Schedule K

Standard Specification

Packaging and Shipping Requirements

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1. General

1.1.1.1 This document shall be read as part of a complete Specifications package including St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd. (LUCELEC) documents:

- *Energy Storage System* Request for Proposal (RFP)
- *Battery Energy Storage System* Specification
- *Power Conversion System* Specification
- Power Transformer Specification
- *Energy Management System* Specifications
- Electrical Balance of Plant and Installation Specifications
- Site Works and Civil Balance of Plant Specifications
- Containerized Building Specification
- Packaging and Shipping Requirements

1.1.1.2 Following definitions will be used for this Specifications:

- ***LUCELEC –*** St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd.
- ***Contractor*** – the successful *Proponent* with whom the *LUCELEC* may enter into a *Contract*
- ***Bundle*** – This term refers to a set of parts of the same type, attached by strapping or temporarily bolted together.
- ***Equipment*** – This term refers generally to any device, equipment or accessories described in an order.
- ***-Item*** – This term refers to all the components forming a device or *Equipment* to be packed.
- ***Packaging*** – Any partial or complete *Equipment* preparation, such as crating, packing and packing for shipment.
- ***Proponent*** or ***Tenderer***– Each company receiving this *Request for Proposal*
- ***Proposal*** – Documents submitted by *Proponents* in response to this *RFP*
- ***Request for Proposal*** or ***RFP –*** This Request for Proposal including all attached and referenced documents and subsequent addenda

1.1.1.3 This Specification is for the supply of all *Packaging* and delivery of all *Contractor* supplied *Equipment* at *LUCELEC*'s site.

1.1.1.4 The work called for is subject to the purchase order documents. They include the Specification, the general conditions of contract, any specific conditions, and any other attachments, all of which form an integral part of the contract. The *Contractor* shall be responsible for and be governed by all requirements therein. Any exceptions to this Specification shall be stated in writing by the *Contractor* and a suitable alternative can be priced as an option.

1.1.1.5 Compliance with this Specification does not relieve the *Contractor* of the responsibility to provide safe and reliable *Packaging*. The *Contractor* shall have overall responsibility for the sound delivery of all *Item*s. Any risk to the *Equipment*, personnel, or *LUCELEC*'s assets are to be clearly communicated to *LUCELEC* and their representative.

1.1.1.6 This specification defines *LUCELEC*'s minimum requirements for the *Packaging* of substation, lines and plants *Equipment*, to be shipped to the company. The purpose of *Packaging* is to make the identification and safe handling of *Equipment* easier, before and after receipt, to protect it during transportation and to ensure adequate storage from shipment to installation.

1.1.1.7 This specification is not exhaustive: it describes minimum *Packaging* requirements. If a *Contractor* uses a *Packaging* method that differs from the requirements of the standard, the *Contractor* must provide documented evidence that its method is equivalent to or better than the requirements of the standard.

1.1.1.8 This standard applies to both finished and prefabricated goods.

1.1.1.9 The *Contractor* is responsible for all damages and shortages that may occur during loading, transit and unloading at site.

1.1.1.10 *LUCELEC*'s proposed access route to the site is included in *Schedule J – Proposed Route to the BESS*, accessing the site from the Southeastern entrance. *Proponents* shall review the access route and identify any concerns within their *Proposal*.

2. Codes, Standards and Regulations

2.1.1.1 The characteristics and features of the *Equipment* supplied under this specification shall be capable of meeting all the requirements specified herein and shall conform to the latest revisions of applicable codes, standards and regulations including, but not limited to, the following:

Table 1 Codes, Standards and Regulations

Standard	Definition
ISO 780	*Packaging* – Visual symbols relating to the handling of goods
ISO 6780	General usage pallet for the transport of goods – Main dimensions and tolerance
IATA DGR	IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations
UN 38.3	Transport of Dangerous Goods Manual: Lithium Metal and Lithium-Ion Batteries.

2.1.1.2 Compliance of the *Equipment* and all its associated parts with the above-mentioned codes, standards and regulations does not relieve the *Contractor* from the responsibility of supplying the *Equipment* and accessories of proper design, electrically and mechanically suited to meet the guaranteed values at the specified service conditions.

