



WITH YOU ALWAYS

Marine *Newslink*

June 2019



FEATURE ARTICLE

White goods

PHOTO(S) OF THE MONTH

White goods securing in truck
& container

BACK TO BASICS

Question of the month

WHITE GOODS



White goods are typically household appliances which can be divided into the following types:

1. Small electrical appliances: Microwave ovens, coffee & tea makers, kettles, toasters, juicers & mixers, vacuum cleaners, hair-dryers, electric razors, irons, water heaters, etc.
2. Large electrical appliances: Televisions, cooking stoves, washing machines, refrigerators, air-conditioning appliances, dishwashers, etc.

White goods/household appliances have a physical condition value and any damage to exterior structure will reduce its market value, even if the equipment is in working condition. No one would like to have a working refrigerator with a dented door or a TV with a chipped corner.

PACKAGING:

Packaging of white goods/household appliances is of utmost importance and must be of perfect condition (adhesive strips, shrink films or other sealing means must be intact). The manufacturer should also keep in mind that once opened, the packaging material will be discarded permanently.

White goods/household appliances are primarily packed in cardboard boxes/cartons and sometimes also in wooden or plywood boxes. To provide protection against impact, vibratory and compressive stresses, inner packaging should consist of cushioning material, e.g. mouldings, loose fill particles, bubble wrap or airbags. Scratch-sensitive surfaces are protected by plastic films, foam sheets or similar materials. Corners or edges should be protected by edge protectors, especially where the securing belts are to be tightened.

Where such cargo is packaged in cardboard

materials, it must be ensured that the cardboard used is of adequate strength and that adhesive tapes, metal/plastic clips and metal/plastic strapping are adequately done, and the packaging openings are completely closed. Boxes used for packaging large appliances which could be handled manually should be provided with carrying handles/recesses, which then should be affixed in accordance with the centre of gravity of the goods/appliances.

Depending on sensitivity and/or transport route and/or duration, the good/appliance should be provided with additional protections like plastic films and/or desiccants to protect against moisture.

Accessories of large electrical good/appliances should not be transported inside the good/appliance; they should be packed separately



and accommodated outside the appliance but also inside the overall packaging.



packaging and by omitting company and appliance details. Packaging and cargo units



With consumer markets moving towards E-commerce purchases, the packaging of such goods/appliances need to be more robust as these may move through additional handling & transportations & last mile of such goods/appliances may be handled by people who are not proficient in handling such goods/appliances every day.

should be checked for intactness each time they are handled. Palletized cargo units and large electrical appliances should be enclosed in shrink or stretch films on the one hand to protect against damage and on the other to reduce the risk of theft.

The increased risk of theft during handling can be reduced by using hologram shrink or stretch

When wooden packaging containers or cargo securing materials are used, it may, under certain circumstances, be necessary to comply with the quarantine regulations of the country of destination and a phytosanitary certificate may have to be enclosed with the shipping documents. Information may be obtained from the phytosanitary authorities of the countries concerned.



HANDLING:

White goods/household appliances are sensitive to impact, pressure and vibration (mechanical stresses).

Impact or pressure due to cargo handling or stacking may damage household appliances by deforming their housings, jolting or destroying their mounting plates or even causing complete destruction of internal components. Kinks in cables, scratches on housings, dents etc. will reduce the market value of an appliance. The effects are determined by the duration of exposure

to jolting/vibration, the frequency and amplitude of jolting/vibration, the rigidity of shipping packages and the sensitivity of the goods themselves. During cargo handling, the goods must be protected from shocks or impacts and in the case of appliances packaged in film, all impacts directly affecting the film must be avoided. Damage may lead to corrosion and contamination of the appliances.

The maximum stack height or load indicated on the packaging must be complied with for stowing and storage.



Suitable cargo handling equipment and lifting gear must be selected and used based on the cargo's weight and sensitivity to impact and vibration. Compliance with stowage and handling symbols must be ensured. Maximum stack heights must not be exceeded, and the forklift trucks must be used prudently and by trained personnel. Forklift trucks should preferably have pneumatic tires. When handling manually, enough labourers should be employed to carry heavy & off-centre goods/appliances. Handling, stacking and warning markings should be visible on every side of the packaging.

RUST/OXIDATION:

The main structure of any white good is usually built of metal sheets, which is always at risk of corrosion. Though now 100% appliances are made using PPG steel for main structures but frames, etc may still be made of ordinary steel. Corrosion can be caused by exposure to

rainwater, seawater, sea salt aerosols during ocean transit transport. This could be due to leaky containers or hatches or even during inadequate storage at sea port. Condensation water inside duly covered trucks or closed container, which are not vented properly can also cause R.O.D. Further losses are possible if such goods/appliances get transported with accompanying chemical cargo.

