

PACKING, MARKING AND DOCUMENTATION – EXTERNAL

Specification

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This document will supersede previous revisions, aswell as C062-AG-SPC-0002 for the Operations phase and for all contracts and procurement in the future.

C062-AG-SPC-0002 will remain in effect for the duration of existing contracts, and then be retired.

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1 PURPOSE

This Specification establishes uniform minimum requirements for marking, preservation, packing, shipping labels and documentation of materials and equipment purchased and/or transported by or on behalf of INPEX Operations Australia Pty Ltd (Company) to be transported between vendors or other third party and Company warehouses, storage locations or logistics supply bases.

This Specification details measures to protect materials and equipment against hazards associated with handling and transport or while in storage and to ensure items arrive in good condition, appropriately preserved for storage for up to 24 months from despatch.

Objectives of this specification are to;

- i. Comply with the Company Marking, Preservation, Packing, Shipping Labels and Documentation Standard;
- ii. Comply with relevant legislation, national, and international regulations, standards, guidelines and laws in relation the preparation, handling, transport, labelling and documentation of materials and equipment;
- iii. Achieve effective management of the HSE risks associated with the preparation, handling, transport, labelling and documentation of materials and equipment is reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

2 SCOPE

The Specification is in effect for all materials and equipment handled, stored or transported externally by or on behalf of Company from the place of origin via Company supply bases to final destination and utilisation by Company or return to vendor or 3rd party for any reason. This Specification applies to both forward and reverse logistics processes.

If this Specification and the relevant Australian or International Standards, Codes or Guidelines differ, the more stringent shall apply.

This document will supersede C062-AG-SPC-0002 for the Operations phase and for all contracts and procurement in the future.

C062-AG-SPC-0002 will remain in effect for the duration of existing contracts, and then be retired.

Out of Scope

This Specification excludes requirements for internal Company transport between Company warehouses, storage locations or logistics supply bases or to Company offshore facilities.

This Specification excludes requirements for bulk liquids.

3 POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

Marking, preservation, packing, application of shipping labels and documentation of all materials and equipment must be carried out in accordance with local and international standards, codes and guidelines in addition to Company specific requirements.

Australian or International Codes, Guidelines and Standards referred to are intended as the latest edition of the Code, Guideline or Standard including addendums, supplements or additions.

Hierarchy adopted by Company is shown;

- Australian and International Legislation
- Australian and International Industry Standards and Codes
- Company Policies, Standards and Specifications
- Contractor Procedures

3.1 Australian Standards, Codes and Guidelines

| Australian Standard/Code/Guideline | Title |
|--|---|
| AS 2400 | Packaging |
| AS 3846 | Handling and transport of dangerous cargoes in port areas |
| AS 3711 | Freight containers |
| AS 4068 | Flat pallets for materials handling |
| AS EN 12079.1 | Offshore Containers and Associated Lifting Sets – Offshore Containers - Design, Manufacture and Marking |
| AS 2852 | Packaging – Pictorial marking for the handling of packages |
| AS EN 12079.2 | Offshore Containers and Associated Lifting Sets – Lifting Sets - Design, Manufacture and Marking |
| Road Traffic Act | Chain of Responsibility |
| DNV 2.7-1 | Offshore Containers |
| DNV 2.7-3 | Portable Offshore Units |
| Code of Practice | Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (ARPANSA) |
| Code of Practice | Storage and Transport of Schedule 8 Substances (Northern Territory Department of Health) |
| ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods Code | Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail |
| DAWR - Department of Agriculture and Water Resources | formally known as: Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) regulations |

3.2 International Standards, Codes and Guidelines

| International Standard / Code / Guideline | Title |
|---|---|
| ISO 7000 | Graphical symbols for use on equipment - Registered symbols |
| ISPM 15 | International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures 15 - Solid Wood Packaging Materials |

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UNECE)

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Incoterms

International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL)

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

International Air Transport Authority Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA DGR)

4 RESPONSIBILITIES

- a) Company must ensure business requirements related to the marking, preservation, packing, shipping labels and documentation activities for materials and equipment are communicated, accepted and understood internally and externally as required to vendors, contractors, and subcontractors;
- b) Shipper/Vendor/Contractor who is assigned the task of carrying out the scope of this document is to fully comply with the instructions within and, if required, seek clarification from Company prior to shipping if unsure;
- c) It is the responsibility of all persons who work within the transport chain – buyer, vendor, packer, sender, loader, receiver, supervisors and management, transport drivers and Materials Handling Equipment (MHE) operators to conduct their activities in a manner which reduces risks to ALARP;
- d) Contractors who perform any of these activities on behalf of Company are required to develop and maintain their own HSE Compliance system, management plans and procedures.

5 COMPLIANCE

Marking, preservation, packing, shipping labels and documentation processes conducted by or on behalf of Company must comply with Company Standard and Specification, as well as the latest applicable Australian and International Standards, Regulations, Conventions, Codes and relevant Legislation of the country where the activities are completed.

- a) Compliance with this specification does not relieve vendor or sender of liability for damage or deterioration occurring as a result of faulty or inadequate preservation, packing and protection;
- b) Compliance will be monitored and reported on continuously upon receipt of goods, and inspection of goods via the discrepancy reporting process and vendor management systems.

Any deviation from Company Specification must be agreed to and detailed on the Purchase Order or formally documented.

6 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 Marking

Materials and equipment must be marked prior to packing for identification purposes. Marking must be in an appropriate location, legible and durable for a period of storage of up to 24 months.

Marking may be achieved using different methods and the most practical and appropriate type of marking should be used, and placed in the most appropriate location on materials, equipment, tags or internal packaging. Markings must also be appropriate for the intended storage location of the materials and equipment i.e. where tags are used for items which will be stored outdoors they must be robust, water-resistant, fade resistant, non-corrosive, contrasting in colour, and able to endure harsh storage and transit conditions.

| Marking | Specification |
|--|--|
| Engraving | May be used on nameplates or on unstressed areas and any specific requirements for tag and nameplate formats will be prescribed in the Purchase order |
| Tags | Must be clear, legible, weatherproof and securely attached |
| Bundles, bags or cargo units where direct marking is difficult | Should be identified with multiple tags as appropriate i.e. one at each end of a bundle |
| Paint Stencilling | Generally only acceptable as a temporary method of marking, and if applied should not be the only marking method used |
| Spares and special tools | Must be individually and uniquely identified by being etched, permanently marked or securely tagged. The item number must also be recorded on special tools list and supplied with the shipment. Format and specific requirements should be confirmed with Company via the Purchase Order for each order |
| Small components and materials | Washers, pins, O-rings etc bagged and tagged with markings to show stock code, manufacturer, quantity and description as appropriate |

6.1.1 Information Required

| Minimum Requirement | Additional Information – As appropriate |
|---|---|
| Manufacturer name or trade mark | Company SAP catalogue number if available |
| Vendor stock code, part number or other unique identifier | Description |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals are heavily regulated and must be appropriately marked by the manufacturer in accordance with the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals | Additional information is required on cable drums and tags - cable length, type code, insulation voltage rating, number and size of conductors/pairs/triples, drum number and date of manufacture |
| | Serial number |
| | Batch number |
| | Expiry date |
| | Heat or cast number |
| | Detail of the requirements of the material or equipment specification |
| | Tag number |

6.2 Preservation

Materials and equipment must be preserved and packed for transit on the basis that they may be in storage for up to 24 months. Specialised preservation and packing requirements must be confirmed with Company, and stipulated on the purchase order; minimum preservation requirements and general descriptions of methods are contained in this document.

Treatment and protection of materials and equipment prior to packing may include activities such as application of protective coatings, vacuum, heat or pressure sealing, draining as well as other methods. The amount of desiccant used or the selection of protective coating or other methods of preservation must incorporate the expected transit and storage conditions.

i. Preservation Instructions and Warranty Requirements

Materials or equipment which require specific precautions, storage conditions or maintenance routines to maintain serviceability and a valid warranty must be provided to Company in writing and these special instructions must also be noted on packing list, invoices and shipping labels.

