

# General Packaging & Transport Documentation for suppliers

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## Preamble

Ensuring that all types of parts are delivered safely and economically requires in many cases qualitatively suitable transportation packaging.

The following regulations have been drawn up so that the deliveries can meet the qualitative requirements. Furthermore, it should be ensured that optimum package design, standardised dimensions and specified capacities of the packaging (regarding stacking and storing the packaging) result in rational, fault-free material flow between the suppliers, Putzmeister Concrete Pumps GmbH or Putzmeister Mörtelmaschinen GmbH and its customers.

## 1 General

These packaging regulations describe Putzmeister's requirements for packaging from suppliers. They apply to all suppliers to Putzmeister Concrete Pumps GmbH and Putzmeister Mörtelmaschinen GmbH factories (both hereinafter referred to as "PM") as a supplement to all the general conditions of purchase of PM in their valid version.

Packaging regulations and other terms and conditions of the supplier do not apply, even if PM has not contravened them directly.

Special packaging regulations can be agreed in addition to the general packaging and/or exchange regulations for loading devices between PM and the supplier in order to define specific requirements regarding packaging.

If a particular type of packaging has been defined, the supplier is also required, in the interests of observing quality requirements, to test the packaging, keeping cost-reducing considerations in mind, and to advise PM of any possibilities of reducing costs by means of a "suggestion for improvement". This usually leads to less pollution when determining the design of the packaging. Cost-reducing measures must be agreed with PM and applied as soon as possible.

These packaging regulations are based on:

- the German Commercial Code (HGB); in particular § 411
- German packaging regulations (VerpackV), in particular § 4
- the German regulation of banned chemicals (Chemikalienverbotsverordnung), in particular § 1

in their respective valid version.

If there are any queries associated with these packaging regulations, please contact the following departments:

Department	Telephone	eMail-Address
Supply Chain Management	+ 49 (0) 7127 599 914 Fr. Grochla	<a href="mailto:Regina.Grochla@putzmeister.com">Regina.Grochla@putzmeister.com</a>
Goods receipt	+ 49 (0) 7127 599 2208 Hr. Mayer	<a href="mailto:Alexander.Mayer@putzmeister.com">Alexander.Mayer@putzmeister.com</a>

These General packaging regulations for suppliers are subject to the amendment service of Supply Chain Management in Aichtal, and are updated when necessary. If any changes are to be made to these packaging regulations, or if suggestions are to be made for their improvement, these must be directed to Supply Chain Management in the form of a change order or suggestion for improvement (with a detailed covering note).

## 2 Environmental protection

Together with its suppliers, PM meets the waste management objectives laid down in the current environmental legislation according to the following environmental priorities:

- |                |                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. Prevention  | Restriction to no more than the absolutely necessary weight and volume (Conservation of resources and reduction in need for transport) |
| II. Reduction  | Use and continuous improvement of reusable packaging made of recyclable materials.                                                     |
| III. Recycling | Use of environmentally friendly, recyclable materials                                                                                  |

## 3 Types of packaging (limitation of conceptualities)

### 3.1 BGR 234 (DGUV Regel 108 – 007)

- [Professional Rules on safety and Health at Work \(BG rule\)](#)

In general, the following types of packaging must be used:

- Reusable packaging
  - EUR-pallet according to UIC codex 435-2 and UIC codex 435-4
    - [Quality Assessment when Exchanging EPAL - EUR-pallet](#)
  - EUR-box pallet according to UIC codex 435-3 and UIC codex 435-4
    - [Quality Assessment when Exchanging EPAL - BOX PALLET](#)
  - special loading equipment (see 7, special packaging regulations)
- Disposable packaging
  - cardboard articles
  - one-way pallet
  - wooden crates
  - all other kind of disposable packing must be agreed with our Supply Chain Management Dept.
- Packing material
  - edge protection
  - tapes
  - padding etc.

## 4 Use of packaging

### 4.1 General

The fact that the packaging is decided upon by PM does not release the supplier from its responsibility to supply undamaged parts.

When empty packaging is sent and when goods come in, PM checks the state of the packaging. If packaging is damaged, incorrectly used or used contrary to regulations, a claim will be made. Any costs that arise (repair, data admin, handling) will be charged to the supplier.

## **4.2 Using reusable packaging**

- Reusable packaging is generally to be preferred unless there are environmental or economic reasons for not doing so. As a general rule, the amount of single-use packaging is to be reduced.
- Labels of any kind must not be stuck to reusable packaging.  
Exception: self-adhesive delivery note wallet may be used  
Recommendation: use reusable, clear plastic pockets for accompanying documentation
- The reusable packaging must be delivered to PM in fully functional condition. Stricter requirements regarding the cleanliness of the packaging must be determined and met by the supplier themselves as required.

