



PACKAGING AND SHIPPING GUIDE

PART 16 — PIPING

NOTICE

Information contained in this document will in no way render the maritime transportation company responsible nor liable.

PACKAGING

Packaging methods for piping would vary depending on the type and size of the pipes. The following is to provide information on the packaging methods applied for the most common types of piping, but additional packaging precautions should be taken in some cases to prevent damages, mainly caused by the wobbling and bending of long pipes during the sealift handling and transportation stages and process.

An acceptable standard package (Cargo Unit) of piping will include the appropriate illustrated features and related components:

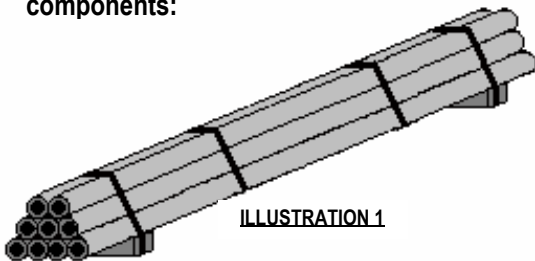


ILLUSTRATION 1

STEEL PIPING

- 1) Steel pipes of up to 10 feet long are placed on wood skids and bundled.
- 2) Two pairs of 1" or 1¼" metal straps are used to fasten the bundle; one pair to secure the bundle on the skids, and the other to firmly hold the bundle together. Add straps and skids as needed and proportionally to the bundle sizes.

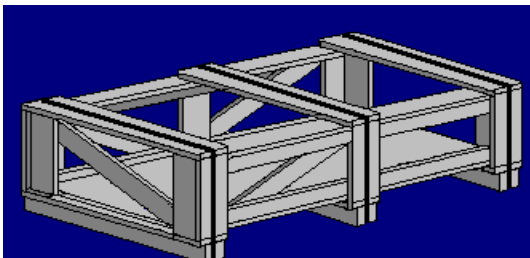


ILLUSTRATION 2

INSULATED PIPING

The insulated piping, commonly used in the construction of water supply systems' aqueducts, should be packaged in an open crate. Information on this type of crates is provided under parts 11 and 13 of this Guide.

OTHER TYPES OF PIPING

Plastic and copper piping, commonly used in residential constructions are preferably packaged in closed or open crates. Information on these types of crates is provided under parts 11 and 13 of this Guide.

LABELLING AND SHIPPING

- 1) For steel pipes strapped on wood skids, a shipping label is fastened to the bundle as per ILLUSTRATION 3. In the case of open crates, self adhesive shipping labels, or stencilling in dark ink on sized plywood, are applied on the front and back walls of the open crate. Labels will include the following information: destination, name of consignee, weight in kilograms, volume in cubic meters and name of project.
- 2) The timely delivery to the docks is very important for operations planning and the ship-loading processes. Therefore, the Carrier cut-off dates must be respected at all times by shippers.
- 3) A 24-hour advanced notice is required for the receipt of shipments at the Carrier's terminal facilities.

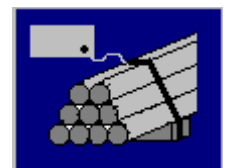


ILLUSTRATION 3

All shipments to designated maritime shipping terminals must include a shipping notice, per destination and per consignee. Shipping Notice forms are available under our Web site: www.arcticsealift.com