2.1.1.3 Where there is a discrepancy in requirements between the codes, standards and regulations, the references, or this document, the *Contractor* shall apply the most stringent requirements of the conflicting documents so that the *Packaging* and delivery of the *Equipment* are carried out to the highest degree of quality set forth by this group of documents.

2.1.1.4 If any of the requirements in this Specification are in conflict with the standards, the *Contractor* shall notify *LUCELEC*. Methods that do not comply with this specification will be rejected and shall be credited, replaced, or brought into full compliance at the *Contractor*'s expense.

3. General Requirements

3.1 Identification

3.1.1.1 All *Equipment* supplied to *LUCELEC* must be identified according to the following requirements in order to facilitate their delivery, reception and storage.

3.1.1.2 The information must appear in English on a single tag affixed in two copies of the same dimensions on two adjacent sides of the *Packaging*. Identification on the top of the crates is not allowed. Tags can be attached to the *Item* if the *Packaging* is partial. When an *Item* has several components packaged separately, each package must have its identification tag.

3.1.1.3 The dimensions of each tag must be proportional to those of the package so that it can contain the information required on and the tag can be easily read. The information must be in block letters and should not be less than two centimeters in height.

3.1.1.4 All identifications or inscriptions must be weather-resistant and must be unalterable/indelible (e.g.: UV rays, water, humidity, heat, cold, friction, etc.).

3.1.1.5 It is not allowed to put a staple through an identification if the staple jeopardizes the identification's sealing properties.

3.1.1.6 The following information must be written on each identification tag:

- The manufacturer's or distributor's name, if applicable;
- Name of the location, project, place of delivery where the *Item* will be installed;
- Delivery address;
- *Item* name; brief description of the contents of the package;
- Serial number of the main *Equipment*, if applicable;
- SAP code, if applicable;
- Order number;
- Waybill number;
- Number of packages in the *Item* (see subsection 3.5);
- Identification of packages containing tools, drawings or any other essential utility for assembly and/or storage;
- UN code and the weight of the gas, if applicable;
- Weight in kg;
- Storage requirements as outlined in Table 2.

3.2 Graphical Symbol Identification

3.2.1.1 Graphical symbols relating to handling must appear on all sides of the package or on the *Equipment* in the case of partial *Packaging*. The graphic symbols must comply with the international standard ISO 780. The following symbols are always required:

- Center of gravity

- Slinging

3.2.1.2 For *Item*s that contain oil in a closed crate, an indication of the location of the top of the device is required (e.g.: bushings, instrument transformer).

3.2.1.3 It is the responsibility of the *Contractor* to provide other symbols according to their relevance and the laws in force.

3.3 Shipping Document

3.3.1.1 The waybill and Usage Decisions (UD) are part of the shipping documents and must be delivered to the receiver upon delivery.

3.3.1.2 Storage, unpacking, installation and maintenance documents must be shipped with every shipment.

3.3.1.3 All the necessary instructions concerning the handling and storage of the *Item*s must be specified in a document and stored in a weathertight sealable pouch designed to be securely attached to the package next to the identification tag. The pouch must open and close to allow viewing of the document and its return until the installation the *Item*.

3.3.1.4 This document must, at least, contain the instructions concerning:

- Handling (before and after reception)
- Storage
- Maintenance during the storage period
- Unpacking and repacking as appropriate

3.3.1.5 Required documentation concerning the installation and maintenance of *Equipment* such as drawings, installation and maintenance manuals must be placed in another waterproof pouch properly attached to the *Equipment*. The pouch can be placed inside one of the shipment crates or, in some cases, inside the order crates. In all cases, this crate must be clearly identified as containing the pouch.

3.3.1.6 When hazardous *Equipment* is shipped such as insulating gas, liquid, etc., the manufacturer must comply with the following regulations:

- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

3.3.1.7 As lithium-ion batteries are considered dangerous goods, the *Contractor* should follow UN 38.3 transportation requirements for the batteries. Additionally, any containers or *Packaging* housing lithium-ion batteries should be appropriately labeled to meet these requirements.

3.3.1.8 It is the manufacturer's responsibility to know the latest edition of these regulations.

3.4 Delivery

3.4.1.1 The *Equipment* must be packed by ordered *Item* and/or serial number of the main *Equipment*, to facilitate identification and storage.

