

35 However, a tenderer may bid for more than one lot. In addition, a tenderer may, but is not required to, bid for more lots than are sought.

36 In either event the number of lots sought (the number of lots a tenderer is prepared to pay for, if successful) must be stated on the bid form in the space provided. It is necessary, for reasons of clarity of intention, to require tenderers to state this even if they require all of the lots for which they are bidding.

### Preferences

37 An order of preference for acquiring particular lots may also be stated, but this is not compulsory. The order of preference should be shown numerically, and be a sequence of whole numbers starting with the number 1 as the highest priority, for example, 1, 2, 3 ... Equal preference may be shown by allocating the same number two or more times, for example, 1, 2, 2, 3 ... If an order of preference is not stated, it will be assumed that all bids are of equal preference. If an order of preference is not stated for all bids, it will be assumed that those bids for which preferences are not stated are the lowest, equal priority. It should be noted that where a tenderer is seeking all of the lots for which he or she is bidding, any preference stated will not affect the results.

### DETERMINATION OF RESULTS

38 The following procedure will determine the results of this tender:

- a In respect of each lot, bids will be ranked in order of amount bid.
- b The winner for each lot will be identified initially as the tenderer who has bid the highest amount. Where there are two or more equal highest amounts, the winner will be determined by random selection.