CONTAINER USER INSTRUCTIONS

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Thank you for buying this high quality product made by Smart Heating Technology s.r.o. .[joint stock company] (hereafter only "Manufacturer" or "Smart Heating Technology"). Please read these Container User Instructions (hereafter only "Instructions") carefully, because proceeding in accordance with these Instructions is a prerequisite for using the Container correctly.
These Instructions apply to more Container versions and therefore not all the parts described therein must be necessarily installed in your Container. What accessories your Container has depends on what you specified in your order (purchase contract). Should you have any queries, do not hesitate to contact us (for contact details see the header of these Instructions).

1. MANIPULATING THE CONTAINER

Guidelines for safe manipulation

- The personnel manipulating the Container must have the relevant qualification for this kind of work and must be demonstrably acquainted with these Instructions.
- All windows, doors and gates must be shut and secured before the Container is manipulated.
- Manipulating the Container with any person inside is prohibited.
- When manipulating the Container, any built-in technologies and any material stowed in the Container must be secured against movement.
- The Container may be manipulated only if the payload does not exceed the value specified in the order (purchase contract) confirmation.
- Any manipulation whatsoever (by crane or forklift) of a damaged container is prohibited.

The Container may be manipulated by the following techniques only:

1.1 Cables attached to top ISO corners

The Container is manipulated by all four top corner elements. Lifting forces must be acting in an angle which may not be less than 60°relative to the horizontal plane (see Figure 1). Hooks must be always inserted in the direction from inside outwards (see Figure 2).

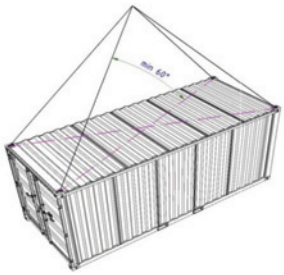

Figure 1 – Lifting angle for top ISO corners

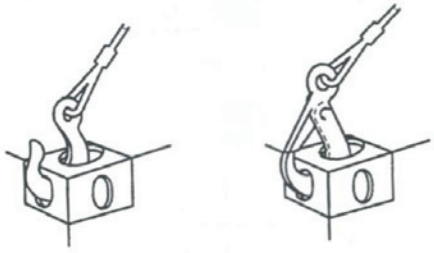

Figure 2 – Lifting by top ISO corners

1.2 Cables attached to bottom ISO corners

The Container is manipulated by cables attached to the holes of the four bottom corner elements. The cables must pull on the bottom corner elements only, and the lifting forces must not act at a greater distance from the outside surface of the corner element than 38 mm (see Figure 3). The lifting angle of a standing Container illustrated in Figure 4 must not be smaller than the minimum values specified in the table below:

Container length	Angle α
12192 mm – 9125 mm	30°
9125 mm – 6058 mm	37°
6058 mm – 2991 mm	45°
2991 mm and less	60°

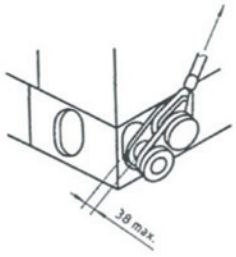

Figure 3 – Lifting by bottom ISO corners

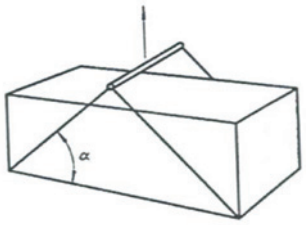

Figure 4 – Lifting angle for bottom ISO corners

1.3 Lifting the Container by forklift

The Container can be lifted by a forklift, provided it has fork lifting slots. Ideally, the inserted fork should extend across the full width of the Container, but never less than 1825 mm inside the fork lifting slots. If the distance between the fork lifting slots is other than 2050 mm, only an empty Container may be manipulated this way.

IMPORTANT: Under no circumstances may the Container be lifted, regardless of whether it has fork lifting slots or not, with its bottom sitting on the fork.

2 OPERATINGCONDITIONS

The personnel maintaining, operating and installing the Container must be appropriately qualified for this job. Responsible for work safety is the client or a person authorised by them. It is assumed that the Container user will be more than 18 years of age, physically and mentally fit, and before starting to use the Container demonstrably acquainted with these Instructions and any related documentation.

