

Stop Comparing Mirrors by Square-Metre Price

The Hidden BOM of a Fitness Mirror Wall

A gym mirror wall can be a simpler project. See how lightweight NanoMirror modules change the work and how to compare the complete installed cost.

For procurement directors, cost managers, CFOs, and general contractors

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DECISION IN ONE LINE

Treat the square-metre price as one input, not the bid total. Normalize every offer to the same accepted area, performance scope, installation responsibility, acceptance test, and warranty remedy.

Executive Summary

Fitting out a gym with mirrors does not have to begin with a complicated glass-handling project. Lightweight, modular NanoMirror systems offer another route. To judge their value, compare the installed and accepted wall, including the work each system needs, simplifies, or removes. A square-metre panel rate alone cannot show that difference.

The right comparison unit is the cost of a fully installed and accepted mirror system per square metre of finished mirrored area. For decisions with meaningful maintenance, replacement, or downtime exposure, buyers should also compare lifecycle cost over a stated study period. This follows the basic lifecycle-cost principle of including relevant costs that differ between alternatives, from acquisition through operation, repair, replacement, and disposal (Kneifel and Webb 2022, 3, 40–41).



A training space planned around a modular mirror wall. AI-generated application concept, not a photograph of an installed project.

Key findings

1. The denominator is part of the commercial offer. Gross wall area, ordered product area, net finished area, and accepted mirrored area are not interchangeable. Yield loss, seams, openings, and spares can change the effective rate before a panel reaches the wall.
2. System architecture can change which tasks are needed. A factory-sized NanoMirror module does not need on-site glass cutting or glass edge finishing. Specify the work the offered system actually requires instead of automatically retaining a conventional glass-installation allowance.
3. Interfaces are where omissions become owner costs. The most common gaps sit between panel and wall, supplier and installer, delivery and unloading, visual quality and acceptance, or material warranty and complete reinstatement.

4. Warranty wording can change the economics after award. A product warranty may offer replacement material or a refund while excluding removal, labor, reinstallation, freight, breakage, or faulty installation. The RFQ must price or assign those obligations before bids are ranked.

RECOMMENDED BUYING RULE

Ask every bidder to return three figures on a common basis: (1) factory product price per ordered m², (2) initial installed cost per accepted m², and (3) lifecycle cost per accepted m² for a named study period. Award on the second or third figure, not the first.

1. Why the Square-Metre Rate Answers the Wrong Question

The product rate answers a narrow question: what does a specified quantity of a specified mirror product cost at a stated commercial point? Procurement needs a broader answer: what will the owner pay to receive an accepted wall, and who pays if it fails?

Two offers can display the same rate and produce different project totals. One may divide by gross wall area even though openings are not mirrored; another may divide by ordered sheet area, including yield loss and spares. One may stop at the factory gate; another may include delivery, access equipment, installation, and punch-list replacement. Without a common denominator and responsibility map, the apparent precision is false precision.

The cheaper panel can be the costlier wall

Illustrative index units | Equal accepted area and required performance

Bid A **230 total**



Panel 100 + other priced scope 130

Bid B **205 total**



Panel 150 + other priced scope 55

Bid B costs 25 index units less after scope is included.

Source: author-developed scenario, not observed bids or a market benchmark.
Both bids use the same index scale; Bid A's panel quote equals 100.
Not glass-versus-NanoMirror quotes or measured savings.

Figure 1. Illustrative bid-ranking reversal. Source: author-developed scenario, not glass-versus-NanoMirror quotes or measured savings. Both bids assume the same accepted area and required performance, on one index scale with Bid A's panel quote set to 100. Other scope includes priced work and explicit allowances needed for acceptance.