3.4.1.2 Delivered *Item*s must be clearly identified on the waybills.

3.4.1.3 Any partial delivery must first be authorized by *LUCELEC.*

3.5 Waybill

3.5.1.1 There must be a match between the wrapped *Item*(s) and the corresponding waybill. If an *Item* is delivered in several packages or *Bundles*, they must be numbered, and this numbering must appear on the waybill (example: case 1 of 5 ... etc.).

3.5.1.2 The waybill must describe the *Item*s inside each package. The list of *Item*s must be clear, detailed and included in the package (e.g.: component number versus general arrangement drawing, etc.).

3.5.1.3 The waybill must identify whether the delivery is partial or complete.

3.5.1.4 For gases, the number of bottles by type of gas, UN code and weight must be indicated.

3.5.1.5 In the case of partial delivery, a brief description and the quantity of future components must be indicated on the waybill.

3.6 Packaging Features

3.6.1.1 The *Contractor* shall ensure that all elements or accessories are not damaged, altered, or soiled during handling, packing, shipping, transportation and unloading. All pieces shall be thoroughly cleaned of loose scale, dirt or other foreign materials.

3.6.1.2 The *Packaging* must be designed to facilitate the handling of the *Equipment* and to protect it during transportation and during storage. The *Equipment* can be shipped directly to a job site, project site or storage area at different times of the year. For this reason, the method and means of handling may differ but the *Packaging* must be adequately designed.

3.6.1.3 All materials shall be protected from the effects of weathering and corrosion which might occur during shipping, transportation, and storage.

3.6.1.4 In general, every package must have a functional rigid base. The elements must be inside the base. *Packaging* of *Equipment* for shipping shall be done in such a way as to prevent warping or damage of any type during handling or transportation.

3.7 Materials

3.7.1.1 The materials used for *Packaging* must be of good quality and free from any frailness.

3.7.1.2 No treated wood is allowed.

3.8 Crates

3.8.1.1 Unless otherwise specified in the standard or specific technical specifications, three types of crates are possible for the *Packaging* of *Equipment* shipped to *LUCELEC*:

- Open wooden crates
- Sealed wooden crates
- Cardboard boxes

3.8.1.2 The manufacturer must refer to section 4 of this document to determine the applicable *Packaging* type.

3.8.1.3 The crates base must:

- Be designed to support the *Equipment* weight without deformation during transportation and storage.
- Be a four-way entry pallet type. ISO 6780 can serve as a guide for designing the bases.
- Have limited defects such as knots, cracks, cracks on pallet components. If defects are present, they must be small and of on impact on the crate's performance.
- Use, as a minimum requirement, wooden beams measuring 90 x 90 mm.
- Provide a clearance of 100 mm at the ends of the base to facilitate handling by crane using of slings. In any case, the slings must be placed in such a way that they cannot intersect. Their positions must respect the center of gravity.

3.8.2 Center of Gravity

3.8.2.1 For all packages, the center of gravity must be clearly identified using the graphic symbols described in International Standard ISO 780.

3.8.2.2 If the center of gravity of the package is above one-third of the height of the crate, the crate shall be designed with a maximum ratio of two to one in relation to the smallest dimension of the base to prevent overturning.

3.8.3 Open Wooden Crates

3.8.3.1 Open crates are generally used to allow visual inspection. They must be constructed of planks spaced the width of a plank to allow checks at delivery and during storage. These boxes are generally used to pack heavy *Equipment* and thus must be solid. The crates can be reinforced or even made of metal profiles. The planks forming the upper edges of the crate must be placed in such as way so as to allow the overlapping of the planks of the lid.

3.8.4 Sealed Wooden Crates

3.8.4.1 Sealed wooden or plywood crates are generally used for packing small *Equipment* or *Equipment* requiring complete protection from the outside.

3.8.4.2 The use of K3 (sawdust), OSB, Aspenite, pressed ripe and NEFAB type is prohibited by this standard.

3.8.4.3 The body structure must be strong and adequately support the contents.

3.8.4.4 Crate walls must be at least 10 mm thick.

3.8.4.5 Crate walls must be attached to the structure of the crate and not to the contents.

3.8.4.6 Knots are tolerated, as long as they are solid and are not easily undone. Should the contrary be the case, they will have to be fixed.

3.8.4.7 The lids of sealed crates must be screwed in and not nailed in as they must be adequately removable and resealable.

3.8.4.8 Crates must be completely sealed (all 6 sides) in order to prevent animal intrusion (e.g.: mice, rats, raccoons, etc.).