## **4.3 Using disposable packaging**

(when it cannot be returned to the original sender):

### **4.3.1 Labeling materials:**

All disposable packaging must be clearly and visibly marked with standardised symbols (symbol and abbreviation as per DIN 6120) or symbols recognised by the waste disposal industry. The marking must not restrict the packaging's ability to be recycled.

### **4.3.2 Permitted materials:**

For all disposable packaging, use environmentally friendly, recyclable materials that can be completely recycled:

- Disposable packaging, plastics (PE, PP to DIN 6120)
- Reusable packaging, plastics (ABS, PE, PP to DIN 6120)
- Shrink film and stretch film (PE to DIN 6120)
- Paper and cardboard, free from dangerous substances, and marked with the RESY symbol
- Wood (untreated solid wood or plywood)

Exception: see 7, special packaging regulations

### **4.3.3 Prohibited materials**

Packaging made of edible material (e.g. packing chips made of maize or similar edible cellulose material) is always refused by PM.

### **4.3.4 Combining or joining materials**

Combining or joining materials must be avoided or kept to a minimum and the materials must be easy to separate again after use (e.g. iron clamps or nails wood)

## **5 Product-specific packaging regulations**

### **5.1 Field of application**

These packaging regulations apply particularly to components that are delivered in their finished state. These include:

- primed, painted or coated components
- plastic components

### **5.2 Packing aids**

#### **5.2.1 Cushioning material (intermediate layers, lining of the loading equipment etc.)**

Cardboard or paper must not be used. The components are protected with PE foil and foam film. PE foil is not allowed for hot dip and electrolytical galvanised components. Components in final coating (either painted or galvanized) must be delivered undamaged (e.g. without scratches) in an appropriate shipping frame.

Recyclable materials are preferred. Each one-way packing must be used out of environmental friendly material, which is globally known as recyclable material. Not allowed is packing material, which contains cumulative concentration of lead, cadmium, mercury and chromium VI, see EU Packaging Directive 94/62/EC.

Declarable substances are to be observed and named. The packing must have no influence on the quality and cleanliness of the product itself.

#### **Painted parts:**

The use of protection material for painted part is a must.

To avoid damages on painted parts the paint needs to harden. Therefore, see technical data sheet of the paint manufacturer.

Painted components must be packed one by one individually.

## Surface protection – For the protection of sensitive surfaces

The sensitive surfaces of furniture, painted vehicle parts and mirrors can be protected from damage by means of special foils, packing foam, fleece material, special papers, etc.

Product	Description	Application	Advantages
Bubble Foil	Modern two-layer material made of high-quality, environmentally friendly plastic	For the protection of shock- and pressure-sensitive goods and as padding for scratch-prone surfaces	The film is a light and safe cushioning material and is simple and versatile to use
Packing foam	Closed-cell, non-cross-linked, foamed, white cushioning material made of LPDE	For the protection of edges and surfaces as well as cushioning and padding protection	Elastic, flexible, odourless, water-repellent, excellent cushioning properties
Foam profiles	Foam profiles made of polythene foam, extruded without the use of CFCs	Protection against sharp and sensitive edges	Good cushioning properties. Flexible and dimensionally stable
Safety nets	Extruded, knotless nets made of environmentally friendly, soft polyethylene	Surface protection even for heavy goods	Also suitable for irregular contours. Multiple use
PP fleece	Based on 100% polypropylene with low thickness, thus less material input and lower storage costs	Covering material for powder-coated parts and surface protection for aluminium rims and aluminium parts	Low-cost compared to similar packaging materials. Air permeable, therefore drying of lacquered parts possible

**ATTENTION: Products in PE foil are not allowed to be stored in the sun!!**

For hot dip and electrolytical galvanised components follow the Drawing specifications surface coating GG1056 and the factory standard (WN 4023 point 4.4)

Covering under foil and cartonnage causes more damages than it benefits. This is not allowed to use.

For further details check valid standard the GG 1056 and the WN 4023 pont 4.4

### 5.2.2 Packing material

Plastic straps and corners can be used as edge protection.

### 5.3 Varnish assembly parts

- All parts delivered in final-ready state are always surface sided according to the topically valid version of our WN1056, or other tips on the drawing to treat.
- The packaging with parts with a surface ready with assembly must be formed in such a way that also load a normal handling (loading and unloading) remains without immediate influence on the surface.
- Loading aid  
If loading aid is necessary for an unobstructed process, you must tune it with the PM. All costs resulting moreover are to be borne in the first step by the supplier and can be taken over after purification of all points.