Measure	Numerator	Denominator	Use
Product-only unit rate	Quoted product and whatever the supplier expressly includes	Usually ordered product area	Useful for a component check; insufficient for award
Initial installed cost	Product, processing, attachments, logistics, wall work, installation, QA, closeout, and priced risk	Net accepted finished mirrored area	Primary bid-normalization measure
Lifecycle cost	Initial cost plus relevant cleaning, inspection, repair, replacement, downtime, and disposal costs, less residual value	Net accepted finished mirrored area over a stated study period	Use when operating and failure costs may differ materially

Method note: Lifecycle-cost scope follows Kneifel and Webb (2022, 3, 40–41).

NORMALIZATION FORMULA

Comparable initial installed cost per accepted m² = (reflective product + yield and spares + processing and safety configuration + attachments + logistics + substrate work + installation and protection + QA and closeout + priced warranty gaps) ÷ net accepted finished mirrored area.

2. The Nine-Layer BOM Behind an Accepted Mirror Wall

A useful bill of materials is not limited to physical parts. For procurement, it should also include the work packages, evidence, and responsibility needed to turn those parts into an accepted asset. The nine layers below create a common map for bidders using different system architectures.

Cost layer	What belongs in the layer	Required bid evidence
1. Geometry and denominator	Field dimensions, openings, corners, seams, gross and net areas, panelization, ordered area, yield, overage, and spares	Measured schedule, layout drawing, area reconciliation, and named survey owner
2. Reflective product	Glass, reflective sheet, coated panel, or reflective film; thickness, coating, carrier or frame, finish, and dimensions	Manufacturer, product code, construction, thickness, datasheet, and sample
3. Processing and safety configuration	Cutting, edgework, holes, cut-outs, safety backing or film, labels, special fabrication, and factory QA	Shop drawings, processing scope, test or classification evidence, and configuration match
4. Attachment and interfaces	Channels, clips, trims, adhesives, setting blocks, gaskets, fasteners, sealants, joints, perimeter details, and ventilation gaps	Hardware schedule, compatibility statements, details, and installation instructions
5. Substrate and wall preparation	Survey, tolerance checks, cleaning, sealing, moisture treatment, leveling, blocking, patching, and making good	Existing-condition acceptance, tolerances, inclusions, exclusions, and allowance owner
6. Logistics and handling	Crates, export packing, insurance, duties, freight, unloading, route constraints, storage, internal movement, and lifting	Delivery term, named place, packing plan, route plan, weights, crate sizes, and handling method
7. Installation and protection	Qualified labor, supervision, access equipment, after-hours work, temporary protection, cleanup, remobilization, and replacement labor	Method statement, installer qualification, duration, access assumptions, and protection plan
8. QA, acceptance, and closeout	Submittals, samples, mock-up, inspections, visual review, punch work, retesting, manuals, as-builts, training, and spares	Acceptance plan, sign-off authority, records, closeout list, and punch responsibility
9. Warranty, service, and residual risk	Beneficiary, start date, remedy, removal, replacement, freight, reinstallation, adjacent finishes, response time, transfer, and exclusions	Responsibility matrix naming the legal entity and price owner for every remedy step

Scope synthesis based on Defense Health Agency mirror submittal, delivery, installation, testing, warranty, and O&M requirements (2021, 2–5); National Glass Association installation guidance (2021, 1–2; 2022, 137); and Guardian Glass processing and installation guidance (2024, 2–6).



Lightweight modules can make the move easier. AI-generated handling concept; follow the handling instructions for the selected size and model.

3. How NanoMirror Can Simplify the Work

The reason to unpack the BOM is to find work you can simplify. Brisafe’s modular wall range uses a lightweight film-based mirror construction and is designed for assembly and later disassembly. The Air Series specification lists the following net product weights. These are manufacturer-reported values, not measurements made for this report (Brisafe n.d.).

Air Series module	Net product weight
100 × 180 × 2 cm	2.2 kg
100 × 200 × 2 cm	2.5 kg
120 × 200 × 2 cm	3.2 kg

Source: Brisafe Air Series specification on the Modular Wall Nanomirror page, accessed September 11, 2026. Net product weight excludes packaging; confirm the quoted configuration. No glass weight or percentage-saving comparison is inferred.