Products used for protective coatings or corrosion inhibitors must be identified in writing together with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and detail the procedure and instruction for removal of the coating together with details of the recommended cleaning agent.

| Specific Preservation Instruction may include | Example Requirement |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Schedule | To replace desiccants |
| Testing, Inspection, Maintenance | Routine |
| Special Requirements | While in transit, or during storage |

Specific preservation instructions may include;

- Schedule
- Testing, inspection, or specific maintenance routine
- Special requirements while in transit
- Special requirements during storage

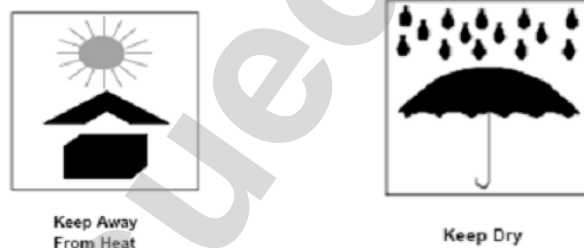
Storage Requirements

Where materials or equipment must be held in specific storage conditions i.e. undercover, or in a climate controlled area the specific requirements must be provided in writing, on the packing list, shipping documentation and clearly shown on the package with the appropriate shipping label.

Packages stored outside will typically be subjected to high humidity, and high rainfall monsoonal and cyclone conditions.

Refer to Section 6.4 for further detail on Shipping Labels.

Example labels



6.2.1 General Preservation Requirements

ii. Protective Coatings/Corrosion Protection

The selection and application of temporary corrosion preventatives must comply with AS 2400 Part 5, the SDS for protective coatings or corrosion inhibitors used must be provided with the shipment and Dangerous Goods regulations must be adhered to.

Uncoated, unpainted, internal and external surfaces must be protected with a rust preventative suitable for the anticipated transport and storage conditions, and application or removal of the coating from internal surfaces should not require the item to be stripped down. Cylinders, cylinder bores and machined surfaces must be protected by the application of contact preservatives or suitable inhibitors compatible with the surfaces coated in accordance with vendor recommendations. Any protective coatings must be non-reactive to the material on which it is used and corrosion protection must be provided where dissimilar metals are in contact.

Coatings may be applied by brushing, dipping or spraying and special instructions for removing or reapplying protective coatings must be provided by the vendor. Vapour phase inhibitor or corrosion inhibitors may be used for the internal protection of vessels, lubricating oil reservoirs and similar items - these protectors are powders or crystals that vaporise and extend protection of large areas; airtight containment is required for effective use of vapour phase, inhibitor protection.

Materials and equipment susceptible to corrosion may accidentally come into contact with water or be subjected to humid conditions while in transit or in

storage and should be provided with a protective coating, be wrapped and heat-sealed in moisture resistant polyethylene sheeting not less than 0.3 mm thick as required; use of other materials may require Company approval.

i. Exclusion of Moisture

Sealing

All materials and equipment must be dry and all moisture excluded for proper sealing and packing, and the seal must be suitably robust to withstand handling, stacking, and stowage and continue to exclude moisture under normal shipping conditions.

Precision instruments, electrical or electromechanical equipment and other calibrated mechanical equipment should be enclosed within waterproof heat sealed barrier bags or shrouds with a suitable quantity of desiccant to maintain a low relative humidity within the package. Where vacuum or heat seals are used the outside of the packaging must be labelled to show these details.

All openings in sensitive equipment and materials (including machinery, piping and electrical equipment) must be properly sealed to prevent ingress of moisture, dirt, salt or dust etc using tape, plastic caps, plugs or bolted covers. Waterproof tapes and laminated waterproof paper must be used to seal openings of electronic or other sensitive equipment to prevent moisture from entering.

Components with sections that cannot be drained must be covered and protected at all times to prevent ingress of water and debris.

Equipment with exposed rubber parts or linings should be cleaned, and wrapped with a clear, air tight plastic cover secured with water proof tape.

Desiccant

Desiccants are required in all types of protection and packaging where condensation across vapour barriers would create a condition in the interior of the package harmful to the contents. Desiccants must comply with AS 2400 Part 18 and it is recommended that the desiccants used are renewable, non-corrosive and use a colour indicator to show loss of activity. Desiccant bags shall be used to prevent build-up of condensation for non-critical and utilities vessels, inside piping or where specified and the amount of desiccant used, protective coating or physical protection should incorporate these requirements.

A moisture vapour barrier will minimise possible penetration of moisture during transportation and storage. All moisture vapour barrier materials have an accepted vapour phase transmission rate and include a desiccative material within the moisture vapour barrier - polythene sheet is commonly used with Silica Gel for desiccant. Sharp edges or any protruding items must be covered to prevent puncturing the film barrier, either during shrinking onto the equipment or during transit. Supporting timbers could trap or puncture the film barrier and must have a layer of protection at contact points inside and outside the film barrier.

Desiccants shall be fully contained to prevent dispersion, securely fixed in place, and easily removed. The vendor/packer shall indicate in the special instructions the location of all desiccants and the suitable removal methods.

Note that desiccants shall not be used to protect rubber products.

Inert Gas Purging

Inert gas purging such as nitrogen purging may be used for preservation, storage or to protect stainless steel and critical service vessels and exchangers from exposure to the environment. If an item is nitrogen purged, the required pressure level must be marked on documentation, the packaging and the item.

A pressure gauge to allow monitoring and a cylinder or pump must be supplied to ensure the required pressure is maintained. The gauge and fill point must be located in an appropriate location to ensure access during shipment and storage. Warning labels must clearly show the system is under pressure and handling, storage instructions and special requirements must be included.

All relevant Dangerous Goods Regulations must be adhered to.

Draining

Equipment such as hydraulics, gearboxes, or transmissions new or refurbished or any equipment following hydrostatic, standard operations or performance testing must be drained of fluid (i.e. oil, hydraulic fluid or fuel) for transport.

Equipment should be drained, wiped down (using lint free cloth) or blown completely dry and internal metal surfaces shall be sprayed or coated with a suitable rust preventative if necessary, protected by desiccant and absorbent material shall be provided within packaging or other protective measures used as required to prevent spills or leakage during transport.

6.2.2 Specific Preservation Requirements

i. Electrical and Instrumentation

Instrumentation panels, instruments, electrical equipment, precision machinery and small instrument valves etc should be packed and protected including shock absorbance. If instrumentation is considered at risk it should be de-mounted for transport. Contact preservatives and impregnated papers must not be used on any electric or electronic equipment.

Electrical and instrumentation should be enclosed in a heat sealed, air exhausted polyethylene or similar barrier material not susceptible to corrosion, moisture or fungal attack and an appropriate desiccant added in accordance with AS 2400 Part 18. Appropriate packaging must be used to avoid damage by electrostatic discharge. Where sealing is impractical i.e. for large packages with sensitive elements; specific vulnerable equipment or parts should be protected by localised wrapping with polypropylene sheeting or the use of timber boxing, with desiccant inserted and the package marked appropriately.

Where electrical and or instrumentation panels are provided with an integrated dehumidifier, vendor must provide detailed instructions in advance in relation to the power requirements and management of the system.

ii. Piping and Valves

Large pipe should be prepared and transported individually; some pipe may require specialised cradles for transport. Smaller pipe i.e. below 6" diameter should be bundled, strapped in at least 4 locations and the ends boxed to provide bracing and protect pipe ends. Inside the pipe must be dry and free from foreign objects that could cause damage.

Pipe, valves, fittings and flanges of 2" and over must be individually marked or tagged to show Purchase Order and line item details. Fittings should be shrink wrapped or adequately protected if required and packed securely in cartons, crates or cases with cushioning material as required.

Flange faces should be coated with an approved corrosion inhibitor and fitted with a metal or plywood blank and neoprene gaskets. Gaskets and bolts used for protection in transit shall not be used for installation.

Covers and gasket size must match the outside flange diameter, gaskets should be at least be 3mm thick rubber or neoprene, the flange size blank thickness and number of bolts used to effectively seal the flanged opening are shown;

| Flange Size | Blank Thickness | No of bolts |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| < 6" | 6mm | 4 |
| 8" - 12" | 10mm | 4 |
| > 14" | 13mm | 8 |

Engaged and exposed threads, in particular bolts used for flange protection must be coated with a suitable rust preventative i.e. anti-seize compound as required and this will be reapplied after each loosening or bolt-up to ensure adequate protection.

Open ends of pipe and fittings should be protected against mechanical damage using securely fitted plastic caps as appropriate. Caps should be at least 100mm deep and be held in place with waterproof, heavy duty tape.

