

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPORTING REEFER CARGO

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BELOW ARE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SHIPPER OF GOODS CARRIED BY REFRIGERATED CONTAINERS, ALL SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ZIM'S BILL OF LADING:

1. Do not stuff if container interior is not found to be clean, dry and odor free. Make sure that there is no damage to the container walls, and that door seals are in good condition and floor drains are open. Make sure that refrigeration unit is properly operating. Advise the booking party before stuffing whenever the container is not fit to receive the cargo due to physical damage to the container box and/or machinery, or due to any other reason.

2. You should ensure that the reefer is set at the proper carrying settings for the specific goods including temperature - check for Celsius or Fahrenheit specification - and ventilation opening as per your booking order.

Check that the label attached to the reefer machinery has the correct details of the settings as per your booking order.

3. The reefer may be pre-cooled only when "cold tunnel" is used to connect between the reefer to the cold storage.

In all other cases, pre-cooling of the reefer should never take place.

Note also that the reefer should not be running whilst loading.

4. Ensure that cargo is loaded into the reefer at the carrying temperature. Reefer containers are not designed nor intended to reduce the temperature of cargo. They are designed to maintain temperatures. If goods require their temperature to be lowered then this should be done in cold storage prior to stuffing in the container.

5. If there are combined products in the container, they must be compatible with respect to temperature, humidity, gases and odors.

6. Cargo should be stable and evenly stowed. The total cargo weight should not exceed the maximum payload of the container. Cargo should be stowed on clean pallets, away from walls and rear door, and properly braced.

Cargo on pallets must be properly unitized and well secured to the pallets.

7. Cargo should not touch air chute, or block air circulation, and airflow should not be blocked by ice, dunnage or plastic.

Cargo should never be stowed above the red load line. Ensure that there will not be loose packing materials as these can restrict proper air circulation and reefer operation.

8. Check that any portable temperature recording devices are properly in place, adjusted, functioning, and their location recorded. Their charts should be marked with load identification, start time, date and location.

9. Make sure that the Genset unit is working and has sufficient fuel for the land transport.



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