For a buyer, these weights are a reason to review the handling plan and ask whether the modules reduce lifting equipment, crew effort, or access constraints. They are not a labor-saving percentage. Ask the installer to price the method on your site. Factory-sized modules can avoid on-site glass cutting and edge finishing, but glass can also be supplied prefabricated; compare actual proposals.

Request the matching mounting kit and current instructions. Wall survey, suitable anchors, alignment, and acceptance remain part of the project. Mark unnecessary glass-specific work as Not applicable, with a reason. If permanent wall changes are unsuitable, evaluate a rollaway format rather than assuming a fixed wall needs no fixings.

Compare complete systems

Calling a system ‘glass,’ ‘acrylic,’ ‘metal,’ or ‘glassless’ does not describe a complete installed scope. Each architecture places more cost and risk in different layers. The comparison below is a scope map, not a performance ranking; exact products should be evaluated from current technical documentation and samples.

System archetype	What the purchased system may contain	Where cost and risk tend to move	What the RFQ must pin down
Silvered glass wall	Glass substrate, reflective coating and protective backing, processed edges, optional safety configuration, channels or clips, compatible mastic, blocks, trims, and joints	Weight, breakage exposure, crate and handling needs, substrate flatness, edge protection, installer technique, ventilation, and replacement logistics	Glass type and thickness, edgework, safety configuration, attachment details, compatible materials, panel sizes, weights, and handling plan
Rigid reflective polymer or metal panel	Reflective sheet or coating, rigid carrier or substrate, protective surface, backing, frame or trim, adhesives and/or mechanical fasteners	Flatness, thermal movement, surface durability, scratch sensitivity, joint detailing, adhesive compatibility, and exact fire or code evidence where applicable	Exact material construction, thickness, expansion and joint rules, cleaning limits, mounting method, certificates, and replaceable module size
Tensioned-film glassless panel	Metallized reflective film tensioned over a frame and rigid core, with an air space and mounting brackets	Factory-framed module cost, surface puncture or abrasion controls, cleaning method, bracket coordination, module handling, and panel-level replacement	Frame and core construction, film specification, size limits, mounting brackets, surface-care rules, cut-outs, and replacement procedure

Sources: National Glass Association (2021, 1–2; 2022, 137); Guardian Glass (2024, 2–6); and a representative tensioned-film system specification (Mirrorlite Asia n.d., 1). Product-level claims must be verified for the exact offered assembly.



The mirror can move with the room. AI-generated scene with a detachable wheeled base kit; follow the supplied fitting instructions.

