



Intercontinental Packaging Directive

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1 Responsibility for Proper Packaging

The sender is responsible for the quality-compliant packaging, observing the legal import restrictions (for example, the IPPC – International Plant Protection Convention).

In addition, he is also responsible for ensuring that the products are sent in clean and undamaged means of transportation.

2 General Specifications

The transport packaging must be selected so that the function and quality are not adversely affected through handling or by floor-bound transportation vehicles during the entire transport (intermodal traffic) and storage period.

The packaging must always be designed ergonomically, cost-effectively and in line with requirements.

When defining the packaging, the corrosion and wear in conjunction with the cardboard box and corrugated cardboard materials must be ruled out.

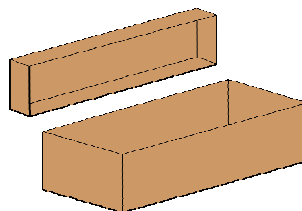
Critical surfaces, such as visual or mechanically processed surface, must be protected against impact loads during packaging, transport and removal.

Only dry packaging materials may be used.

No wooden packaging material that has been treated with prohibited wood preservative or chemicals may be used.

The packaging material must always be entirely recyclable. When using plastics, only the following polymers are permitted: ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), PE (polyethylene) and PP (polypropylene). (The packaging is to be designed ESD-compliant as needed.)

When using cardboard boxes, it must be ensured that the cardboard boxes can be opened without cutting them (example: telescope boxes).



Telescope boxes

Boxes may not be fastened, for example, using staples. (Avoid risk of injury.)

The weight per box/container is not to exceed 12 kg.

In individual cases, exceptions are allowed only with the consent of SMA.

The loading unit height (loading equipment + transport packaging) may not exceed 1 meter.

For component parts with electronic components that require special precautionary measures with regard to ESD protection, the means of transportation must be designed accordingly, i.e. the volume conductivity must have a sufficient value throughout the usage period (according to DIN EN 61340-5-1).

Here, it must be ensured that the packaging has a "conductive" and "shielding" effect and is provided with the ESD logo.



ESD logo



ESD-sensitive assemblies

(This logo is information on the outside of the packaging)

Standard Values for Conductive Packaging

$$1 \times 10^2 \leq R \ll 1 \times 10^5 \Omega$$

Conductive packaging does not assume electrostatic loads.

Sealed conductive packaging has a shielding effect against electrostatic fields (Faraday cage).

For component parts that are not ESD-sensitive, dissipative packaging is sufficient.

Standard Values for Dissipative Packaging

$$1 \times 10^5 \leq R_s < 10^{11} \Omega$$

The packaging manufacturer must ensure the resistance values for the duration of use (even with a humidity of 12% and a temperature of 23°C).

A packaging sample must be sent to SMA in advance to test the surface resistance.

3 Specific Component Requirements

Part type	Risks	Requirements
Parts with processed surfaces	Impact marks, corrosion, dust, dirt	Intermediate layers, parts may not bump into each other, surface protection
Mechanical parts that cannot be subjected to loads	Breaks, changes	Lower load
Bulk goods (screws, etc.)	Mixing, dirt	Cover, PE bag
Parts with complex structures, for example enclosure	Damage	Special packaging

4 Corrosion Protection Measures

The corrosion protection measures based on the agreed delivery conditions and taking into consideration the individual climatic loads within the shipping processes must be performed under the responsibility of the supplier.

To do this, sample packaging must be modified or approved with the selected corrosion protection measures.

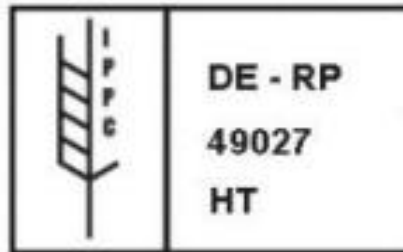
5 Import Regulations for Solid Wood Packaging

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international agreement whose purpose is to establish safe and effective measures to avoid the distribution and import of dangerous pests to plants and vegetable products and use suitable controls for this. This agreement was issued by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), a sub-organization of UNO.

These measures derived from this agreement are regulated in ISPM 15 (International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures).

ISPM 15 applies to deliveries from third world countries into the EU.

Packaging wood (palettes, boxes, dunnages, etc.) with a thickness of 6 mm and more must be treated (according to ISPM 15) and marked with an IPPC stamp.



Example: IPPC stamp

The supplier must ensure that he has complied with the measures stipulated in the applicable ISPM 15.

More information on ISPM 15 can be accessed under the following link: www.hpe.de

If wood-based materials (plywood, fiber board, etc.) are to be used as packaging material, it must be ensured that a non-wood declaration (see example Annex 1) is properly filled out and enclosed with the accompanying documentation.

6 Glossary

Third world countries	Third world countries are all non-members of an integration region (e.g. all non-member states from the perspective of the European Union, e.g. USA, China, Japan).
ESD	Electrostatic discharge describes the processes and effects during the separation of electrical charges between two different loaded materials.
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in Rome.
ISPM 15	The International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures is a regulation for import provisions concerning wooden packaging and pallets that was developed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
Corrosion protection	These are measures to avoid damage that can be caused by Corrosion to metallic component parts. A distinction is made here between active and passive corrosion protection.

7 Plant

FCL Packing Declaration			
Ship Name:	HBL No.		
Consignment Identifier(s) or Numerical Links(s):	SAMPLE		
STRAW PACKING (Straw packing includes straw, cereal, rice hulls, and other unprocessed plant material.)			
Q1. Has Straw Packing been used in the consignment listed above?			
A1. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
TIMBER PACKING (Timber packing includes: Crates, Cases, Dunnage, Pallets, Skids and other timber used as a shipping aid.)			
Q2a. Has Timber Packing been used in the consignment listed above?			
A2a. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q2b. *ISPM 15: is all the timber packaging marked with ISPM 15 compliant stamps?			
A2b. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARK (Including ISPM 15 compliant packaging) (Bark is the external natural layer covering trees and branches. This material is distinct and separable from processed timber.)			
Q3. If Timber Packing is used, is it free of BARK ?			
A3. Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLEANLINESS DECLARATION			
I declare that the above container(s) has/have been cleaned and is/are free from material of animal and/or plant origin and soil.			
Signed: _____	Date: ____ / ____ / ____		
Packer/Supplier Representative			