3.8.5 Cardboard Boxes

3.8.5.1 Cardboard boxes must only be used for small dimension-*Equipment* and must be stored in a closed and conditioned building.

3.8.5.2 In order to limit movement and displacement within the box and prevent *Item* damage, stuffing is required.

3.9 Ventilation

3.9.1.1 All sealed boxes and crates must be ventilated in order to avoid a greenhouse effect due to condensation and allow water evaporation. Ventilation grids must be installed in sufficient quantities (at least 2) in order to produce a chimney effect. These grids must be able to keep out objects and insects. They must also be solid and UV-resistant.

3.10 Strapping Strips

3.10.1.1 Strapping strips can be used to reinforce *Packaging*, fix the *Item* in a crate or attach *Item*s together. They must be made out of a material that is resistant to corrosion.

3.10.1.2 If polyethylene strips are used, they must be of good quality, UV-resistant, and in sufficient numbers to prevent any and all movements.

3.10.1.3 Strapping strips must be sufficiently tightened without breaking or loosening over time.

3.10.1.4 Friction strapping strip joints are preferred, although not mandatory.

3.10.1.5 Painted strips are accepted only for strapping crates to be stored inside a building.

3.10.1.6 Stuffing must be used whenever strips are fixed to material in order to protect surface finish.

3.11 Stuffing

3.11.1.1 Stuffing must be placed inside the *Packaging* (between the wood and the *Item*, and between various *Item*s) in order to avoid surface finish damage as well as all movements.

3.11.1.2 *LUCELEC* encourages the use of recyclable stuffing material, as long as it does not jeopardize the performance aimed for by this standard.

3.11.1.3 Fragile parts, such as manometers, must be protected during transportation and storage.

3.11.1.4 In the case of non-waterproof *Packaging*, it is important to judiciously select stuffing material and technique such as to avoid material deterioration due to UV and prevent the material sticking to the *Item* it must protect.

3.12 Fixing Bolts

3.12.1.1 When the material is fixed to a base, fixing bolts must be placed, with nuts having sufficient surface area in order to avoid head penetration in the wood, which would facilitate bolt removal.

3.13 Desiccant

3.13.1.1 The *Equipment*, of which some components could deteriorate in the presence of humidity, must be packaged with appropriate desiccant material (e.g.: electronic devices) or sealed under vacuum. The *Contractor* must add the required desiccant in order to adequately protect the *Equipment* (quantity to be determined in function of volume and storage duration)

3.13.1.2 When the presence of desiccant is not obvious, a note must be displayed indicating its removal during installation.

3.14 Packaging Caution

3.14.1 Accessories, Hardware and Loose Parts

3.14.1.1 Should accessories be shipped with a device in the same *Packaging*, those accessories must be attached to the apparel using non-metallic strapping strips and stuffing material in order to avoid direct contact from one onto the other and, consequently, avoiding wear, corrosion, etc.

3.14.1.2 Generally, no small dimension accessory can be attached to the crate's side boards in order to avoid *Equipment* loss which could result from board breakage.

3.14.1.3 All accessories, hardware and loose parts must be grouped into a single wooden box and packaged, identified by their parts number, and have a sufficiently detailed description to understand their use or purpose (e.g.: reference to drawings or installation instructions could be sufficient).

3.14.1.4 Cautious handling is mandatory in order to avoid accessories movement and fragile parts breakage.

3.14.1.5 Accessories susceptible to humidity and dust must be protected during transportation and storage.

3.14.2 Device Aperture

3.14.2.1 When devices are removed from an apparel for transportation purposes, apertures (thus left open) must be adequately plugged-in order to ensure waterproofness. Large openings (e.g.: tank openings, etc.) must be sealed using steel plaques painted with a primer layer and a gasket. Smaller apertures must be closed using nylon plugs or other method providing equivalent protection.

3.14.2.2 Connection openings that are waterproof when the *Equipment* is in operation (e.g.: air or gas duct connection, etc.) must be imperviously sealed.

3.14.3 Tubular Aluminum Conductor

3.14.3.1 The number of conductors must be limited to 12 per crate and must be protected individually using a muff.

3.14.4 Bolts

3.14.4.1 All bolts, nuts and other fixation devices shipped with the *Equipment* must be packaged in a metal, plastic or wooden container. This container must be equipped with an easy-to-open and easy-to-shut seal. It must be sturdily fixed to the base inside the crate containing the *Equipment*.