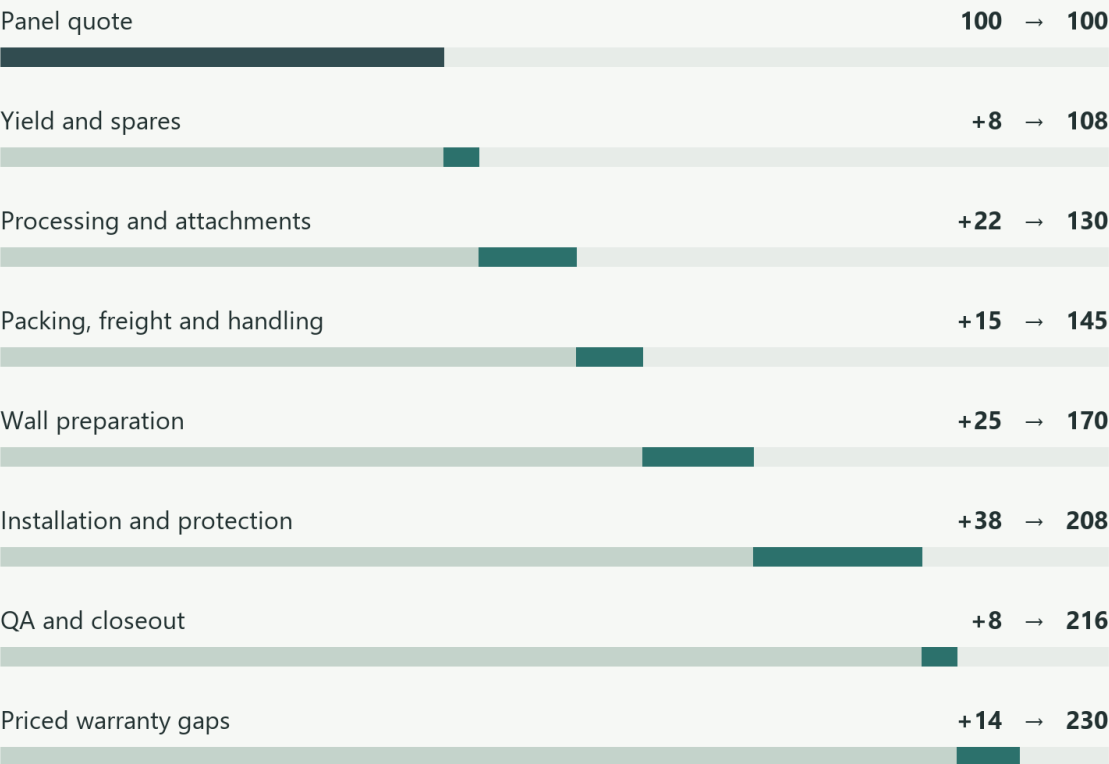
For rooms that change between classes, a rollaway mirror offers a different way to provide a training reflection. Check floor clearance, base stability, and castor instructions for the selected product. The scene illustrates a possible use, not an installation method or safety test.

4. Cost Waterfall: From Panel Quote to Accepted System

The worked example below starts with a quoted panel line of 100 index units. It then adds seven scope packages that are often absent, provisional, or split across contracts. Both charts use hypothetical bids, not glass-versus-NanoMirror quotes or measured savings. The values demonstrate the arithmetic and the questions to ask, not a market price or a target margin.

From a panel quote of 100 to a total of 230

Illustrative index units | Same scale for every row | Not market prices



Accepted-system total: 230

Source: author-developed scenario. Solid segments add scope; pale tracks show prior cost. Right-hand numbers show the running total.

Figure 2. Illustrative additive bridge from a product quote of 100 to an accepted-system cost of 230. Source: author-developed scenario; values are indexed, not a market benchmark. Priced warranty gaps are explicit allowances, not a second charge for work already covered.

In this scenario, the product quote represents 43.5 percent of the accepted-system total. Even if every add-on were cut in half, the total would still be 165 and the product quote would represent only 60.6 percent. Those percentages should not be transferred to a live project; the practical lesson is that ranking the 100 before pricing the other 130 can reverse the apparent bid order.

A bid comparison should therefore show both the raw supplier return and a normalized total. Where a bidder excludes a layer, the buyer should add a documented owner allowance or assign the package to another named contract. A blank cell is not zero cost.

5. Warranty Is a Cost Allocation, Not a Marketing Sentence

A long warranty term is not automatically a broad remedy. The economically important questions are who can claim, what triggers coverage, what the supplier will provide, where that remedy is delivered, and who pays to remove, protect, transport, reinstall, make good, and retest the wall.

Guardian Glass’s published mirror warranty is a useful example of the distinction. It is directed to the immediate customer, offers replacement at the original delivery point or a refund of the net purchase price, and excludes labor, replacement, installation, and fabrication costs. It also lists conditions such as excess humidity, incompatible mastic or cleaning materials, breakage, faulty installation, and building design among the limitations (Guardian Glass 2022, 1). That is not unusual or improper for a product warranty; it is simply different from an installed-system obligation.



Include the detachable base kit in the same quotation as the mirror. AI-generated component scene; confirm the supplied parts and service coverage.

Modular construction also gives buyers a practical service question: can the affected module be removed without rebuilding the whole wall? Ask for the actual procedure, available spares, lead time, and labor responsibility. Easier removal is useful only when the installation leaves that access available; it does not establish a broader warranty remedy.

