gives methods for power performance testing but does not include a methodology for wind resource assessment measurement campaigns. Within the application of RSD for wind resource assessment measurement campaigns there is no common expert agreement if and how a short met mast during the measurement at application must be present, as prescribed for the application of RSD for power performance testing to assure consistency, accuracy and traceability during the measurement. IEC 61400-12-1:2017 Ed.2 prescribes that at power performance testing with RSD a short met mast (reaching lower blade tip) must be present as a sanity check. For example, for a lower blade tip height of 50m (which would be a hub height of about 100m) the use of a monitoring meteorological mast (conventional wind measurement mast) of at least 40m is required.

Question: Has the bidder to obey fully to the IEC 61400-12-1:2017 Ed.2 in this respect? This would require the installation of a short met mast of at least 40m together with the lidar measurements to assure traceable and high quality RSD wind measurements up to 200m, according to IEC 61400-12-1:2017 Ed.2?

## Answer 3

For wind measurement the 10m met mast used for the adjacent solar measurement station will suffice to provide a sanity check on the wind speed and direction data from the LIDAR. Likewise, the barometric pressure and humidity readings from the mast for the solar station can be used for this purpose.

#### Question 4

Under Section I ("Instructions to Bidders"), 5.6 ("Qualification of the Bidder"), the following language is stated:

"Subcontractors' experience and resources will not be taken into account in determining the Bidder's compliance with the qualifying criteria, unless otherwise stated in the BDS." We request that this requirement be waived.

Answer 4

This requirement will not be amended or waived.

#### Question 5

We understand that the lead partner shall meet 40% of the minimum qualifications criteria. Shall the lead partner have a similar project in an island? or this can be met by one of the other partners?

Answer 5

The requirement is:

*Installed, commissioned and collected data from meteorological monitoring stations from at least 5 different locations and at least 1 of those locations must be in the Pacific region or a similar location in a developing country.*

If the lead partner has Installed, commissioned and collected data from meteorological monitoring stations from 4 different locations can be considered more than 40%. The other partner can have the rest of the experience.

#### Question 6

What **Incoterms** will be used for importing and exporting solar and wind measurement equipment?

Answer 6

The Service provider is in charge to import and export the goods in the way they think is the most appropriate (incoterms included), it is important to recall that the SP will have USD 250,000 for taxes and other unknown costs (unknown due to the number of countries involved).

**Question 7**

Which party will be responsible to clear the customs for importation and exportation?

**Answer 7**

The Service Provider is responsible for such matters.