

Table of Contents

<i>CONTAINER LEASING TERMS AND CONDITIONS.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>GUIDELINES ON HANDLING OF REFRIGERATED CARGO (REEFERS).....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>REEFER CONTAINER ~ ELECTRICAL POWER REQUIREMENT & CONSUMPTION.....</i>	<i>3</i>

CONTAINER LEASING TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The party (hereinafter known as the Lessee) who agrees to lease a container from OSG Containers and Modular Pte Ltd (hereinafter known as the Lessor) will comply with the following terms and conditions:

Return of the Container

1. Lessee shall return the container to the Lessor in a reasonably similar condition as the time it was handed over to the Lessee, minus wear and tear. Otherwise, Lessee shall reimburse the Lessor any restoration costs.
2. The Lessor shall allow at least three (3) days of notice to the Lessor to arrange for the return of the Container.
3. At all times, Lessee will still continue to bear rental charges until the container has been returned to the Lessor.
4. Before returning the container, Lessee must settle all outstanding balance.

Recurring Rental Payment Term

5. After the first month of lease, the Lessor shall pay the Lessor the recurring rent amount within seven (7) days of the start of the subsequent month of lease.

Lease Extension

6. The Lessor shall inform the Lessor of any extension seven (7) days before the lease expiry. The Lessor reserves the right to recall the container when the lease expires.
7. All extension will be prorated on a daily basis based on the last charged monthly rental amount.

Use of the Container

8. When transporting the container, Lessee must ensure the vehicle is appropriate for the safe loading of the container and its content.
9. When moving the container, the Lessor shall use only proper lifting or carrying equipment which would not damage the container in any way.
10. The Lessee shall remain the sole operator of the container at all times, keep the container in good condition and ensure that the use of the container will be in full compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Lessee shall be liable for any legal non-conformance.
11. During the lease period, all maintenance of the container including cleaning and deodorising is at the cost of the Lessee.

Indemnity

12. The Lessee shall undertake all risks arising from storage of cargo in the container and indemnifies the Lessor for all costs and damages if the Lessor is claimed for cargo damage during the period of storage.
13. The lessee is fully aware of the possible risks of their users involved in entering or using the container(s). The lessee shall not hold the Lessor responsible or in any way liable for death, injury, disability or any loss or damage whatsoever arising entering or using container(s). The Lessee agrees to indemnify the Lessor for all claims resulting from the above mentioned.

Damage to or loss of the Container

14. The Lessee is obliged to inform the Lessor immediately of any accident relating to the container.
15. The Lessee is responsible for any damage to or loss of the container. All repairs must be permitted by the Lessor and will be reimbursed by the Lessee.
16. The Lessee shall pay the Replacement Value of the container if container is found to be damaged beyond repair or due to total loss.
17. If the Lessee disputes the repair costs and the matter cannot be settled between the two parties, the Lessor shall appoint a mutually acceptable surveyor of an independent classification society whose survey and decision shall be final and binding on both parties. Surveyor costs shall be paid by the Lessee.

Incidental Costs

18. All field rentals, terminal operator and port authority costs, customs duties and taxes, fines and summons incurred during the lease duration are on the responsibility of the Lessee.

Ownership

19. The container remains the property of the Lessor at all times. If the container will be subject to requisition / acquisition or seizure by any governmental or other competent authority the Lessee will remain responsible according to OSG's Leasing Terms and Conditions. The same will apply if the seizure is carried out by a third party.

Deposit

20. The Lessor reserves the right to deduct the Security Deposit for restoring unsettled amounts, repairing or replacing the container.
21. The deposit will only be refunded to the Lessee after the Lessor has confirmed that there are no breaches to these terms and conditions.

Early Termination Penalty

22. In the event the Lessee terminates the lease before the expiry of the agreed leasing period, the Lessee shall forfeit the Security Deposit.

Applicable Law and Arbitration

23. The terms and conditions are subject to the Singapore law and any dispute arising from or in connection with this lease agreement shall be determined by the Singapore judicial system.