Responsibility question	Product-warranty example	What the project RFQ or contract should state
Who can claim?	Immediate customer	Owner, operator, GC, or other named beneficiary; transfer terms if the asset changes hands

Responsibility question	Product-warranty example	What the project RFQ or contract should state
What is the remedy?	Replacement product at original delivery point or refund of net price	Diagnose, remove, replace, reinstall, protect adjacent work, clean, inspect, and retest—or clearly price the excluded steps
Who pays labor and access?	Excluded in the example warranty	Named entity responsible for labor, lifts, after-hours work, protection, and remobilization
Who pays freight and site handling?	Remedy is tied to original delivery point	Named entity responsible for collection, replacement freight, customs, unloading, storage, and internal movement
What voids coverage?	Examples include incompatible materials, cleaning, breakage, handling, installation, or building design	Approved-material schedule, installation records, cleaning protocol, inspection procedure, and fair allocation of causes
How fast is the response?	Not a complete project service-level commitment	Notice route, evidence required, inspection deadline, temporary protection, remedy deadline, and escalation contact

Comparison source: Guardian Glass (2022, 1). A project specification can require broader material, labor, repair, and replacement responsibility, as illustrated by Defense Health Agency criteria (2021, 4–5). The final obligation depends on the executed contract.

COMMERCIAL IMPLICATION

If no contract party owns removal, replacement, reinstallation, and retesting, the owner will usually carry the practical and financial gap. Put that gap into the bid comparison before award.

6. Replace Safety Adjectives with Verifiable Requirements

Terms such as ‘tempered,’ ‘safety-backed,’ ‘glassless,’ and ‘shatterproof’ are not interchangeable contractual outcomes. Some describe a material, some an added backing, some a system architecture, and some are promotional absolutes. The RFQ should convert each term into a named test, classification, construction, and responsibility.

Term in a proposal	Procurement question	Evidence to request
Tempered / safety glazing	Which glass and assembly classification applies to this project location?	Applicable code edition, design-professional determination, test standard, classification, label, and report
Safety-backed	What backing is used, what hazards is it intended to address, and is it compatible with the mirror coating and attachment system?	Backing manufacturer and product code, assembly details, compatibility statement, test evidence, and installation limits
Glassless	What are the film, frame, core, brackets, surface limits, and relevant code properties of the exact assembly?	Construction drawing, datasheets, cleaning method, mounting details, certificates, sample, and repair procedure
Shatterproof	What measurable failure mode and acceptance criterion replaces this absolute claim?	Named test method, pass/fail classification, test laboratory, report number and date, and exact tested configuration

In the United States, 16 CFR Part 1201 identifies specific architectural glazing applications within its scope; it should not be cited as proof that every wall mirror is automatically covered. The project’s

adopted code, hazardous-location analysis, design documents, and authority having jurisdiction remain decisive (U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission 2026, § 1201.1). Other countries and municipalities use different rules.

7. Acceptance Criteria Turn Visual Quality into a Payable Deliverable

Mirror quality is partly visual, which makes an agreed mock-up and viewing protocol commercially important. A supplier may manufacture within its product standard while the installed wall still performs poorly because of substrate variation, forced fixing, joint layout, lighting, or handling damage. National Glass Association guidance notes that inherent and installation-related distortion should be evaluated under controlled viewing conditions, and that uneven walls or forced fixtures can worsen the result (National Glass Association 2023, 1–2).

