

YOUR PACKAGE. EVERYONE'S SAFETY.



Packaging instructions

WHAT KIND OF GOODS CAN I SHIP WITH DHL?

For the general security of our supply chain, we place certain requirements on how the goods are to be packaged and what kind of goods we transport. Incorrectly packaged shipping does not only risk to damage your particular goods, but also to other customers' goods. These instructions should not be seen as restrictions in our service but as an aid to minimize the risk of injury to the greatest extent possible.

Keep in mind that the goods must be packed or disposed of in such a way that they can withstand normal transport handling (including mechanical sorting) and load securing for the intended transport type and do not damage other goods. DHL is not responsible for damage due to absence or defect in packaging or other packaging..

Goods not accepted (Generally)

- Live animals
- Human or animal remains
- Hazardous waste
- Cash
- Securities
- Personal effects / belongings^{*1}

Hazardous goods^{*2}, flammable and explosive item^{*2}, temperature sensitive goods^{*2}, arms^{*}, waste^{*2}, valuables^{*2}, living plants, fresh goods, tobacco, alcohol and goods for which legal restrictions apply to entry into or export from Sweden or domestically are accepted only by written agreement^{*4}.

If, after reading this instruction, you are still unsure whether your packaging is truly customizable to the content, please contact Packforsk^{*3} or another 3rd party for advice on how to best pack your goods.

^{*1} Does not apply to goods sent by air

^{*2} Not accepted for DHL PAKET, DHL ECONOMY SELECT, DHL EUROPACK.

^{*3} <http://www.stfi-packforsk.se/>

Special rules may apply to goods sent by air. Contact DHL Customer Service for more information.

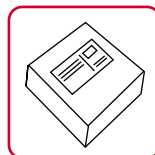


PACKAGING INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARCELS.

Our package transport system is based on speed and efficiency and is designed for automatic sorting. The packages must therefore be packaged for machine sorting and comply with our restrictions on transportable goods..

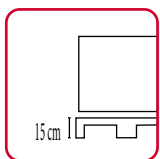
Requirements for outer packaging

- The packaging shall be of a rigid and durable material which can handle normal freight handling, joint loading, automatic sorting and load securing.
- The packaging must not be damaged in any way during collection. Then it does not protect the content sufficiently, and the goods can damage personnel and other goods.
- The packaging must be adapted to the weight and size of the contents. If it is under-dimensioned, it can crack and damage the goods. If it is oversized, the content may not be fixed, which can also cause damage.
- Damaged packaging is not compensated by DHL, as it is not considered part of the product but is there to protect the contents of the normal transport handling.
- The goods must be enclosed by shock absorbing material inside the package, as it is subjected to shocks during the automatic sorting. If the package contains several items, each part must be provided with shock absorbing material.
- Liquid goods must be packaged in packaging specially designed for such goods and enclosed with absorbent material so that no leakage occurs in the event of damage. Leakage also causes damage to other people's goods and leads to the cleaning of terminal and equipment.
- The packaging must be large enough to accommodate DHL's address label. It must be fully visible, legible and possible to scan, which means it must not be weighted or wrinkled.
- The packaging must not be sealed using anything other than material intended for this purpose. Sealing with, for example, the ropes is not accepted as it risks getting trapped in the sorting plant and thus damage both personnel and equipment as well as your and others' goods.
- Extra messages in addition to the address label, such as "This side up" will not work, as the goods are sorted by machine and transported in parcel cages.



PACKAGING INSTRUCTIONS PALLETS.

Heavy shipments or goods that cannot be sorted by machine must be transported in a stable manner in order to ensure the highest safety along the transport route. Stability is created by loading the goods on pallets..



What is a pallet?

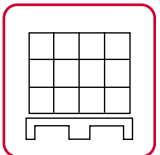
A pallet must be able to be handled with a truck, pallet truck or other mechanical load aid.

For the pallet to be handled mechanically, it must be a low platform, but at least 15 cm high. The material can be wood, plastic, metal, fibreboard or combinations thereof. The pallet used must also be constructed in such a way that it can withstand normal load securing with straps.