The threaded ends of pipe, fittings and butt weld bevels should be greased and securely fitted with plastic caps, or suitable tape (Denso or similar) as required.

Carbon Steel pipe must be physically segregated from Stainless, Alloy or Super Duplex Materials within any shipment to ensure these materials do not come into contact with each other.

Stainless Steel, Alloys and Super Duplex Materials

Carbon steel banding must not be in direct contact with Stainless, Alloys and/or Super Duplex materials. Nylon or similar strapping should be used.

Lifting activities for any Stainless, Alloys and/or Super Duplex materials for transport purposes must not be performed using wire rope or chains.

Fibre and Plastic Piping

Steel straps must not be used for bundling - nylon or similar straps only.

Coated Piping

The ends of lined carbon steel, tar coated pipe, vitreous clay piping, cast iron spigot and socket piping (lined and unlined) must be protected and the pipes packed within polyethylene lined wooden crates as appropriate.

Pipe lengths must be kept separated i.e. nylon rope wrapped around pipe.

Valves

Valves should be packed in cases individually or in sets and protected against ingress of dirt, sand or moisture by using plastic end caps, metal or wooden plugs.

All valves should be closed for shipment, apart from ball valves which should be shipped fully open.

- Gate and globe valves with soft seals shall have the wedge / disc backed off to relieve the pressure on the seals.

- Valves with actuators or electric motors should be packed in crates or cases with a leak tight barrier.

iii. Special Preservation and Temperature Sensitivity

All special preservation requirements must be detailed on the Purchase Order, shipping documentation and clearly labelled on the package.

Precision instruments, chemicals, food, medical or any other materials which are fragile, sensitive to humidity, extreme heat or any characteristic which requires specific handling must be appropriately assessed, and the requirements must be formally documented and communicated to Company.

6.2.3 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals may be used for the preservation of materials and equipment i.e. for protective coatings, corrosion inhibitors or pressurised gas systems used for transport. Prior to selecting a product for preservation purposes the vendor should confirm the product is approved for use by Company.

A Safety Data Sheet must be provided with the materials or equipment and the shipment must be packed, declared and handled in accordance with all Dangerous Goods regulations.

6.3 Packing

Packing must be strong, sturdy and able to withstand stacking, stowage and handling expected and be capable of appropriately protecting materials and equipment vulnerable to weather or water damage during transit that may be reasonably expected during sea, land, or air transport. Prior to packing, all materials and equipment must be checked internally and externally to ensure they are in good condition, free from any physical damage, corrosion, dirt or defect.

Any timber used for pallets, crates, cases, drums etc must be clean and free of live insects, bark, visible signs of insect or fungal attack or any other quarantine risk material and must display an ISPM 15 stamp or a mandatory fumigation certificate will be required for import clearance.

The primary consideration for packing must be safety, and the goods must be preserved and protected using an approach that maximizes handling efficiencies and minimise transport costs. The working load limit (WLL) of containers, crates, pallets cartons, drums, cases or other packaging must not be exceeded under any circumstances.

Packing and protection of goods includes provision of saddles or supports, bracing or lashing as required and any lifting or spreader beams necessary for transport, offloading, laydown and installation. All items provided for these purposes including packing crates, cases, cartons, etc which goods are shipped in become Company property without charge unless otherwise stipulated. All materials and equipment over 25kg should be strapped to a skid, palletised or bundled.

Vendor must provide early advice if materials or equipment supplied are categorised as hazardous or have inherent risks i.e. subject to mechanical derangement, magnetic interference etc and any specialised packing or preservation requirements must be stipulated in the Purchase Order.

Equipment should generally be packed and shipped fully assembled. If this is not possible, the vendor has responsibility to disassemble the equipment and pack it securely for transit and instructions for reassembly must be included with the shipment.

Vendor is responsible for any damage resulting from inadequate packing and Company reserves the right to inspect the quality of packing materials and methods at any time; any defect or lack of quality evident will result in goods being repacked at the vendors cost.

Some examples of packing are provided at Appendix B – Packing Examples.

6.3.1 Physical Protection and Handling

Materials and equipment should be packed to ensure an even distribution of weight.

The centre of gravity, slinging and forklift entry points should be marked on all shipments expected to be lifted with any materials handling equipment (MHE) i.e. via forklift or crane.

Crates or cases where any dimension is over 2 metres must be provided with suitable bracing and construction of crates must comply with AS 2400 Part 7.

Materials and equipment must be protected from impacts or abrasions and should comply with the minimum packing requirements detailed in this Specification as well as all relevant Australian and International standards, codes and guidelines.

Vendor must supply saddles or supports required for transport, unless otherwise specified in the purchase order and these must be positioned under equipment to equalise load distribution. Specialised frames or cradles must be engineered to comply with appropriate Australian and International standards, codes and guidelines as well as Company Lifting Standard, and appropriate certification must be provided. Saddles shall be fixed to vessels with straps to prevent damage to painted surfaces and the contact face of each saddle must be accurately matched to the circumference of the equipment supported and faced with suitable soft material to prevent induced localised stresses.

Internal damage to rotating machinery or mechanical items with bearings must be prevented by firmly locking the shaft or rotor in place and using substitute bearings for transport if appropriate. Wedging a shaft in place, or use padding as the lone source of protection is not acceptable and will not protect against brinelling and the vendor is responsible for damage resulting from inadequate packing including brinelling of bearings. Appropriate high visibility tags must be fitted to show all blocked or locked rotor equipment. Special precautions must also be taken to protect the bearing journals where they rest on wooden or other supports that may become damp.

Crates and cases

Construction of timber crates and cases must comply with AS 2400 Part 7 and screws are preferred over nails and adhesive to seal boxes, crates, and cases.

Materials and equipment must be secured within crates and cases by bolting, strapping, blocking, or bundling and additional braces are required for crates or cases intended to be lifted with slings.

Pallets

Pallets should be of sturdy hard moulded plastic or hardwood, two-way, under railed, and conforms to AS 4068. Use of softwood is only acceptable where used as 'skid pallets' for small items and all pallets used must be strong enough for the intended load and meet the required quarantine standards.

Where appropriate, the vendor shall consider steel pallets and skids for the transport of heavy or large goods. Pallets will not be returned to vendors.

Bundles

Bundles are to be strapped in at least 4 places using crimped steel strapping, unless otherwise stipulated (i.e. stainless steel, alloy or super duplex materials).

Bundles of pipe must be packed and protected (i.e. ends capped, boxed and desiccants used as required) as per the preservation requirements at section 6.2.

Strong metal tags with the appropriate information (i.e. weights, purchase order details etc) must be securely attached using non-corrodible wire or other appropriate material.

Shipping Containers

Shipping containers intended for packing must be inspected prior to loading goods for transport to ensure it has a valid inspection (CSC) plate, is cargo worthy, clean and free from prohibited material. Shipping containers must be tightly packed, braced, blocked and strapped as required.

Any Containers intended for offshore use must comply with DNV 2.7-1 Offshore containers, DVN 2.7-3 Potable Offshore Units and AS EN 12079.1 Offshore Containers and Associated Lifting Sets – Offshore Containers - Design, Manufacture and Marking.

Electrical Cable

Cable must be supplied on wooden drums unless otherwise stipulated in the Purchase Order and be protected with full wood battening and strapped. Shrink on cap ends are required for protection, however both ends of the cable must be accessible for pre-installation testing.

6.3.2 Packing Materials

Packing material must be new and unused, or clean recycled materials that are fit for purpose and provide adequate protection for materials and equipment. Any form of asbestos, polystyrene balls or polystyrene peanuts is prohibited from being used as packing material. All packing materials should be environmentally friendly, biodegradable and packing methods should minimise packaging waste.

Packaging material used in packages destined for Australia must meet Department of Agriculture and Water Resources - DAWR (Formerly known as : Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service - AQIS) regulations and these include restrictions on the use of timber, sacking, jute and other materials. It is the responsibility of the sender to ensure the packing will meet quarantine requirements for the destination country.

i. Quarantine requirements

Vendor is responsible for compliance with specific quarantine requirements of the designated country for delivery. All materials and equipment transported must meet the relevant Quarantine requirements of local and national authorities i.e. materials and equipment transported to Australia must meet Department Of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) regulations. Timber packaging and dunnage used must be clean and free of live insects, bark and other quarantine risk material such as: nests, or other organic matter such as plants and seeds. Timber packaging must display an ISPM 15 stamp or a mandatory fumigation certificate will be required for import clearance. Timber also requires a Packing Declaration completed by the packer and the vendor is responsible for any costs arising from missing, incomplete or incorrect declarations.