Acceptance topic	Define before award	Closeout evidence
Reference mock-up	Location, dimensions, production-equivalent materials, lighting, viewing positions, approver, and whether it becomes the quality benchmark	Signed mock-up record and approved sample set
Panel layout and joints	Module sizes, seam locations, joint widths, perimeter gaps, alignment, trim appearance, and treatment at openings	Approved shop drawing and measured installation
Substrate and fixing	Wall flatness or tolerance, preparation owner, blocking, adhesive pattern, mechanical support, ventilation, and cure conditions	Survey, photos, batch or material records, and installer checklist
Reflective distortion	Viewing distance and angle, mirror orientation, lighting condition, reference grid or scene, and allowable variation	Joint inspection by named approver under the agreed protocol
Surface and edge defects	Limits for chips, scratches, coating damage, edge defects, stains, punctures, and cleaning marks	Punch list, replacement record, and final clean sign-off
Correction and retest	Who removes, replaces, protects, reinstates, and retests; deadline and cost allocation	Closed punch list and final acceptance certificate

Sources: National Glass Association (2021, 1–2; 2023, 1–2), Guardian Glass (2024, 4–6), and Defense Health Agency (2021, 3–5).

8. A Practical Procurement Playbook

1. **Issue one measured scope basis.** State gross area, openings, net accepted area, panel layout basis, ordered-area rule, overage, and spares. Name who owns field verification.
2. **Make every bidder return the same BOM.** Use the price schedule in Appendix A. Every package should be marked included, excluded, allowance, or not applicable; exclusions need a named cost owner.
3. **Normalize before ranking.** Convert offers to initial installed cost per accepted m². Add owner allowances for excluded work using documented estimates, then keep the raw and normalized figures side by side.
4. **Match claims to the exact assembly.** Check that product codes, thicknesses, backing, frame, adhesives, fasteners, substrates, sizes, and test reports describe the configuration actually offered.
5. **Compare lifecycle exposure where it can change the choice.** Use one study period and consistent assumptions for cleaning, inspection, repair, replacement, downtime, and disposal. Include only relevant costs that differ across alternatives.
6. **Award a responsibility model, not a pile of parts.** Name the entity responsible for survey, substrate acceptance, installation, final acceptance, and every step of the warranty remedy.

Recommended next steps

- Complete a site survey covering wall geometry, substrate condition, moisture risk, delivery route, storage, lifting, working hours, and temporary protection.
- Ask the project designer and authority having jurisdiction to confirm the applicable code edition, hazardous-location determination, and evidence required for the proposed assembly.
- Issue Appendix A as the mandatory commercial return schedule and attach the same drawings, photos, acceptance protocol, and responsibility assumptions to every bidder.
- Hold one clarification meeting focused on exclusions, interfaces, warranty remedy, and the exact product configuration—not on headline rate negotiation alone.
- Build a comparison workbook that preserves the supplier's raw price, adds documented owner allowances, and reports product-only, installed, and lifecycle figures on the same area basis.

Further Questions to Resolve Before the RFQ Is Final

- What is the net finished mirrored area after openings, perimeter gaps, and non-mirrored joints—and what area will be used for payment?
- Who measures the wall, and who carries the risk if site dimensions differ from tender drawings?

- What is the existing substrate, its tolerance, moisture condition, and load-bearing or fixing capacity?
- What panel size and seam pattern are visually acceptable, and what production-equivalent mock-up will establish the benchmark?
- What are the delivery path, maximum crate size and weight, unloading plan, storage condition, lift requirement, and working-hour restrictions?
- Which cleaning agents, humidity conditions, impact risks, and user behaviors must the installed surface withstand?
- Which code edition, safety classification, fire or surface evidence, and authority approvals apply to the exact location and system?
- What study period and usage assumptions should be used for lifecycle comparison, and what value is assigned to closure or downtime?
- How many replacement panels or spare components are required, where will they be stored, and how long must compatible replacements remain available?
- Which legal entity owns diagnosis, removal, replacement freight, reinstallation, making good, retesting, and response time after a claim?

Caveats and Assumptions

- This report is a procurement framework, not a market price survey. The waterfall uses author-developed index values and must be replaced with project-specific quotes and allowances.
- System descriptions are archetypes. Material properties, size limits, test status, installation rules, and warranties vary by manufacturer, product revision, country, and configuration.
- Codes and authority interpretations vary by jurisdiction. The design professional, code consultant, legal counsel, insurer, and authority having jurisdiction should review project requirements as appropriate.
- Lifecycle comparisons are only useful when alternatives deliver the same required function and use the same study period, timing, discount assumptions, and treatment of residual value.
- Manufacturer documents and regulations can change. Obtain current, project-specific versions before contract award and keep them in the project record.
- NanoMirror is powered by Brisafe. Product benefits and net weights are manufacturer-reported. All four scene images are original AI-generated application concepts, informed by product references. They are not customer-project photographs, exact engineering drawings, installation instructions, test reports, warranty promises, or evidence of commercial installation labor time.