Mold growth over wooden base or pallets is another issue for such cargoes but this can be controlled by fumigating, heat treating & preferable painting the pallet. The water content of such wood should be between 12% to 18% and that of paperboard between 5 - 8%, to avoid the risk of mold growth.

Depending on sensitivity and transport route and duration, the product may be packaged in plastic films or shrink wrapped. Proper grade desiccants are also included in most electrical appliances that may have electronic components.

THEFT:

White goods/household appliances are highly desirable, and some are classified as HVTT (High-Value-Theft-Targeted). Even a slightly deformed package should, without exception, be inspected for contents. Packaging of small/handy appliance is often cleverly manipulated, e.g. adhesive strips are detached and re-adhered by heating. Omitting company, promotional and appliance details from packaging reduces the risk of theft.

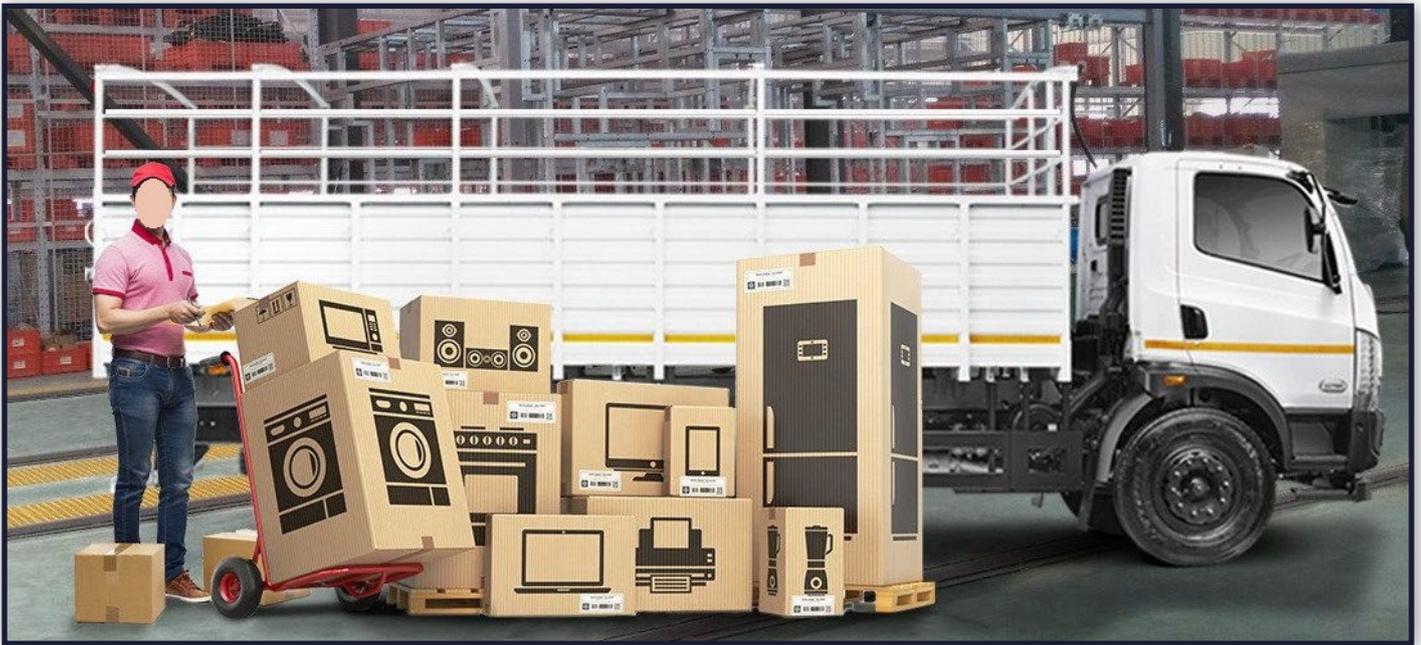
If several containers are, for example, being used to transport household appliances, the containers should be stowed during transport and storage such that the doors of adjacent containers block each other. When transporting single container, the door side of such container should be kept towards forward side/driver cabin

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES:

Strong electrical or magnetic radiation may render household appliances unusable.

TRANSPORTATION:

White goods/household appliances are sensitive to impact, vibrations and pressure as well as to climatic stresses and should be checked before planning the intended means of transport, to ensure that they meet the requirements for safe



transport. Containers or closed body trucks should be preferred over open-body trucks.

The goods/appliances should be stowed in such a way that the cartons, boxes or cargo units do not slip and get damaged during transport. Tight fit can be achieved by either using other cargo units or by using VOID FILLERS or AIR PILLOWS and completing the tight stowage by lashing with nylon belts. However, securing by rigid tie-down lashing may cause damage to package and appliances. Hence, tight fit securing is preferable.