Packaging material must be new and unused, or clean recycled materials. DAWR prohibited materials include;

- Hay;
- Straw;
- Husks;
- Bamboo;
- Palm Fibres;
- Rice;
- Hemp;
- Wood Shavings or other similar organic material; and
- Polystyrene foam peanuts, polystyrene balls or other polystyrene forms.

Materials, equipment and packaging must be free from dirt, webs, spiders, ants and packing should minimise seams, folds, creases or other areas where biological material could collect.

Shipping containers used must be clean inside and out, and any evidence of quarantine risk material will prevent quarantine clearance and DAWR will require cleaning, causing delay to import clearances and increasing costs.

6.3.3 Fragile and Sensitive Equipment

Fragile materials and equipment must be packed in shock absorbent padding to prevent damage from shock, static, vibration, and rough handling. Fragile goods

should not be packed in the same crate, box, case etc. as heavy items and must be clearly labelled to show how the package is fragile or sensitive and how it must be handled to avoid damage.

6.3.4 Lifting Equipment

Lifting equipment must comply with Company Lifting Standard.

All certificates and lifting points are subject to inspection prior to issue of an Inspection Release Certificate and Test Certificates **must** be provided in advance of transport and must accompany any shipment which includes lifting equipment.

All lifting points must comply to the Company Lifting Engineering Specification 0000-AG-SPC-60002. No offshore lifting using threaded lifting points but if fitted with drilled holes for onshore/onboard lifting they must be plugged

6.3.5 Oversize, Heavy or Unconventional Lift Items

Materials or equipment are considered oversize or a heavy lift where dimensions are greater than 12m long and/or 2.4m high and/or 2.4m wide and/or heavier than 20t.

Materials or equipment are considered unconventional whereby the shape of the item/s may not be deemed rectangular or square for purposes of regular lift, lash or transport. Examples of unconventional items are S-Bend pipe or items whereby the COG is off centre, specific load balancing rigging must be utilised for the safe lifting of these loads.

Packing and preparation of these items for transport must be confirmed on an individual basis with Company.

Additional transport planning may require a transport drawing and these must be supplied upon request by vendor - refer to section 6.5.2 for further information regarding transport drawings and the details required.

6.3.6 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals must be packed, labelled, declared and transported in accordance with relevant regulations for air, sea, road or rail transport.

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals are subject to Company Chemical Selection and Approval Procedure which requires a risk assessment prior to being approved for procurement and use by Company on each facility. Chemaalert will be updated upon approval and details must be checked with Company as required to avoid transport delays. This requirement to check for approval does not apply to subsequent shipments of the same UN number, quantity and packing group of Dangerous Goods or Hazardous Chemicals for the same Company facility.

Dangerous Goods or Hazardous Chemicals may only travel by the mode of transport for which they have been packed and declared. Changing the mode of transport may require Dangerous Goods repacking and/or recertification prior to further transport.

- Some classes of Dangerous Goods are incompatible and cannot be packed together.
- Some Dangerous Goods or Hazardous Chemicals are restricted and cannot be carried via air transport.
- .

i. Dangerous Goods Classes

Dangerous Goods classes defined by the United Nations are as follows:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 2: Gases
- Class 3: Flammable liquids
- Class 4: Flammable solids
- Class 5: Oxidising Substances
- Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances
- Class 7: Radioactive Material
- Class 8: Corrosive
- Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

Company specifically draws attention to the additional requirements for the following Dangerous Goods classes.

Class 1 Explosives

Transport of Class 1 Explosives must comply with United Nations Dangerous Goods regulations and the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail.

Packaging for Class 1 goods must be designed and constructed to ensure explosives are protected, prevent them escaping and cause no increase in the risk for unintended ignition or initiation when subjected to normal conditions of transport, including foreseeable changes in temperature, humidity and pressure.

Class 7 Radioactive Material

Transport of Class 7 Radioactive materials must comply with United Nations Dangerous Goods regulations and the Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material.

Individuals performing the handling, preparation, packing and declarations for transport of Class 7 Radioactive items for transport require additional Dangerous Goods qualifications for Class 7 and must follow handling procedures for Class 7 Radioactive items.

ii. Dangerous Goods Qualifications

Transport of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals are heavily regulated and persons packing and preparing and declaring Dangerous Goods for transport must be appropriately qualified with current certification for the mode of transport and the specific activities being undertaken (IATA, IMDG, DGR).

Dangerous Goods Declarations for transport via air and sea can only be completed by qualified persons and must confirm that the packing and preparation complies with the relevant regulations.

Some Dangerous Goods Classes require additional training, qualifications and licencing i.e. Explosives or Radioactive Material and the packing, preparation and declaration processes can only be completed by persons who hold these additional qualifications.

iii. Packing Dangerous Goods

Dangerous Goods regulations prescribe detailed segregation, the type of packaging which must be used, labels required and stowage requirements.

Packing must be completed by appropriately qualified persons with current certification and all Dangerous Goods shipments must comply with regulations for road, rail, sea and air as applicable.

6.3.7 Schedule 8 Substances – Medicines and Controlled Drugs

Transport of Schedule 8 Substances must comply with the Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Schedule 8 Substances as defined by the Schedule for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) published by the Commonwealth and Chain of custody must be maintained for Schedule 8 Controlled Drugs.

Schedule 8 substances must be enclosed in a package that does not contain any other goods, the package must then be re-enclosed in a carton or other opaque container, and addressed to a person authorised to receive it. No indication that it contains a Schedule 8 substance is to be on the outer package.

Issued

6.4 Shipping Labels

Packaging must be labelled in accordance with Australian and International Standards and preservation measures, handling restrictions, or special requirements must be clearly labelled on the outside of the package.

6.4.1 Size, Type and Location of Labels

Labels must be robust, water-resistant, fade resistant, contrasting in colour and able to endure harsh storage and transit conditions. Additional delivery information is acceptable; however labels left on a package from previous freight movements must be removed, covered, or made illegible.

Label size may depend on the size of the package, however letters must be at least 50mm if the package size allows it, and no less than 30mm.

- All labels must be in English
- Dimensions in (mm) and weight in (kg)

Labels and documents required;

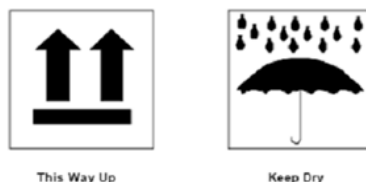
- Address label (refer Appendix C for Example Address labels and Appendix D for Blank 3rd Party Address Label)
 - **All labels must include contact name and number, 'ship to address' - street address (include final destination if package is due to go offshore), and quantity of packages i.e. 1 of 2 etc.**

Additional details;

- A copy of Vendors Packing List to be fixed to the external surface of the packaging.
- A copy of the Company SAP Purchase Order to be fixed to the external surface of the packaging (preferable), or within the packaging.
- 3rd Party deliveries (i.e. contractor equipment or personal toolboxes) require the work order number (if related to a work order), 'required on site date' and an email address – Company will advise the 'DWR' number via email for tracking once it has arrived and been processed.
- Pictorial handling symbols – three sets total, two on the sides, one on top (as required in accordance with AS 2852 and ISO 7000)
- ISPM 15 stamp (as required)
- Dangerous Goods labels (as per regulations)
- Shipping documentation attached in a waterproof envelope – packing list, commercial invoice etc (refer to section 6.5 for further details)

Example IMO Pictorial Handling Symbols

Specific handling and preservation requirements must be clearly identified with pictorial symbols and all packages with an eccentric centre of gravity require the centre of gravity symbol to be clearly shown on two sides and top of the package. A sample of Pictorial Labels is provided at Appendix A – Sample Pictorial Handling Labels. All boxes and crates are to be labelled clearly on all sides with the appropriate pictorial handling symbols such as;



Example IMO Pictorial Handling Symbols

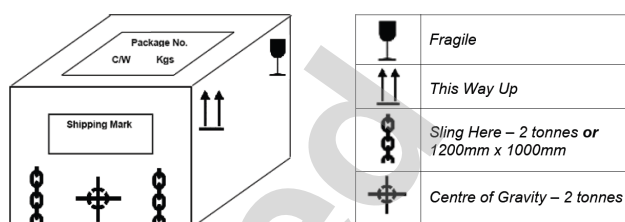
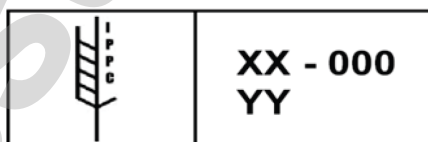


Diagram – Correct Placement of Shipping Symbols (as per, AS 2852)

Example ISPM 15 Stamp

Timber must be stamped in accordance with ISPM 15 for import clearance.