Reference List

Chicago author-date style. Page references in the report refer to the printed page numbers in the linked documents.

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Appendix A. Supplier RFQ Return Template

Purpose: obtain comparable offers for a complete fitness mirror wall. The purchaser should prefill the project basis. The bidder should complete every response cell with Included, Excluded, Allowance, or Not applicable and identify any price or responsibility owner outside its bid.

BID COMPARISON BASIS

The evaluated figure is the initial installed cost per net accepted finished m², plus any owner allowances needed to complete the stated scope. Product-only and lifecycle figures remain visible as separate measures.

A1. Project and commercial baseline

Field	Purchaser's common basis	Bidder return
Project / site / room	[Purchaser to complete]	[Bidder acknowledgement / deviation]
Pricing	Currency; price date; validity; tax, duty, and escalation treatment	[Complete]
Delivery term	Incoterm or equivalent; named place; unloading and internal delivery point	[Complete]
Wall geometry	Drawings, field dimensions, openings, corners, perimeter conditions, and adjacent finishes	[Complete]
Area basis	Gross wall area; net finished mirrored area; ordered product area; yield; overage; spares	[Complete]
System layout	Preferred module or panel sizes, seam pattern, joints, trims, cut-outs, and replaceable unit	[Complete]
Substrate	Wall construction, condition, tolerance, moisture, existing finishes, blocking, and preparation scope	[Complete]
Access and logistics	Route, doors, lift, maximum crate size and weight, unloading, storage, work hours, and protection	[Complete]
Environment and cleaning	Humidity, impact exposure, cleaning agents and frequency, ventilation, and occupancy	[Complete]
Code and approvals	Applicable code edition, authority, safety or fire requirements, and required certificates	[Complete]
Programme	Submittal, sample, mock-up, production, delivery, installation, punch, and handover dates	[Complete]
Acceptance	Mock-up, viewing protocol, layout, joints, distortion, surface defects, punch, and sign-off authority	[Complete]

A2. Area reconciliation

Metric	Quantity	Unit	Source / assumption
Gross wall area	[]	m ²	Drawing / survey reference
Less openings and non-mirrored zones	[]	m ²	List each deduction

Metric	Quantity	Unit	Source / assumption
Net accepted finished mirrored area	[]	m ²	Payment and normalization denominator
Ordered product area	[]	m ²	Panel or module schedule
Yield / cutting allowance	[]	% or m ²	Explain method
Handover spares	[]	units and m ²	Storage and labeling included?
Ordered-to-accepted area factor	[]	ratio	Ordered area ÷ accepted area

A3. Price return schedule

Cost package	Pricing basis	Included?	Amount	Exclusions / allowance owner
Reflective product / base panels	Ordered area / units	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Yield, overage, and handover spares	Area / units	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Edgework, cut-outs, safety configuration, and factory processing	Schedule	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Frames, channels, trims, clips, blocks, adhesives, fasteners, sealants, and interfaces	Schedule	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Packing, crates, insurance, freight, duty, and customs	Shipment	[]	[]	[Named delivery point]
Unloading, storage, internal handling, and lifting	Site scope	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Survey, substrate checks, preparation, blocking, leveling, and making good	Site scope	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Installation labor, supervision, access, after-hours work, protection, and cleanup	Site scope	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Submittals, samples, mock-up, QA, inspection, punch, retest, O&M, and handover	Project scope	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Warranty-gap allowance and service obligations	Term / scope	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
Tax, escalation, bonds, retention, or other commercial items	Commercial	[]	[]	[State exclusions]
TOTAL INITIAL INSTALLED COST	Accepted system	—	[]	[List all remaining exclusions]

Mandatory returned metrics: (A) product-only price ÷ ordered product m² = []; (B) total initial installed cost ÷ net accepted finished m² = []; (C) lifecycle cost ÷ net accepted finished m² over [] years = []. State currency, timing, and all lifecycle assumptions.