GUIDELINES ON HANDLING OF REFRIGERATED CARGO (REEFERS)

Refrigerated cargo requires special attention & care in handling. As the term implies, refrigerated cargo are controlled temperature cargo and are probably perishable and/or temperature sensitive as compared with other general cargo. Therefore, the importance to adhere to standard operating procedure for refrigerated cargo in reefer containers.

For cargo operations, OSG, will always release containers in cargo worthy condition and PTI (Pre-Trip Inspection) passed to client, before the cargo operations. Suggested due care & precaution in the use & handling of refrigerated containers (reefers).

Prior to stuffing

- Please accept only clean reefer container from depot.
- Appropriate & adequate packaging material should be used.
Plastic wrappings around your goods may act as vapor barrier and prevent air circulation around the product
- The goods / product temperature should reflect transport temperature before stuffing commences

Stuffing of reefer containers

- Please SWITCH OFF the power unit during loading operation to avoid ambient air exchange. If this is not observed, it may cause "icing problem".
- Product should be evenly stuffed in proper manner to avoid obstructions that can result in hot spots.
- DO NOT stack boxes above load line (marked at the upper wall area); spacers will help to stabilize cargo and ensure optimal airflow.
- Avoid poor air circulation which is the main causes of product deterioration
- Any free floor area and gaps may not exceed 5% of floor area to avoid negative impact on airflow
- Use board or dunnage material to avoid gaps and open floor areas
- Do not load cargo beyond surface provided by "T-Bar" flooring inside the container
- To ensure free airflow, no space between cargo units permitted in front of unit air distribution point
- GOOD refrigeration relies on adequate air circulation around your entire CARGO load

Completing loading operation

- Close doors properly.
- Ensure correct set point for carrying temperature, humidity and setting of air ventilation
- As you have switch OFF the unit for cargo operations, DO NOT FORGET to START-UP reefer power unit, once cargo operation is over and the door closed.

Reefer Containers for Static Use

Whilst user adhere to the above SOP on cargo operations, additionally, on reefer assigned for static use, we recommend the following: -

- Daily monitoring of temperature e.g.
Morning @ 08:00, Noon at 12:00 and evening at 17:00

REEFER CONTAINER ~ ELECTRICAL POWER REQUIREMENT & CONSUMPTION



REEFER CONTAINER - ELECTRICAL POWER REQUIREMENT

1 - Voltage requirement is

AC 400 to 500V, 3 Phase, @ 60 Hz plus/minus 2.5%
 AC 360 to 430V, 3 Phase, @ 50 Hz plus/minus 2.5%

2 - A minimum of 32 Amp, 3-phase isolator is required for supply of power to each container
 Power Plug – Type CEE17 with earth @ 3hr position rated 32A @440VAC
 Circuit Breaker – must hold 25A. Must trip at 29A

3 - All reefer containers come with cable (for 20'ctnr - between 12 to 15m cable and 40'ctnr – between 15 to 18m cable)

4 - Additional or extension cable, if required, will be charged separately.
 This has to be requested prior to taking delivery of unit.



REEFER CONTAINER - POWER CONSUMPTION

REFRIGERATION CAPACITY									
Zer-O™ system net cooling capacities at 37.8°C (100°C) ambient and 60 Hz electric power:									
Scroll w/R404A:					Reciprocating w/R134a:				
Container Temperature	Cooling Capacity			Power Consp.	Container Temperature	Cooling Capacity			Power Consp.
	Watts	KCal/hr	Btu/hr	KW		Watts	KCal/hr	Btu/hr	KW
21°C (70°F)	13,771	11,844	47,000	10.7	21°C (70°F)	13,507	11,617	46,100	12.0
2°C (35°F)	9,962	8,568	34,000	9.1	2°C (35°F)	11,456	9,853	39,100	10.5
-18°C (0°F)	5,860	5,040	20,000	6.1	-18°C (0°F)	5,604	4,820	19,127	6.0
-29°C (-20°F)	3,809	3,275	13,000	5.3	-29°C (-20°F)	3,023	2,600	10,317	4.5

(Table is based on the estimation of power consumption)

All values given in table are maximum values for full refrigeration capacity and an external temperature of 37.8°C.

This occurs, for example, when cooling the cargo.

Usually, once the cargo has been cooled, the average power consumption falls.