Euro pallet

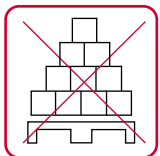
Within Europe there is a standard size for pallets: length 120 cm, width 80 cm, height 15 cm. Domestic loadable maximum height is 2.20 m for piece goods (DHL PALL 1.80 m) and 2.50 m for party goods. For international pallet goods, loadable maximum height is 2.0 m.



How to load cartons on a pallet?

When loading cartons on a pallet, one must strive for the best possible safety and strength. You do this by placing the boxes directly on top of each other.

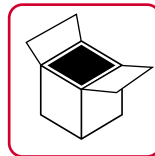
The brick method can only be used when the cartons are completely solid and filled in their entire volume. The goods must be fixed to the pallet using shrink film, for example.



What to avoid when loading a pallet?

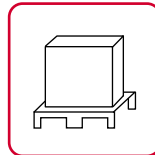
Never stack the goods on a pallet like a pyramid, where the boxes form a top without any large flat surface at the top. It makes joint loading more difficult and

makes the pallet unstable. If the goods still have to be stacked as a pyramid, it is required that pallet space, or 0.4 flat-meter is booked. In the case of pyramid packing, the boxes are exposed for unnecessary injury risk, partly from other goods packed next to it and partly in the event of a fall. The most common cause of damage to the pallet is protrusions from the pallet and you should not let something stick outside the surface of the pallet. In the event of a possible protrusion from the surface of the pallet, DHL disclaims liability for damage sustained.



How to pack the cartons?

Boxes that are not fully filled are often compressed by other goods and thus create instability. Therefore, put filling material in cartons with voids! It cushions shocks and smooths out imbalances. There are many types of material to use, such as packaging foam or corrugated cardboard. A carton should be able to carry at least 4 to 5 times its own weight.



Packing cases are more stable and secure

Packing cases are a better protection against transport damage than cartons, provided they are made of durable material with stable corners. Exactly how stable they should be depends on the weight of the goods.

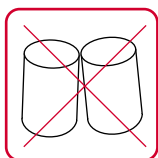
A packing case should be so large that it alone fills the pallet bottom plate, which in itself increases safety with transport.

- A pallet that is not stackable should be marked "Not stackable".
- A pallet that cannot be top-loaded shall be marked "Not top-loaded".
- A stackable pallet must at least be able to carry its own weight.

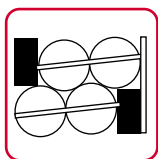


Can you transport barrels?

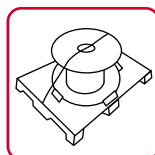
Barrels can be transported on pallets if they are properly secured with steel lashing material. A separating material must exist between the barrel and the lashing material so that it does not slip. We also require that a corrugated cardboard sheet be placed between the barrel and the pallet floor. No part of the barrel may rub the pallet. This would pose a risk of wear and puncture of the barrel.



If two barrels are transported on the same pallet, a separating material must be placed between them, preferably wood or heavy cardboard. This is to dissipate the pressure from the lashing and avoid steel to steel contact.



In principle, it is possible to transport several barrels on the same pallet provided that there is no overhang outside the pallet surface. The barrels should first be lashed together, before being placed on the pallet. Strive for a tight gasket with centered weight.

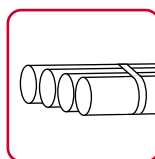


How to transport coils and rollers?

Goods that can roll must be loaded as a barrel and secured to a pallet with latch and support material. The lashing material should preferably be made of steel and secured so that it is not damaged during transport.

How to pack long goods?

Long items should be packed so stably that they do not bend if you lift them in the middle. Reinforced tubes, rigid corrugated board or wood reinforcement should be used. DHL has special rules regarding maximum lengths for different modes of transport. The maximum lengths and rules for taxation applicable to each product are described in our product sheets.



What do you do with pipes?

When transporting pipes, rods and exhaust systems, for example, there is a reverse risk, ie that the goods themselves can damage the transport vehicle and its surroundings. Pipes

should be anchored to one wooden pallet and fixed, preferably bundled. It increases load durability and simplifies loading and unloading.



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