### Questions and Answers No. 2

**Issued on April 8, 2013**

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| **Q1** | In reference to: RFP 3.4.2 Light Lost Factor are to be 0.72 without boulevard trees and 0.56 with boulevard trees for all laneway, roadway and intersection photometric calculations:  
A. are we to provide BOTH Light Loss Factors to ALL drawings?  
B. If so, where in the Photometric Calculation Summary excel spreadsheet do we enter the data? |
| **A1** | A. LLF=0.72 for laneways & intersection which do not have trees. Provide both Light Loss Factors for other calculations.  
B. Either add a line in the spreadsheet or enter both values in the spreadsheet indicated the associated LLF |
| **Q2** | DWG # M628 and # M629 (Laneway):  
A. What type of calculation points are we to use for Laneway? Illuminance or luminance?  
B. What are the Foot-candle/Lux requirements?  
C. Which direction is the laneway lighting to be calculated? If we only need to calculate illuminance in the laneway, than we don’t need to know this, however, if it is required to show Luminance, then we need to know if laneways are considered one or 2 lanes. If it is just one lane, and we need to calculate Luminance, we need to know the direction of traffic that has to be used for the calculations. |
| **A2** | A. Table 3 (Luminance) on mid-block and table 2 (Illuminance) on intersecting lanes as local low (refer to RP-8 Design Parameters matrix listed on the AutoCad drawing) at 1m x 1m matrix;  
B. as per RP-8 Local low;  
C. Laneways both in the downtown & residential areas are 2 way traffic. |
| **Q3** | Intersections: It is our understanding that we need to provide illuminance method of calculations for intersections only and NOT luminance, please clarify. |
| **A3** | All intersections must be calculated in illuminance as per table 9 (major/major/high). |
| Q4 | Residential Streets: Dwg # M668 and M669  
   | A. How many lanes are on these streets?  
   | B. What are the lane widths?  
   | A4 | Dwg # M668 and M669: drawing scale (1:250):  
   | A. There are a total of 4 lanes;  
   | B. About 9 ft. The drawings are to scale. See drawing for exact dimensions.  
| Q5 | Arterial Street: Dwg # 877, are we to include the 16th street calculation zone?  
   | A5 | Yes, Dwg # 877: drawing scale (1:250).  
| Q6 | Arterial Street: In Photometric Calculation Summary excel spreadsheet, item listed #9- Knight Street: there is no pdf, CAD or AGi file for this area.  
   | A6 | No photometric calculation required. This item should have been deleted from the spreadsheet.  
| Q7 | Part B 2.15 Submit valid proof of WorkSafe BC registration—if our company is not located in BC, does this apply? Would it apply to a transport carrier delivering to the City of Vancouver?  
   | A7 | An Out of Province vendor supplies and delivers goods to BC may not need WorkSafeBC registration, however, the maintenance/product warranty may require WorkSafeBC registration. WorkSafeBC has its policies dealing with Out of Province firms. Proponents should contact WorkSafe BC office to determine registration requirements based on the situation and circumstances. If WorkSafeBC registration is not required, proponents should obtain a letter from WorkSafeBC stating what their registration requirements are and attach to the Proposal.  
| Q8 | We have been running the intersection calculations and it reads in the RFP that the City wants all the fixtures for all the intersections to be the same wattage. This will not be possible without over lighting several of the intersections as the intersections are all different sizes and have different elements such as shape and number of light fixture poles. Please clarify if the City must have all intersections with the same wattage LED luminaire.  
   | A8 | Each individual intersection shall be of the same LED wattage, drive current and colour temperature using table 9 as “ major/major high “. The existing pole locations shall be used to provide the lighting calculations. No additional poles or arms will be added.  
| Q9 | Part B 3.4.2 Appendix 1 Calculations required with LLF 0.72 without trees and 0.56 with trees. Typically, LLF for LED is determined by a point in time (i.e. 20 years x 12/hours night x 365 days=87,600 hours), average ambient night time temperature and dirt depreciation. We are concerned that using such a high LLF of 0.72 will reduce the energy savings. Please confirm.  
   | A9 | Confirmed that LLF of 0.72 to be used without trees and 0.56 to be used with trees  
| Q10 | Schedule E Maintained Photopic Output ---please advise at what point in time should this be determined.  
   | A10 | Proponents are required to provide as per “ manufacturer’s LED luminaire rated service life “