A4. Technical compliance and evidence matrix

Requirement	Bidder response	Evidence reference	Deviation
Exact offered product and assembly	Manufacturer, product code, construction, thickness, module size, finish, backing, frame or carrier	[Document / page]	[]
Layout and fabrication	Shop drawing, joints, perimeter, edges, holes, cut-outs, tolerances, spares	[Document / page]	[]
Attachment and compatibility	Channels, clips, adhesives, blocks, fasteners, substrate, ventilation, cure, and compatible materials	[Document / page]	[]

Requirement	Bidder response	Evidence reference	Deviation
Safety / code / fire evidence	Named standard, classification, lab, report number/date, and exact tested configuration	[Document / page]	[]
Environmental and cleaning limits	Humidity, temperature, impact, chemicals, tools, procedure, and prohibited materials	[Document / page]	[]
Installer qualification and method	Approved installer status, experience, supervision, method statement, access, and protection	[Document / page]	[]
Mock-up and acceptance	Production-equivalent mock-up and acknowledgement of viewing, joint, distortion, and defect criteria	[Document / page]	[]
Supply continuity and replacement	Lead time, replaceable module, color/appearance match, spare stock, and availability period	[Document / page]	[]

A5. Warranty and remedy responsibility matrix

Obligation	Responsible legal entity	Included in bid?	Terms / exclusions
Diagnose reported defect	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Notice, evidence, inspection deadline
Protect area and adjacent work	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Temporary protection and access
Remove defective component	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Labor, lifting, disposal
Provide replacement product	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Remedy, lead time, match, availability
Pay freight, duty, unloading, and handling	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Delivery point and logistics
Reinstall and make good	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Labor, access, finishes, protection, cleaning
Inspect and retest	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Acceptance protocol and sign-off
Cover downtime / after-hours requirement	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Service window or stated exclusion
Administer claim and escalation	[Legal entity]	[Yes / No]	Contacts, response time, transferability

A6. Acceptance and closeout schedule

Criterion	Purchaser's definition	Bidder response
Production-equivalent mock-up	Size, location, materials, lighting, viewing positions, approver, benchmark status	[Acknowledge / deviation]
Layout and joints	Panel sizes, seams, joint width, alignment, perimeter, trims, cut-outs	[Acknowledge / deviation]
Reflective appearance	Viewing distance and angle, lighting, orientation, comparison scene or grid, allowable variation	[Acknowledge / deviation]
Surface and edge condition	Chips, scratches, stains, coating damage, punctures, cleaning marks, edge defects	[Acknowledge / deviation]
Substrate and installation records	Survey, tolerance, preparation, attachment, cure, compatibility, installer checklist	[Acknowledge / deviation]
Punch, correction, and retest	Responsible party, response time, replacement, protection, cost, reinspection, final sign-off	[Acknowledge / deviation]

Criterion	Purchaser's definition	Bidder response
Handover	As-builts, O&M, cleaning, warranty, contacts, training, spares, labels, final acceptance	[Acknowledge / deviation]

A7. Bidder declaration

1. The returned price covers the complete installed and accepted system described in the RFQ except for deviations and exclusions expressly listed in this return.
2. Technical and test evidence refers to the exact offered product configuration or clearly identifies any difference and its consequence.
3. All assumptions affecting area, yield, scope, access, schedule, acceptance, warranty, or price are stated in this return.
4. Each warranty and remedy obligation is assigned to a named legal entity, with exclusions and response commitments stated.

Bidder legal name	Authorized signatory	Title	Date
[]	[]	[]	[]

END OF REPORT