3.14.4.2 Should the *Equipment* consist of a single accessories crate, the container must ideally be inserted in said crate.

3.14.5 Liquid and Gas Transportation

3.14.5.1 Device insulating oil must be shipped, preferably, in tank trucks or by any other means subject to *LUCELEC* approval.

3.14.5.2 For the case in which dangerous materials and substances are shipped, such as isolating gas, liquids, etc., open wooden crates are prioritized.

3.14.5.3 In any case, the manufacturer must conform to the following requirements:

- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

3.14.5.4 It is the manufacturer's responsibility to be familiar with the latest edition of these regulations.

3.14.6 Dangerous Goods Transportation

3.14.6.1 As lithium-ion batteries are considered dangerous goods, the *Contractor* should follow UN 38.3 transportation requirements for the batteries. Additionally, any containers or *Packaging* housing lithium-ion batteries should be appropriately labeled to meet these requirements.

3.15 Boat Shipping

3.15.1.1 The *Equipment* must be packaged in a wooden crate completely sealed. The crate's base must comply with subsection 3.8 of this document.

3.15.1.2 The *Packaging* must be designed such as to eliminate any form of humidity inside it in order to avoid any deterioration or oxidation of the *Equipment*. Should desiccant bags be necessary, subsection 3.13 specifications apply.

3.15.1.3 Subsections concerning transportation identification and documentation are applicable for all crates of the cargo.

3.16 Breakage, Theft or Vandalism

3.16.1.1 In the event of breakage, theft or vandalism during shipping, the *Contractor* must inform *LUCELEC* of the consequences of the mischief and of the measures they intend to take in order to remediate the situation.

3.16.1.2 The *Contractor* must confirm, in written format, to *LUCELEC* any action taken in order to avoid shipping delays.

3.17 Recyclable Materials

3.17.1.1 *LUCELEC* encourages the use of recyclable materials for *Packaging*, stuffing and various attaching, as long as it does not jeopardize the performance aimed for by this standard.

4. Requirements Regarding Equipment Packaging Based on Storage Code

4.1.1.1 *Packaging* of *Equipment* to be delivered to *LUCELEC* is split into three categories which stem from the type of storage and whether the *Equipment* can be shipped directly to the site (substation, project or plant) or to a storage area, during various times of the year. Hence, handling method and means can differ and *Packaging* must therefore be designed accordingly.

Table 2 Storage Code

Storage Code	Storage Type
PK-1	Outdoor storage – *Packaging* providing partial protection
PK-2	Outdoor storage – *Packaging* providing complete protection
PK-3	Indoor storage – *Packaging* providing complete protection Storage in a conditioned building

4.1.1.2 *Packaging* requirements described in the paragraphs below apply to all *Equipment* with the associated storage type. When special requirements are described in the normalized or particular technical specifications, they must be used complementarily and in addition to this document.

4.2 Equipment Stored Outdoors with or without Partial Mechanical Protection (Code PK-1)

4.2.1.1 This type of storage includes various large-dimension *Equipment* having a certain mechanical rigidity that does not require indoor storage. *Packaging* requirements, in this case, aim to facilitate handling and storage.

4.2.2 Packaging

4.2.2.1 With the exception of freestanding *Item*s (e.g.: power transformer, etc.), *Equipment* must be fixed to a rigid structural base. Due to the considerable weight of this type of *Equipment*, the base must be built with wooden beams measuring at least 102 mm x 102 mm and of good quality.

4.2.2.2 The solidity of the base must be so that should the *Equipment* be raised to the indicated lifting point, no deformation can be transmitted to the *Item*.

4.2.2.3 Each *Item* must be fixed to the crate.

4.2.3 Particularity

4.2.3.1 Dead tank breaker: the mechanical box must be at a minimum of 100 mm from ground level.

4.2.3.2 Pillar or structure, delivered individually or in *Bundle*, made of galvanized steel.

4.2.3.3 Plastic spacers shall be used if the members are layers.

4.2.3.4 Must not be in direct contact with the ground.

4.2.3.5 If stacked, cannot tip or fall.

4.2.3.6 Must have sufficient air between parts in order to avoid white corrosion.

4.3 Equipment Stored Outdoors with Complete Protection (Code PK-2)

4.3.1.1 This type of storage includes *Equipment* which requires complete protection for outdoor storage. *Packaging* requirements, in this case, aim to protect each part of the material and facilitate handling and storage.

