

Dated: 4 July 2018



Container Stuffing - General Guidelines

- 1) As cargo for multiple consignees is consolidated, partitions, dividers, paper, or plastic sheets should be used to physically isolate the cargo for each stop.
- 2) The cargo that will be stripped or unloaded first should be the last to be stuffed into the container.
- 3) Place forklift openings in pallets or skids facing the container doors so that forklifts can easily remove them during stripping and unloading.
- 4) For objects to be operated by the forklift, have a lift clearance at the top (minimum of 4 inches).
- 5) Wedging or jamming cargo into containers is not a smart idea.
- 6) Heavy and wet items should go on the bottom, while light and dry items should go on top.
- 7) Do not cram hazardous cargo into a container with incompatible products.
- 8) To ensure that the container is adequately balanced, distribute cargo weight as equally as possible within the container.
- 9) Stow cargo securely in the container to avoid moving and heavy objects being pushed through the container walls. Secure each loaded item separately if possible, and use non-slip surface materials to prevent packages from slipping.
- 10) If the cargo does not fill the container, block and brace it to keep it from moving during transportation.
- 11) According to CSC plate, road, and rail regulations, do not exceed the container's maximum payload or the maximum permitted gross mass.



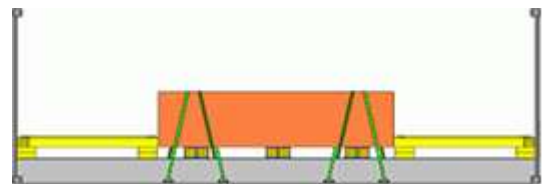
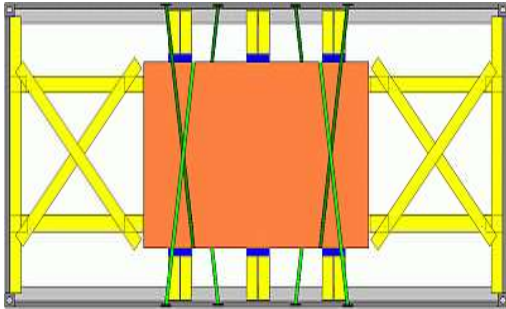
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Cargo Security Recommendations

To avoid movement during transit, cargo should be blocked or braced while securing it.

- The word "bracing" refers to the act of preventing the load from moving vertically (up-and-down).
- The term "blocking" refers to the act of preventing a load from moving laterally (side-to-side).

To prevent the cargo from rolling, bouncing, or tipping in either direction, blocking and bracing may be achieved with a combination of dunnage (such as timber beams, empty pallets, plastic foam, or inflatable bags) and lashing (with ropes, belts, chains, or netting).



When it comes to securing your cargo, keep the following tips in mind:

- If appropriate, use hooks or shackles to hold lashings.
- Plan for safe bracing and shoring that holds cargo in place.
- Do not protect the cargo with devices that put undue strain on the container's or cargo's structure.
- Don't put too much pressure on securing devices
- Do not overtighten securing devices to the point of causing damage to the packaging or products.
- Do not use knots to secure web lashings.
- Use suitable edge protectors to protect edges where lashing material passes over.



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