XX = a two letter ISO country code,
000 = National Plant Organisation (NPPO) number given to the producer of the packing
YY = representing HT for heat treatment or MB for methyl bromide fumigation.

6.4.2 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals must be packed, labelled, declared and transported in accordance with all relevant regulations and codes for air, sea, road or rail transport.

Minimum shipping labels required for Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals;

- Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name (as per regulations)
- DG Class Label
- UN Number
- Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- Net Quantity
- Packing Group

Some Dangerous Goods may require additional labels as per relevant Dangerous Goods regulations and codes.

















Some small consignments of Dangerous Goods maybe packed and transported as excepted or limited quantities which reduce some of the requirements of the

Dangerous Goods regulations, however all appropriate Dangerous Goods labels must be applied.

Dangerous Goods Class Labels must be applied to individual packages, as well as shipping containers used for transport. The size and configuration of class labels are detailed in Dangerous Goods regulations.

Example Dangerous Goods Class Labels

Dangerous Goods Class List

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 EXPLOSIVES (Detonators) |  | 5.1 OXIDISING AGENTS (Nitrates) |  |
| 2.1 FLAMMABLE GASES (LP Gas) |  | 5.2 ORGANIC PEROXIDES (M.E.K.P.) |  |
| 2.2 NON-FLAMMABLE NON-TOXIC GASES (Argon) |  | 6.1 TOXIC SUBSTANCES (Cyanides) |  |
| 2.3 TOXIC GASES (Chlorine) |  | 6.2 INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES (Hospital Waste) |  |
| 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Petrol) |  | 7 RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (For use on vehicles only) |  |
| 4.1 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS (Sulfur) |  | 8 CORROSIVES (Sulfuric Acid) |  |
| 4.2 SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE SOLIDS OR LIQUIDS (Phosphorous White) |  | 9 MISCELLANEOUS (Polystyrene Beads) |  |
| 4.3 DANGEROUS WHEN WET (Calcium Carbide) |  | MIXED CLASS LABEL |  |

6.5 Documentation

All shipping documentation must be in English and be provided promptly to prevent delays to shipments. If the vendor fails to prepare and present the correct documents and this leads to delays or penalties, vendor may be liable for additional costs incurred.

The table below indicates the required basic shipping documentation for each mode of transport and who has responsibility for providing the relevant documentation based on the Incoterm. Additional documents may also be required depending upon the type of materials or equipment being transported and must be provided as per regulations or upon request.

The vendor or sender must ensure all documents, commercial invoices, special handling instructions, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and packing lists as required are appropriately completed and provided to Company or nominated Freight Forwarder and attached to the materials or equipment.

Reverse logistics processes will require Company to produce the necessary shipping documents.

6.5.1 Standard Shipping Documents Required

Table 1: Basic Shipping Documents Required

| Mode of Transport | | | Incoterm | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Domestic | Air | Sea | E | F | F | F | D | D | D |
| | | | X | C | A | O | A | A | D |
| | | | W | A | S | B | P | T | P |
| Shipping Documentation | | | Documentation Responsibility | | | | | | |
| Consignment Note | House Bill | House Bill | FF | FF | FF | FF | V | V | V |
| N/A | Air Waybill | Ocean Waybill | FF | FF | FF | FF | V | V | V |
| N/A | Commercial Invoice | Commercial Invoice | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| Packing List | Packing List | Packing List | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| N/A | ISPM15 Packing Declaration | ISPM15 Packing Declaration | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| N/A | Fumigation certification | Fumigation certification | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| N/A | Cert of origin | Cert of origin | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| DG Documentation | DG Documentation | DG Documentation | V | V | V | V | V | V | V |
| N/A | Customs Entry | Customs Entry | FF | FF | FF | FF | FF | FF | V |

* FF – Freight Forwarder

* V – Vendor/Sender

Basic Shipping Documents are regulated with the exception of Packing Lists and the vendor or sender must ensure that a copy of the packing list is attached to the outside of each package and provided with the shipment. The packing list must contain the following as applicable.

i. Packing Lists

A packing list itemising the contents of each package being shipped must be securely attached to the outside of packages in a weather resistant pocket. Packing lists must only refer to one Purchase Order and no prices or values of goods may appear on a Packing List.

| The vendor packing list should contain the following (where applicable) | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Company SAP Catalogue number | Detailed description of the contents |
| Purchase Order Number and line item | Requisition Number |
| Item, Tag or Code Number | Dimensions, Gross and Net Weight |
| Name of the Material Item | Name and address of the vendor |
| Number of packages | Indication if full or part delivery |
| Destination | Origin of the Materials/Equipment |
| Shipping Mark | Dangerous Goods details as required |

6.5.2 Additional Documents Required

i. Inspection Release Certificate (IRC)

Where applicable an IRC will be issued following an inspection of materials or equipment by a Company inspector. The inspection shall take place at the Vendor or supplier premises, and will enable release of the Purchase Order for packing and transport.

If Company waives inspection it shall be confirmed in writing and a comprehensive inspection will be carried out upon receipt; the vendor must still produce inspection and testing documents stipulated by the purchase order prior to shipment. However, electrical equipment for installation in hazardous areas must be inspected by Company prior to handover of goods.

ii. Test Certificates

All material and equipment Test Certificates, Material Certificates and Manufacturers Data Reports (MDR) must be provided prior to shipment and approved by Company. A copy of these documents should also accompany all shipments.

Test Certificates for all lift equipment, lift points or special handling devices must accompany the shipment.

iii. Transport Drawing – Oversize, Heavy or Unconventional Items

Materials or equipment are considered oversize or a heavy where any dimension is greater than 12m long and/or 2.4m high and/or 2.4m wide and/or heavier than 20t. These materials and equipment will require additional transport planning and a transport drawing must be supplied upon request by Company.

Materials or equipment are considered unconventional whereby the shape of the item/s may not be deemed rectangular or square for purposes of regular lift, lash or transport. Examples of unconventional items are S-Bend pipe or items whereby the COG is off centre, specific load balancing rigging must be utilised for the safe lifting of these loads.

Transport Permits, vehicle escorts or other additional arrangements may be required for oversize items and planning for transport must be assessed on an individual basis.

Packing and preparation of any oversize, heavy or unconventional items for transport or handling must be confirmed on an individual basis with Company, and lifting devices, beams, spreaders, etc must comply with statutory requirements in the Country of Origin, Country of Destination and be in accordance with Company Lifting Standard.

Transport drawings must show;

- Three plane view of equipment
- Position of all nozzles and protruding parts
- Dimensions and weights of crates, cases or packages
- Lifting information as required - slinging points, lifting lug locations, spreader bar, slings or other equipment required
- Centre of gravity
- Lashing points

iv. Special Handling or Preservation Instructions

Materials or equipment which require specific precautions, storage conditions or maintenance routines to maintain serviceability or a valid warranty must be provided to Company in writing and these special instructions must also be noted on packing list, invoices and shipping labels.

Specific preservation instructions may include;

- Schedule to change desiccants
- Testing, inspection, or specific maintenance routine
- Special requirements while in transit
- Special requirements during storage

6.5.3 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals must be identified on a separate invoice and packing list from other material, where they must be identified by UN Number, Hazard Class and technical or proper shipping name.

i. Dangerous Goods Classes

Dangerous Goods classes defined by the United Nations are as follows:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 2: Gases
- Class 3: Flammable liquids
- Class 4: Flammable solids
- Class 5: Oxidising Substances

- Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances
- Class 7: Radioactive Material
- Class 8: Corrosive
- Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

Company specifically draws attention to the additional requirements for the following Dangerous Goods classes.