Transportation & storage of high-value and/or



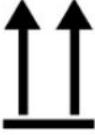
sensitive goods/appliances should be strictly monitored. To identify impact damages, IMPACT INDICATOR or TILT INDICATOR (Refrigerators) should be used. In a truck carrying similar types of equipment such indicators can be fitted on select equipment.

With refrigerators and freezers, care needs to be taken to ensure that they are not transported lying down, as there is a risk of the refrigerant escaping.





The consignor's/manufacturer's stowage, strapping & loading instructions must be fully complied with.

Marking of packages		
		
Fragile, Handle with care	Top	Keep dry
		
Stacking limitation	No hand truck here	Clamp here
		
	Do not use forklift truck here	



Trucks must be fitted with GPS trackers, independent of trucks power.



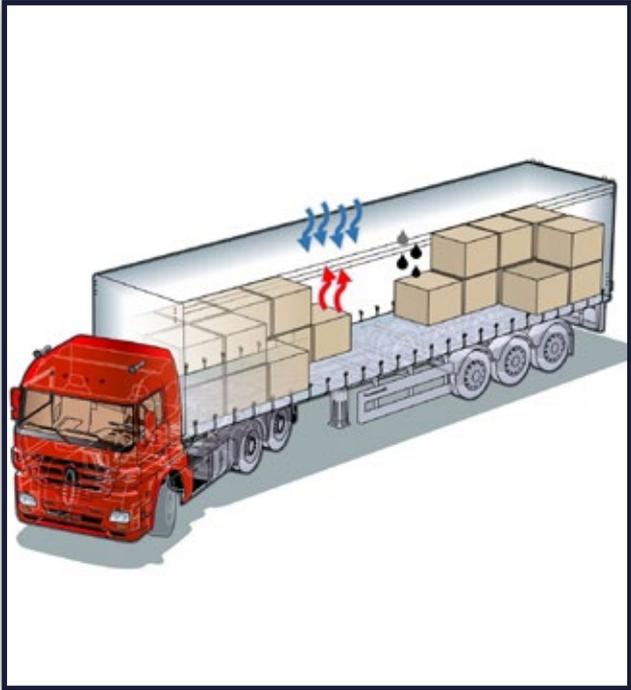
**PHOTO OF THE MONTH:
WHITE GOODS SECURING IN TRUCK & CONTAINER**



Cargo Securing



Container Stuffing



Truck Stuffing

BACK TO BASICS

QUESTION OF THE MONTH: (Please submit your replies by 25th of each month)

What is the type of steel used in manufacturing of white goods/appliances? Who are major manufacturers of that steel in India?

LAST MONTH'S QUESTION:

The client exported cargo in container on 2nd March & the container arrived at destination port on 20th March 2019. The terms of payment was against documents. Consignee did not clear the container from destination port owing high exchange rate prevailing at time of clearance. As per duration clause stipulated 60 days of intermediate storage completed on 20th May 2019. Now client sought extension in duration clause for additional 30 days extension on storage. Will this be considered as storage through ordinary course of transit or as intentional storage?

LAST MONTH'S ANSWER:

This will be considered as intentional storage.

CORRECT ANSWERS SENT BY: (In order of replies received)

Pramesh Parikh - Anandrathi Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
Shruti Chaubey - Zoom Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd., Gurugram
Binita Chowkhani - Toyota Tsusho Insurance Broker (India) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
Yogesh Ghorpade - Thermax Limited
Bharat Bhushan - Optima Insurance Brokers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
Satish Marathe - Nasco M.E. Insurance Brokers LLC, Dubai

CORRECT ANSWERS SENT BY: (in last months QOTM)

Vijayanand V - Mahindra Insurance Brokers Ltd., Chennai

TATA-AIG:

Jinal Sukhadia - Commercial Lines, TATA AIG General Insurance Company Ltd, Surat

**PLEASE SEND YOUR REPLIES/ANSWERS TO ADDRESSES
GIVEN ON LAST PAGE OF THE MARINE NEWSLINK**

IF YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS / FEEDBACK PLEASE SEND IT TO

S. Balachandran

Vice President & National Head - Marine
Shioram.Balachandran@tataaig.com

☎ 98206 34466

Vijay Pal Singh

VAS & Marine Loss Control (India)
vijaypal.singh@tataaig.com

☎ 98330 60959

CONTACT US

**Tata AIG General Insurance
Company Limited,**

Peninsula Business Park,
Tower A, 15th Floor, G. K. Marg
Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013
www.tataaig.com



DISCLAIMER

The publication is for private circulation only. It is for internal additional information of employees and associates.

Views expressed in the article are personal views of author and the publisher, editor does not own any responsibility legally or otherwise. Though due care is taken to give accurate information, the readers are advised to verify independently the correctness of the information given.

For all earlier months Marine Newslink issues, please do visit our website link

<https://www.tataaig.com/Marine>