- Marking (e. g. material numbers) from varnish assembly parts must occur in the non-view area and without damage of the surface. If this is not warranted or unclearly consultation with PM must be held.

## **6 Marking the packages**

### **6.1 General**

Packages are the resulting objects after completion of the packaging process. Each package must be marked as follows:

### **6.2 Delivery notes with suppliers WITHOUT Clevercure binding**

A delivery can consist of several packing units.

A delivery note in duplicate must be included with every delivery (the delivery note must be in triplicate if the suppliers are using their own truck).

The delivery note provides information on the type and scope of the delivery, and how it relates to PM's order. The delivery note, therefore, contains at least the following:

- a) All information required by the German Commercial Code (HGB § 37a)
- b) Name of the supplier, the supplier's PM registration number, and sender's address
- c) Name and address of the recipient
- d) Mailing address, if different from the address that the order came from
- e) Delivery note number and date
- f) Delivery type and shipping conditions
- g) Order number / PM delivery schedule number
- h) Material description and PM material number
- i) Number of delivered parts, quantity unit
- j) Number, type and weight (gross and net weight) of the packages
- k) Net and gross weight of the entire consignment

The delivery note must contain all the necessary information in order to enable correct and fast goods receipt posting. This in turn makes checking the invoice easier. PM reserves the right to refuse the goods if any information is missing from the delivery note.

### **6.3 Delivery notes with suppliers with Clevercure (CC) binding**

A delivery can consist of several packing units.

A CleverCure-delivery note in duplicate must be included with every delivery (the CleverCure-delivery note must be in triplicate if the suppliers are using their own truck).

All other required data are standardised on this delivery note.

**IMPORTANT:** All suppliers using CC-system may not give their individual company delivery note.

## 6.4 Package

Every single package must carry a follower or a sticker at a clearly visible place.

- This provides information about:
  - content of the packing unit (according to delivery notes)
    - article number and number of pieces
  - Reference to delivery note

The packaging unit which contains the delivery note is clear to mark.

## 6.5 Packing Unit (PU)

If a package contains different material numbers, are these material numbers to be packed correctly sorted.

These PU has to be marked with:

- Material number of PM and material name
- Number of pieces (part number of units or number of part sets)

If the combination of different parts is ordered in the form of a part, the part sentence is valid as a correctly sorted package.

## 6.6 Invoice

In addition to the information of our particular order number, quantity and price per article number the particular customs tariff number must indicate on the invoice for the pre-clearance.

This is especially valid for suppliers and deliveries from the non EU space.

The Supplier must obtain the information in advance of the delivery to guarantee a smooth import process, if there are questions or unclearnesses about the tariffing!

## 7 Special packaging regulations

Special packaging requirements that deviate from the general packaging regulations are defined by PM and the supplier in the special packages regulations.

This includes the following points

- Cross-Docking: special compulsory marking and packaging of the goods (e.g. serialisation)
- Exceeding the outer contours of the prescribed packaging
- Wooden crates: wood-drying regulations set by IPPC standard ISPM no. 15
- Additions to the consignment

Existing Cross-Docking agreements remain unaffected



## **8 Concluding remarks**

- If the supplier contravenes one or more of these packaging regulations, then the supplier will have to pay:
  - a flat processing fee of 100€ for each contravention
  - the complete damages that result for PM. A previous processing fee already due will be credited against any additional damages.
- PM deserves the right to return the goods (with shipping charges not prepaid).
- Suppliers are not released from their further legal, commercial or other responsibilities by these packaging regulations.

## **9 Applicable law, court of jurisdiction, severability clause**

- No subsidiary verbal agreements have been made. Modifications and/or supplements must be made in writing. This also applies to any waiver of the requirement for modifications to be made in writing.
- The laws of the Federal Republic of Germany shall apply exclusively. In case of doubt, the German language version of any articles of agreement shall apply. The UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) shall not apply.
- If the supplier is a merchant, a legal person under public law or a special property under public law, then Stuttgart shall be the sole place of jurisdiction for all disputes arising from this contractual relationship, including those regarding its existence and its effectiveness, as well as for liability on a cheque or bill of exchange. PM reserves the right to bring an action against the supplier at the supplier's own place of general jurisdiction or at any other established place of jurisdiction.
- If one of the provisions of these packaging regulations becomes wholly or partly ineffective, this does not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.