

**RETURN BIDS TO:**  
**RETOURNER LES SOUMISSIONS À:**  
**Bid Receiving - PWGSC / Réception des soumissions**  
**- TPSGC**  
**1550 D'Estimauville Avenue**  
**1550, Avenue d'Estimauville**  
**Québec**  
**Québec**  
**G1J 0C7**  
**FAX pour soumissions: (418) 648-2209**

**SOLICITATION AMENDMENT**  
**MODIFICATION DE L'INVITATION**

The referenced document is hereby revised; unless otherwise indicated, all other terms and conditions of the Solicitation remain the same.

Ce document est par la présente révisé; sauf indication contraire, les modalités de l'invitation demeurent les mêmes.

**Comments - Commentaires**

**Vendor/Firm Name and Address**  
**Raison sociale et adresse du**  
**fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur**

**Issuing Office - Bureau de distribution**  
TPSGC/PWGSC  
BFC Bagotville, CP 380  
CFB Bagotville, PO Box 380  
Bâtiment 62, local 112  
Building 62, Room 112  
Alouette  
Québec  
G0V1A0

<b>Title - Sujet</b> Inverted Confocal Microscope	
<b>Solicitation No. - N° de l'invitation</b> 23125-160124/A	<b>Amendment No. - N° modif.</b> 001
<b>Client Reference No. - N° de référence du client</b> 23125-160124	<b>Date</b> 2015-08-20
<b>GETS Reference No. - N° de référence de SEAG</b> PW-\$BAL-001-16498	
<b>File No. - N° de dossier</b> BAP-5-38062 (001)	<b>CCC No./N° CCC - FMS No./N° VME</b>
<b>Solicitation Closes - L'invitation prend fin</b> <b>at - à 02:00 PM</b> <b>on - le 2015-08-26</b>	<b>Time Zone</b> <b>Fuseau horaire</b> Heure Avancée de l'Est HAE
<b>F.O.B. - F.A.B.</b> <b>Plant-Usine:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Destination:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Other-Autre:</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Address Enquiries to: - Adresser toutes questions à:</b> Tremblay, Marial	<b>Buyer Id - Id de l'acheteur</b> bal001
<b>Telephone No. - N° de téléphone</b> (418) 677-4000 (4159)	<b>FAX No. - N° de FAX</b> ( ) -
<b>Destination - of Goods, Services, and Construction:</b> <b>Destination - des biens, services et construction:</b>  Ressources naturelles Canada / Natural Resources Canada  Centre de foresterie des Laurentides Laurentian Forestry Centre (LFC) 1055 rue du P.E.P.S. Québec (Québec) G1V 4C7	

**Instructions: See Herein**

**Instructions: Voir aux présentes**

<b>Delivery Required - Livraison exigée</b>	<b>Delivery Offered - Livraison proposée</b>
<b>Vendor/Firm Name and Address</b> <b>Raison sociale et adresse du fournisseur/de l'entrepreneur</b>          <b>Telephone No. - N° de téléphone</b> <b>Facsimile No. - N° de télécopieur</b>	
<b>Name and title of person authorized to sign on behalf of Vendor/Firm</b> <b>(type or print)</b> <b>Nom et titre de la personne autorisée à signer au nom du fournisseur/</b> <b>de l'entrepreneur (taper ou écrire en caractères d'imprimerie)</b>          <b>Signature</b>          <b>Date</b>	

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### Enquiries - Bid Solicitation - Clause # 2.3

To ensure consistency and quality of information provided to bidders, significant enquiries received and the replies to such enquiries will be provided simultaneously to bidders to which the bid solicitation has been sent, without revealing the sources of the enquiries.

Here are the questions which we have received until now:

Question 1: What is the main purpose of using the 750 nm laser?

**Answer 1:** With plants, and even more with trees, autofluorescence problems are often serious when one works in fluorescence microscopy. In our case, as our studies deal with tree defense mechanisms where numerous fluorescent molecules (e.g. numerous phenolic compounds) are produced following damage, these problems are compounded to the point that they can at times be unsolvable at the standard wavelengths used. It is well known that autofluorescence is greater for shorter excitation wavelengths than for longer wavelengths, with the latter being less energetic. Even if the signal could be difficult to detect when using the 748 nm laser (far red or near infrared) and that we could be limited in some of our analyses, we know that this detection is possible and in some cases this would probably be the only alternative we would have to confirm, for instance, the presence or absence of the substance (or molecule) studied.

Incidentally, as the 748 nm laser is less energetic, it can penetrate deeper through the sample, an advantage for us as we frequently study thick samples. The lower energy also means less phototoxic damage, extending the time that live cells can be observed.

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**Question 2:** The number of detectors is not an indication of the number of fluorochromes that can be detected at the same time. If our system possessed three detectors but could still image six fluorochromes during the same scan, would our proposition still be considered adequate?

**Answer 2:** It is our understanding that the more channels we have simultaneously, the easier it is to analyze the spectral emission of different fluorochromes (and at times to resolve some autofluorescence problems), particularly when a significant degree of spectral overlap occurs between them. However, if a particular technology is available that allows the same kind of analysis with one less channel, we do not foresee any problems in accepting this solution.

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All other terms and conditions of the solicitation remain the same.