Conditions for the Installation, Use and Maintenance of Containers

issued by **HZ KONTEJNERY s.r.o.**, identification no.: 039 75 177, file no.: C 240707 at the Municipal Court in Prague, registered office: Slavníkova 2357/9, Břevnov.

Effective from 1 April 2020

Art.1 Introductory Provisions

In order to ensure that containers remain in perfect condition for a long time and to make full use of their service life, it is essential to observe the following rules for their use and maintenance. HZ KONTEJNERY s.r.o. is not liable for any damages/loss incurred by the customer or third parties arising from a breach of these rules.

Art.2 Handling Containers

1. The construction of the container is designed for transport on the flat cargo deck of a truck with a width of 2.5 m, which allows the load-bearing structure of the entire floor to be supported during transport.
2. If the transport vehicle does not meet the requirement specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the floor must be supported at least every 3 m along the length of the container across the cargo deck, i.e. a 6 metre container at a min. of 3 points, an 8 metre container at 4 points, etc.
3. All loose parts and components transported inside the container must be secured before handling the container. All openings in the walls, floor and roof must be firmly closed.
4. A crane with the appropriate load capacity must be used to move and set containers in place.
5. The length and thickness of suspension cables and the angle formed by the suspension cable must be determined by a qualified person.
6. The container can only be suspended on the crane's suspension cables using the lifting lugs on the corners of the container. The container can only be lifted by the lugs in the lower corners if special lifting equipment is used (rocker arm and special locks for ISO container lugs - instead of ordinary hooks). The openings in the top corner plates must not be used to lift/suspend the container. If additional lifting lugs are bolted or welded to the top frame of the container, only these lugs may be used to handle the container.
7. In some cases, containers can also be handled using a forklift truck with the capacity to carry the weight of the container. Only the pockets in the lower frame of the container can be used for this purpose. If possible, the fork of the truck should extend under the whole width of the container, and under no circumstances can be inserted under less than ¾ of the width of the container (i.e. 1,825 mm for a 2,438 mm wide container and 2,245 mm for a 3,000 mm wide container). These pockets are not standard and are only provided on containers at the express request of the other contracting party.
8. All obligations imposed by legislation must be observed when handling containers (e.g. for working with a crane, forklift, or occupational health and safety regulations).

Art.3 Site Readiness

1. Containers are placed on a reinforced, level concrete foundation, e.g. concrete footings, of the following number:
   a) container length up to 5 m: support in the corners of the container, i.e. at 4 points
   b) container length 5.5-8 m: support at the corners and in the middle of the long side of the container, i.e. at 6 points
   c) container length 8.5-10 m: support at the corners and at thirds along the long side of the container, i.e. at 8 points
   d) container length 10.5-12 m: support at the corners and at quarters along the long side of the container, i.e. at 10 points
2. The foundation must be prepared at least a week (in summer) or 10 days (in winter) before the containers arrive, so that the concrete can cure sufficiently.
3. The foundations for containers must be designed by a competent project designer according to local terrain conditions. HZ KONTEJNERY s.r.o. will provide a plan of the foundations on request, however, this only addresses the layout of the supports for the container and the possible location of utility network connections.
4. The foundation must be level with a tolerance of ± 5 mm. Before placing containers, irregularities must be evened out to a level of ± 1 mm. An imprecise foundation structure, or imperfect levelling of the foundations before containers are placed in position can lead to twisting of the container structure. This results in the inability to close doors and windows properly and consequent air leaks around doors and windows. In case of plasterboard wall lining, this can also cause excessive cracking of the joints between the boards.
5. If containers cannot be placed on concrete foundations immediately after transport, they must be placed in an alternative parking area, which must be level and free of protruding objects, to avoid deforming the container or otherwise damaging the load-bearing structure.

Art.4 Ventilation

1. A minimum of 50 mm must be maintained between the underside of the container and the ground to create a ventilated space. This prevents the penetration of water vapour into the container and the possibility of its subsequent condensation therein.
2. To ensure proper air exchange, the 50 mm gap around the perimeter of the container must be kept open. However, in order to prevent animals from getting under containers, it is possible to fix a perforated metal sheet or wire net over the opening.

Art.5 Drainage of Containers

Proper drainage of rainwater from the roof of the container and slope of the surrounding terrain must be ensured so that water does not flow under the container. Water that accumulates under the container would increase the moisture concentration in the space under the container and consequently increase the risk of water condensation inside the container.

Art.6 Connection of Containers to Utility Networks

1. The connection of containers to utility networks is the responsibility of the other contracting party. The customer must obtain an inspection report following connection to the power grid at

its own expense. In the event of a lease of more than 12 months, the customer must arrange a repeat inspection 12 months after the last inspection report.

2. If anything happens to the container, we are not liable for the goods stored in the container. Similarly, in the event of a malfunction of the cooling system of a freezer container, or a defect in the electrical wiring of any type of container equipped with an electrical connection, we are not liability for stored goods.
3. The lessee is responsible for loss, vandalism and other damage to the container.