Class 1 Explosives

Transport of Class 1 Explosives must comply with United Nations Dangerous Goods regulations and the Australian Code for the Transport of Explosives by Road and Rail.

Qualifications and licencing required for transport packing and declarations for Class 1 Explosives may exceed standard Dangerous Goods Qualifications and clarification should be sought within the Dangerous Goods Regulations, Codes or via Company as required.

Class 7 Radioactive Material

Transport of Class 7 Radioactive materials must comply with United Nations Dangerous Goods regulations and the Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material.

Individuals performing the handling, preparation, packing and declarations for transport of Class 7 Radioactive items for transport require additional Dangerous Goods qualifications for Class 7 and must follow handling procedures for Class 7 Radioactive items.

ii. Dangerous Goods Qualifications and Declarations

Transport of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals are heavily regulated and persons packing and preparing and declaring Dangerous Goods for transport must be appropriately and professionally certified for the mode of transport and the specific activities being undertaken (IATA, IMDG).

Dangerous Goods Declarations for transport via air and sea can only be completed by qualified persons and must confirm that the packing and preparation complies with the relevant regulations.

Class 1 Explosives and Class 7 Radioactive Materials may require persons packing, preparing and declaring these Dangerous Goods for transport be additionally trained, qualified and or licenced.

Refer Appendix E – Example Dangerous Goods Declaration for an example of a standard Dangerous Goods Multimodal Declaration – these forms are updated on a regular basis and the latest forms must be used.

iii. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Safety Data Sheets must be less than 5 years old and meet the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides technical, health, safety and environmental information in relation to each Dangerous Good or Hazardous Chemical and a current SDS must be supplied with the consignment in compliance with air, sea, road and rail regulations.

Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals must be approved for use by Company prior to procurement or transport and will be added to Chemalert upon

approval. Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals will be approved subject to a risk assessment and details must be provided a minimum of 60 days in advance of transport requirements to avoid delays. This requirement will not apply to regular shipments of Dangerous Goods.

6.5.4 Schedule 8 Substances – Medicines and Controlled Drugs

Transport of Schedule 8 Substances must comply with the Code of Practice for the Storage and Transport of Schedule 8 Substances as defined by the Schedule for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) published by the Commonwealth and Chain of custody must be maintained for Schedule 8 Controlled Drugs.

Company delivery location must be notified in advance to ensure an authorised person is available to receive the consignment, check the contents and make notifications to the sender, Police and Poisons Control as required immediately or within 24 hours as per the time frames specified within the Code of Practice.

Issued

7 MONITOR AND IMPROVE

Compliance with this specification shall be monitored through continuous monitoring and discrepancy reporting upon receipt at Company operational sites as per relevant Company processes.

This specification shall be reviewed at 24 monthly intervals or as deemed necessary by the Document Custodian.

Document Custodian: General Manager Logistics

a) Any user of this document who encounters a mistake or confusing entry is requested to immediately notify the Document Custodian.

b) Triggers for the Specification review may include:

- HSEQ concerns in specific areas
- Incident investigations which identify any shortfall
- Changing Company activities and locations
- New hazards or activities not considered

NB: A controlled copy of the current version of this document is located in the Company business management system. Before using this document it is the User's responsibility to ensure that any hard or electronic copy is current. The Document Custodian shall be contacted for assistance and any feedback.

8 ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

Table 2: Abbreviations and Definitions

| Term | Definition of Term |
|-----------------|--|
| ADG | Australian Dangerous Goods (Code) |
| ALARP | As Low As Reasonably Practicable |
| ARPANSA | Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency |
| DAWR | Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (formerly known as AQIS) |
| AQIS | Australian Quarantine Inspection Service |
| AS | Australian Standard |
| Chemalert | Company Chemical Management System |
| Company | INPEX Operations Australia Pty Ltd |
| Controlled Drug | Also known as Schedule 8 Substance. Substances which require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence. |
| CSC | Convention for Safe Containers |
| Dangerous Goods | Substances or articles that pose a risk to people, property or the environment, due to their chemical or physical properties. They are usually classified with reference to their immediate risk. |
| DAP | Delivered at Place |
| DAT | Delivered At Terminal |
| DDP | Delivered Duty Paid |
| DGR | Dangerous Goods Regulations (Road and Rail) |
| EXW | Ex Works |
| FAS | Free Alongside Ship |
| FCA | Free Carrier |
| FF | Freight Forwarder |
| FOB | Free on Board |
| DG | Dangerous Goods |
| GHS | Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |

| Term | Definition of Term |
|----------------------|--|
| Hazardous Chemicals | Substances, mixtures and articles used in the in the workplace that can be classified according to their health and physiochemical hazards |
| HSE | Health, Safety and Environment |
| IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| ICC | International Chamber of Commerce |
| IMO | International Maritime Organisation |
| IMDG | International Maritime Dangerous Goods (Code) |
| IPPC | International Plant Protection Convention |
| IRC | Inspection Release Certificate |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| ISPM | International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures |
| MDR | Manufacturer Data Report |
| MHE | Materials Handling Equipment |
| SDS | Safety Data Sheet Previously known as Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) |
| Schedule 8 Substance | Also known as Controlled Drugs. Substances which should be available for use but require restriction of manufacture, supply, distribution, possession and use to reduce abuse, misuse and physical or psychological dependence. |
| SUSMP | Schedule for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons published by the Commonwealth |
| WLL | Working Load Limit |
| UN Number | A four digit United Nations Number is assigned to dangerous, hazardous and harmful substances, materials and articles most commonly transported. |

For general terms please visit the INPEX Global Glossary
(https://mysa.inpex.com.au/bms/inpexlists_globalglossary_na.htm).

