



# INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY – OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT SERVICES

**Title of Procurement Action:** Equipment for Testing Concrete Frost Resistance for Ukraine

**Reference Number:** RFQ No. 642848 - AMS

**RFQ Date of Issue:** 2024-10-11

**Bid Closing Date:** 2024-11-30 at 17:00 hours (CET)

**Preliminary Comments:** *In accordance with the Special Instructions to Bidders in relation to this Solicitation, any Request for Clarifications must be addressed by email, in writing only to the responsible Contracting Officer, at least one (1) week before the Closing Date and Time to allow for proper consideration. It should further be noted that the IAEA will: (i) respond in writing, provided the clarification is requested prior to the deadline for clarification, (ii) forward its response to all potential Bidders, (iii) include in the response a description of the query without identifying its source. The query received to date and IAEA's response are as follows:*

## CLARIFICATION #1

No.	BIDDERS QUERIES	IAEA'S RESPONSE
1	<p>We have checked the technical specifications, and we would like to know more about the point - Ukrainian testing standard: DSTU (Derzhavnyi Standart Ukrayiny) B V.2.7-49-96 Methods for Testing Concrete Durability. Freeze-Thaw Resistance. Could you please share the standard with us to check if our device complies or not?</p>	<p>DSTU (Derzhavnyi Standart Ukrayiny) B V.2.7-49-96 Concrete. Methods for Determination of Frost Resistance</p> <p>Please find attached a translated version of the standard.</p>

**CLARIFICATION #1**

No.	BIDDERS QUERIES	IAEA'S RESPONSE
2	<p><b>The temperature range of our cabinet is -30°C to +65°C., Please confirm if our temperature range is ok?</b></p>	<p>DSTU B V.2.7- 48 The freezing cabinet ensures reaching and maintenance of temperature up to minus (18+2) degrees of Celsius.            To determine frost resistance according to DSTU B V.2.7-48-96 Basic (first) method, it is necessary:            a) for freezing, to maintain minus (18±2) °C, medium is air;            b) for thawing, maintain plus (18±2) °C, medium is water.            Note: it must be possible to have the temperature of minus 16 °C in the cabinet when the freezing time period starts to be counted.</p>
3	<p><b>One of the potential manufacturers has different configurations depending on your requirement of the testing specimen, for example 10pcs or 16pcs or 28pcs concrete specimen with size of 100*100*400mm. Can you please let me know which configuration you would require?</b></p>	<p>The specimens are taken into the freezer in the following way: the distance between the specimens, the walls of the containers and the shelves above should be at least 50 mm. The number of specimens in the batch is 12 pcs. The dimensions of the specimens are 100x100x100 mm. 2-3 batches are tested simultaneously.            Taking into account the above size and distances between the specimens and the fact that instead of the potential manufacturer's specimen of 100x100x400 mm it would be possible to place two specimens of 100x100x100 mm, it can be assumed that the cabinet for 16 pcs. of "your" specimens with dimensions of 100*100*400 mm will be suitable for three batches of 12 specimens with dimensions of 100x100x100 mm.</p>

**CLARIFICATION #1**

No.	BIDDERS QUERIES	IAEA'S RESPONSE
4	<p>We are developing, producing and selling similar devices as requested, but our systems don't fulfil the mentioned Ukrainian testing standard for 100%:</p> <p>DSTU (Derzhavnyi Standart Ukrayiny) B V.2.7- 49-96 Methods for Testing Concrete Durability. Freeze-Thaw Resistance.</p> <p>Our machines are following, beneath other, the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CEN/TS 12390-9:2006 (former prEN 12390-9 ) Testing hardened concrete - Freeze-thaw resistance</b></li> <li>• <b>EN 1338 Concrete paving blocks - Requirements and test methods; German version EN 1338:2003</b></li> <li>• <b>EN 1340 Concrete kerb units - Requirements and test methods</b></li> <li>• <b>CEN/TR 15177:2006 Testing the freeze-thaw resistance of concrete. Internal structural damage</b></li> </ul> <p>We are developing and producing such machines since 1995.</p> <p>So please inform us, if the Ukrainian standard is absolute mandatory, or if more modern international test methods are allowed an alternative.</p>	<p>Without understanding in detail how the equipment deviates from the Ukrainian standard it is difficult for me to advise whether it is satisfactory. However, as the equipment has been used for similar purposes (shown in the query) I suggest that it is likely to be suitable and suggest the vendor submits their bid.</p>