4.3.2 Packaging

4.3.2.1 All sealed wooden crates stored outdoor must have a waterproof roof.

4.3.2.2 During transportation and storage period, crates must maintain their impermeability and have sufficient ventilation in order to avoid condensation inside of the crate.

4.3.2.3 *Equipment* which does not require protection against severe weather must always be shipped in an open wooden crate. In the contrary case, it must be shipped in a sealed wooden crate.

4.3.2.4 The base must be so that, should the *Equipment* be raised to the indicated lifting point, no deformation can be transmitted to the *Item*.

4.3.2.5 Each *Item* must be fixed to the crate.

4.4 Equipment to Store in A Conditioned Building (Code PK-3)

4.4.1.1 This type of storage includes the *Equipment* which must be stored in a conditioned space. *Packaging* requirements, in this case, aim to protect every part of the *Equipment* against sudden temperature changes, high humidity index, dust, collisions and vibrations during transportation, as well as to facilitate handling upon reception and storage.

4.4.2 Packaging

4.4.2.1 *Equipment* must be packaged in sealed wooden crates. Those crates must be designed to allow the stacking of two crates or more, without, however, exceed a height of 2.5 meters. Should this be the case, graphical symbols indicating stacking are required. (see 3.2)

4.4.2.2 The base must allow access to all 4 sides for pallet jacks.

4.4.2.3 Small *Equipment* meant for indoor usage can be packaged in carboard boxes. The *Item*s must be adequately protected against knocking and physical damages by stuffing materials.

4.4.2.4 *Item*s requiring a protection against dust or humidity must be covered with an impermeable membrane. Desiccant bags must also be placed inside the *Item* in order to eliminate humidity.

4.4.2.5 All *Equipment* mounted in cantilever in a closet (such as a box) must be solidly blocked-in place using temporary wedges during the entire transportation and handling period.

4.4.2.6 All closet or board doors must be solidly blocked-in place. Should the containers be equipped with a lock, they must be locked, with keys solidly attached to the handle.

4.4.2.7 It is important to closely follow identification instructions, particularly those pertaining to fragility, the top of the crate, lifting points and allowed storage limit.

4.4.3 Particularity

4.4.3.1 Voltage transformers installed in closets, command and protection boards must be bolted to the base inside the corresponding crate.

4.4.3.2 Crossings for which the legs are sensitive to humidity must be protected according to manufacturer's recommendations. They must be packaged considering a storage period of more than 6 months.

4.4.3.3 Sealing packing present in loose parts must be protected against deformation and UV rays, correctly identified and must have an expiry date.

4.5 Handling and Transportation

4.5.1.1 Notwithstanding the following, the manufacturer remains responsible of the sound and reasonably clean arrival of the shipped *Equipment* to destination.

4.5.1.2 The base's lifting points must be the same or close to those of the *Equipment* and must be clearly indicated. The minimal length of the slings to be used must be specified when the *Contractor* deems it to be important for handling.

4.5.1.3 *Equipment* transportation must be done by an open vehicle, equipped with a solid level platform and air suspension. However, certain *Equipment* units that are more fragile and of smaller dimensions such as relay boxes, electronic cards, auxiliary current transformers, etc. must be shipped by a closed vehicle.

4.5.1.4 The slings used for *Equipment* stowage onto the platform must be non-metallic if they come into contact with the *Equipment*. Otherwise, they can be made of steel.

4.5.1.5 Handling of those *Equipment* units can be done by pallet jack, forklift or by crane using slings. For this reason, the crates must be displayed on the trailer such as to allow discharge from the side without additional handling.

4.5.1.6 During transportation, the *Equipment* must be covered with a tarpaulin, unless a truck with curtains is used.

4.5.1.7 Generally, all *Packaging* must have an overall height (charged) under 4.15 meters and a maximum width of 2.6 meters. In the case of greater sizes, the *Contractor* must submit the *Packaging* dimensions and transportation method to the implicated governmental authorities for approval.

4.5.1.1 Should the *Equipment* be lifted to the indicated lifting point, no deformation must be transmitted to the *Item*.

END OF SECTION