9 APPENDIX

Appendix A – Sample Pictorial Handling Symbols



Fragile
Handle with Care



Use No Hooks



Centre of Gravity



This Way Up



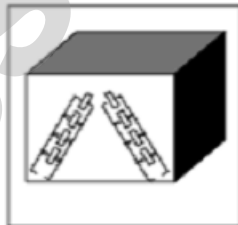
Keep Dry



Dangerous Cargo



Keep Away
From Heat



Sling Here

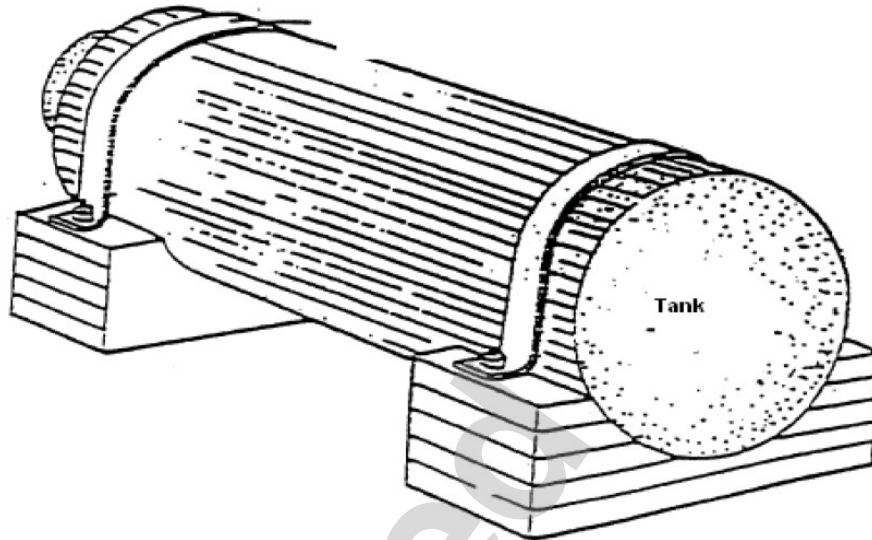


Store
Undercover

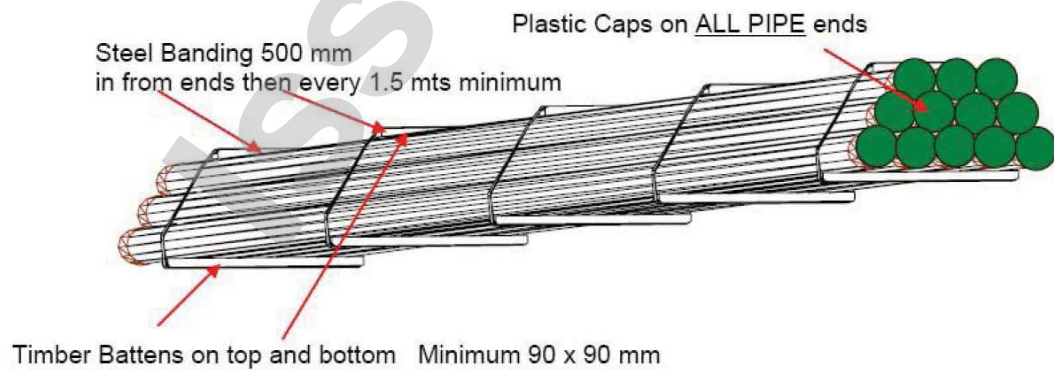
Appendix B – Packing Examples

Example 1 - Cradle

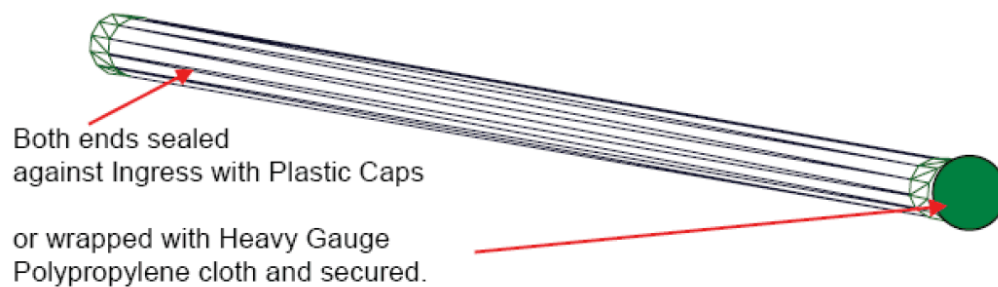
Flat Fastening Hoop



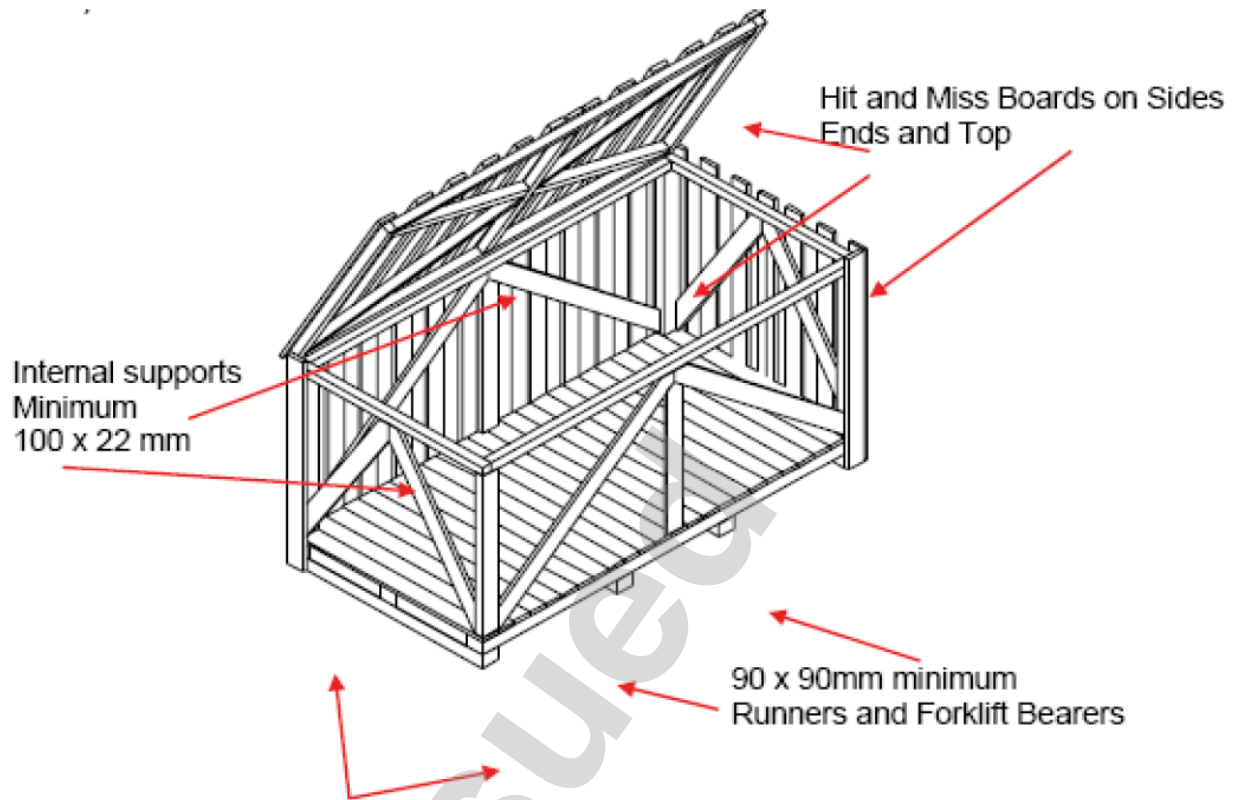
Example 2 - Pipe Bundle



Example 3 - Loose Pipe



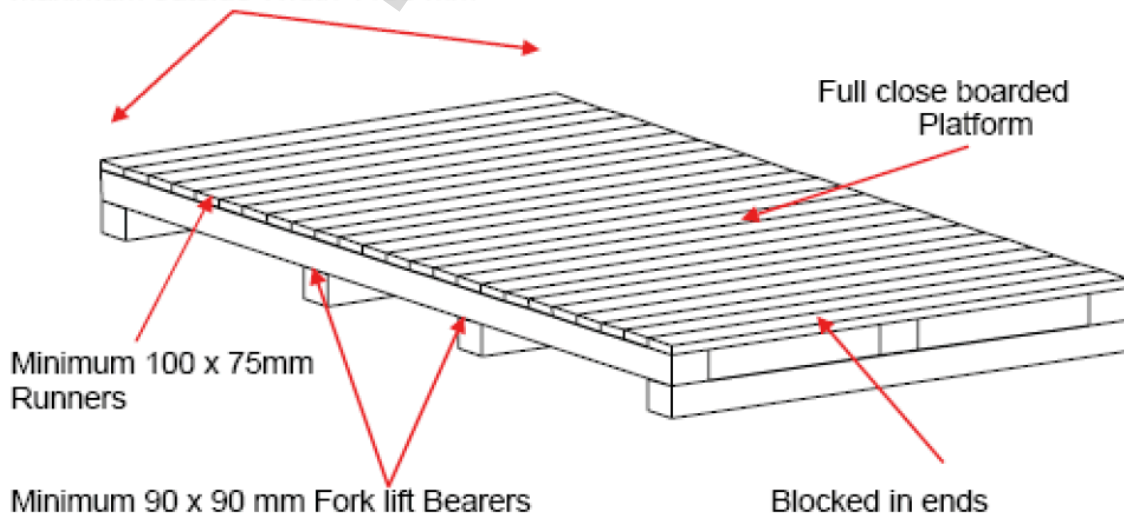
Example 4 - Wooden Crate



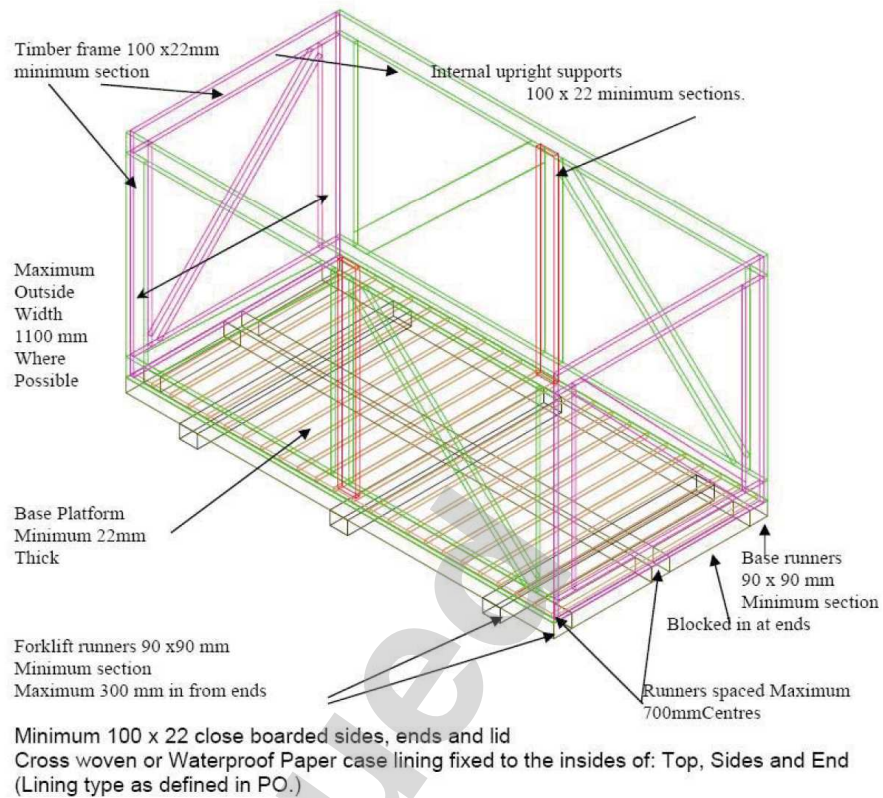
Maximum Outside Width 1100 mm where possible