Art.7 Electricity and Grounding

1. Containers must be grounded in accordance with applicable regulations. Only the grounding screws in the lower corners of the container can be used to ground the container. The connection point of the grounding wire on the container must be protected against corrosion.
2. Random conductors can also be used for grounding, which include metal water pipes, steel structures in the ground, etc. In contrast, pipes for the distribution of gas or other flammable and explosive substances must never be used as grounding conductors.
3. Containers may only be connected to the power grid by an authorised person. The power supply must be sufficient for the installed capacity and it must meet safety and technical requirements. Circuit breakers must not exceed the nominal value of the distribution point or installed devices. A balanced load on individual phases of the installation must be ensured. The container's electrical installation is designed for connection to a 3x230 V / 400 V distribution network - (3 x phase conductor L1, L2, L3; neutral N and protective conductor PE). The connection must be executed using a cable with a minimum core cross-section of 4 mm2 and corresponding circuit-breaker for this cable (usually 3 x 16 A). This cable must correspond to external conditions at the site where it is to be installed. In particular, it must be protected from mechanical damage, namely: by position or adequate mechanical protection. A construction container is connected to the power supply cable in the installation box, which is usually located near the switchboard for the indoor installation. If the container is equipped with a CV16 (CV32) external connection plug, the supply cable with the corresponding mating piece (CZ16, CZ32) is connected to this plug.
4. Electrical connections must comply with relevant standards for protection against injury by electric shock.
5. If boilers are installed in containers, they must be filled with water before being connected to the power grid to ensure the heating coils do not burn out.
6. Electrical sockets must be used for their intended purpose only, e.g. for convector heaters, microwave ovens, etc. Power consumption from socket circuits must not exceed the rated current of individual sockets or wiring.
7. It is important to ensure sufficient air circulation and heat dissipation for lighting. It is imperative to comply with the maximum power of supply lines. It is not permitted to interfere with the construction of light fittings and flammable materials must not be placed near light fixtures.
8. Only routine maintenance and replacement of light bulbs and fluorescent tubes is permitted, but only in compliance with work safety and provided this does not disrupt or change internal wiring connections. Repairs and interventions in electrical wiring may only be carried out by a qualified and properly trained specialist on agreement with the supplier. It is not permitted to make holes in the walls, floor or ceiling of the container, or to screw or hammer any objects into them (there

is the risk of damaging or disrupting electrical wiring). Persons operating electrical equipment in the container must be properly trained.

9. Mechanical damage to electrical wiring during operation must be avoided and wiring must be protected from the effects of heat and chemicals and other factors that could damage their insulation.
10. An electrical inspection and subsequent report must be carried out prior to putting equipment into operation, after each change or extension thereof. Regular electrical inspections of containers are carried out at intervals specified by regulations and, in addition, whenever the container is moved to a new location or has not been used for more than two months.
11. If a container or set of containers is out of service for an extended period, electrical equipment must be disconnected from the power supply. Prior to recommissioning, electrical equipment must be inspected to ensure its continued reliable operation; the completeness of equipment must be checked, together with function from the connection point to the device, including grounding conductors.
12. In the event of any defects, immediate action must be taken to ensure their elimination or repair.
13. Electrical installation is carried out according to external factors defined in the Protocol on the Determination of External Factors prepared by the manufacturer. Other factors can be specified by the operator according to the use of the container.
14. Electrical devices and appliances must not be sprayed with water.
15. The convector heater may only be connected to a socket designated for this purpose. The convector heater is switched on using the main switch and the temperature is set by a thermostat equipped with a scale. Both controls are located on the convector heater. It is forbidden to cover the convector heater with anything during operation, or to dry clothes thereon, etc. Never leave the heater switched on unattended.

Art.8 Water Supply and Sewage

1. A sanitary container must be connected to water supply and sewage pipes by an authorised person.
2. After connection, outdoor water supply and sewage pipes must be thermally insulated to ensure they do not freeze in the winter. If the container is also used in winter, the interior must be maintained at a temperature of min. + 5 ° C If the container is not used in winter, all water must be drained from pipes and fittings before the start of winter to prevent damage by subzero temperatures.
3. If a sanitary container that is already in use is to be moved/handled, water must be drained from all heaters and storage tanks in advance to ensure they cannot be damaged by overloading mounts and fixtures.
4. Furnishings must be kept clean and checked to ensure they are firmly fastened/anchored. Coarse dirt (sand, clay, rags, paper, etc.) that could clog sewer pipes must not be flushed in toilets and washbasins.
5. The fastening of water distribution and sewage pipes must be checked regularly, and no items of any kind may be placed on water distribution and sewage pipes.
6. The thermostats and safety valves of heaters must be checked regularly, i.e.the correct function of water heaters to prevent overheating and possible subsequent damage to the heater. The function of pressure reducing valves and the cleanliness of filters must be checked.

Art.9 Hot Water Heating

1. Containers may only be connected to a hot water heating system by an authorised person.
2. A minimum temperature of + 5 ° C must be maintained in a container with a hot water heating system, so that the water in the heating system does not freeze. In the event the container is subsequently moved/handled, the water must be drained from radiators so that they cannot be damaged due to overloading mounts/fixtures.

Art.10 Natural Gas

Containers may only be connected to natural gas distribution pipes by an authorised person in compliance with all safety and technical regulations.