2.15.2 Skid Base construction

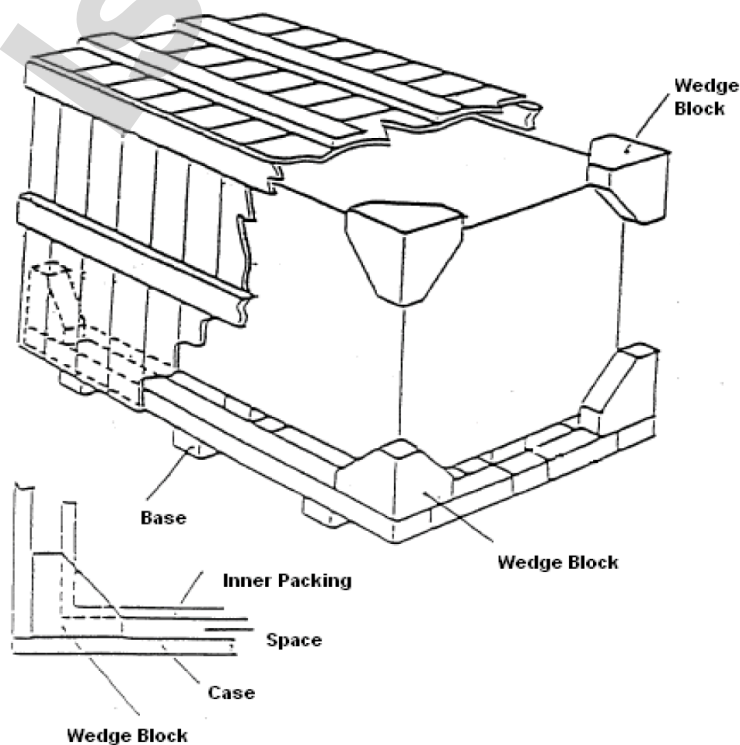
Maximum outside Width 1100 mm



Example 5 – Case



Example 6 - Case, Lining and Shock Absorber



Appendix C – Sample Address Labels**Vendor Example Address Label**

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|--|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| To: Mr A. Technician | | From: Mr A. Peters | | | | | |
| Ph: 0400 000 444 | | Ph: 0433 000 999 | | | | | |
| INPEX Australia | | ABC Vendors | | | | | |
| Offshore Logistics Base 21 O'Sullivan Circuit East Arm Darwin NT 0800 | | 45 Bent St Carnegie Melbourne VIC 3400 | | | | | |
| Purchase Order | 450000760023 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Item</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table> | | Item | 3 | Of | 10 |
| Item | 3 | | | | | | |
| Of | 10 | | | | | | |
| Line Number | 7 - 13 | | | | | | |

3rd Party Example Address

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| To: Mr A. Technician | | From: Mr A. Technician | | | | | |
| Ph: 0400 000 444 | | Ph: 0433 000 999 | | | | | |
| INPEX Australia | | 45 Hammond Rd Osbourne Park Perth WA 6004 | | | | | |
| Central Processing Facility (CPF) C/O Offshore Logistics Base 21 O'Sullivan Circuit East Arm Darwin NT 0800 | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Item</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> | | Item | 1 | Of | 1 |
| Item | 1 | | | | | | |
| Of | 1 | | | | | | |
| Work Order | 5462203 | | | | | | |
| Required on site Date: | 14/5/15 | | | | | | |
| Senders Email Address: | a.tech@webmail.com.au | | | | | | |
| DWR Number (Inpex will advise) | _____ | | | | | | |

| | |
|--|--|
| To: _____ Ph: _____ Address: _____ _____ _____ _____ | From: _____ Ph: _____ Address: _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|--|--|

Work Order Number _____

Required on site Date: (d/m/y) _____

Senders Email Address: _____

DWR Number (Inpex will advise) _____

| | |
|------|--|
| Item | |
| Of | |

Appendix E – Example Dangerous Goods Declaration



MULTIMODAL DANGEROUS GOODS FORM

MO 41/A

This form meets the requirements of SOLAS 74, Chapter VII, regulation 5 and MARPOL 73/78, Annex III, regulation 4.
 NOTE: When this form is used as a container/vehicle packing certificate only, not a combined document, a dangerous goods declaration signed by the shipper or supplier must have been issued/received to cover each dangerous goods consignment packed in the container. The container/vehicle packing certificate is not required for tanks.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 Shipper/Consignor/Sender [] | | 2 Transport document number [] | |
| 24 hour contact number: [] (1800 numbers not to be used) | | 3 Page 1 of 2 pages | 4 Shipper's reference [] |
| 6 Consignee [] | | 5 Freight forwarder's reference [] | |
| 7 Carrier (to be completed by the carrier) [] | | SHIPPER'S DECLARATION I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described below by the proper shipping name(s), and are classified, packaged, marked and labelled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to the applicable international and national governmental regulations. | |
| 8 This shipment is within the limitations prescribed for: [] | | 9 Additional handling information [] | |
| 10 Vessel/flight No. and date [] | 11 Port/place of loading [] | | |
| 12 Port/place of discharge [] | 13 Destination [] | | |
| 14 Shipping marks [] | No. and kind of packages; description of goods* [] | Gross Mass (kg) [] | Net Mass (kg) [] |
| | | Cube (m3) [] | |
| 15 Container identification No./ vehicle registration No. [] | 16 Seal number(s) [] | 17 Container/vehicle size & type [] | 18 Tare mass (kg) [] |
| | | 19 Total gross (including tare) (kg) [] | |
| CONTAINER/VEHICLE PACKING CERTIFICATE I hereby declare that the goods described above have been packed/loaded into the container/vehicle identified above in accordance with the applicable provisions† Must be completed and signed for all container/vehicle loads by person responsible for packing/loading. | | 21 RECEIVING ORGANIZATION RECEIPT Received the above number of packages/containers/trailers in apparent good order and condition unless stated hereon. Receiving organization remarks: [] | |
| 20 Name of company (see note 2 on reverse) [] | Haulier's name [] | 22 Name of company (of shipper preparing this note) [] | |
| Name/status of declarant [] | Vehicle reg. No. [] | Name/status of declarant [] | |
| Place and date [] | Signature and date [] | Place and date [] | |
| Signature of declarant [] | DRIVER'S SIGNATURE [] | | Signature of declarant [] |

* DANGEROUS GOODS: You must specify - proper shipping name, hazard class, UN No., packing group (where assigned), marine pollutant and observe the mandatory requirements under applicable national and international governmental regulations. For the purposes of the IMDG Code see 5.4.1.1. (see note 1 on reverse).

† For the purpose of the IMDG Code, see 5.4.2 (see also note 2 on reverse)

AMSA 250 (10.01)

10 DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATION

Document Revision History

| Rev | Date | Brief Description |
|-----|----------|---|
| 1 | 17/11/14 | Issued for Use |
| 2 | 22/03/16 | Document reviewed and Issued for Use |
| 3 | 31/05/16 | Minor changes (Removal of internal Company Specific Referenced document list – Section 3.1 of Revision 2) |

Issued

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| Name | Title | Date and Time | Action |
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| Juan Charier | General Manager Logistics | 30/05/2016 18:20 | Approved |