Surface preparation

The Container must be positioned on an even base surface of adequate load bearing capacity and stability, sitting firmly on all support elements defined in the accompanying documentation, however at least on all four corner elements. The base surface must be made of material which can withstand loads imposed by the Container's elements. The gradient of the surrounding ground must be always sloping away from the Container. Deviations from the surface planeness must be within a ± 5 mm tolerance. Base surface unevenness can be compensated by placing a different number of pieces of galvanised sheet metal between the surface and the Container's elements.

Containers are delivered as free standing. If it is necessary to anchor the Container to the base, this must be done exclusively by the corner elements by means of Twistlocks (i.e. container fasteners), or by connectors supplied or approved by the Container Manufacturer.
The Container must be mounted in such a way that the floor is sufficiently ventilated from underneath. The Container must never stand in water. It is prohibited to scrape soil or snow towards the Container. Access road to the Container must meet the requirements on its use.

Container loads

Unless specified otherwise, maximum permissible floor load is 500 kg/sq.m. Unless specified otherwise, maximum permissible load on the Container roof is 150 kg/sq.m. If a larger quantity of snow accumulates on the Container roof, it must be removed. It is prohibited to stow on the Container roof anything for which it is not intended. For permissible loads see the order confirmation or approved production drawing.

Water drainage

Water from the roof runs along the Container walls to the ground where it is absorbed or discharged into sewerage.

Functioning of gates, doors and windows

After the Container has been delivered and set up, the correct functioning of doors, gates, flaps and windows must be checked. If necessary, door and/or window hinges must be adjusted. Incorrect functioning of gates, doors or windows can be caused by inadequately level base surface or by foundation settlement. Hinges must be checked once a year and grease nipples lubricated with grease.
Doors and gates are not waterproof (unless specified otherwise) and therefore must be, especially in wet and rainy weather, carefully shut. If technologies are installed inside the Container or if for instance thresholds and doors are temporarily removed, the thresholds must be immediately and properly fitted back to prevent potential infiltration of any liquids or moisture.

Operating temperatures inside the Container (climatic conditions)

The Container is resilient against normal weather conditions (rain, snow) and is designed for outdoor temperatures between - 20°C (-4°F) and +40°C (+104°F) and normal relative humidity inside the Container between 40 and 60%, unless agreed in writing otherwise.
If the Container is equipped with for instance thermal/fire insulation, cover of the metal floor or wooden furniture – i.e. objects sensitive to moisture and condensation of water vapours, we recommend to maintain an inside temperature of at least +12 °C (+54°F), else the life of these objects will be significantly reduced, their physical technical properties cannot be maintained and no warranty repair requests will be accepted.

Since all Container walls are made of steel sheets and the Container can be located in a variety of climatic conditions, the following principles should be observed in extreme climatic conditions:

- At very high temperatures, the surface temperature might exceed +60 °C (+140 °F), in which case measures must be adopted to prevent the material stowed inside the Container from being damaged and operator getting burnt.
- At very low temperatures (around -20°C (-4°F)), there is a potential risk that a wet skin gets "stuck" to the steel surface (protective gloves must be worn).

Regular inspections and maintenance

Throughout the Container's life regular inspections must be made and maintenance performed in line with these Instructions. The Container must be inspected carefully at least once every 3 months, especially its moving parts, functional equipment and its outer shell. Any dirt must be removed and any damage underneath checked and repaired. Any leaves or other dirt accumulated on the roof which prevent free discharge of water from the roof must be removed. If a significant amount of snow accumulates on the roof during winter months, it must be regularly removed. Any spilled liquids of whatever the kind must be immediately washed off and the Container dried.

Disposing of the Container at the end of its useful life

The Container is made from recyclable materials (steel, aluminium, plastic, rubber, etc.). At the end of its useful file the Container must be disposed of in accordance with current local applicable regulations.

3 PAINTWORKREPAIRS

General information

After any installation works performed inside or outside the Container, all steel shavings, steel dust, grease and other dirt must be cleaned immediately. Any damage (scratches, dirt, etc.) must be repaired immediately, using the paint supplied for this purpose together with the Container. If the coating material is more than 24 months old, a new paintwork repair kit must be ordered. The roof (unless specified otherwise) is not designed to be walked on. Therefore when climbing on the roof, the paintwork must be protected by a suitable method against damage (e.g. by spreading pieces of carton on the surface or similar). When manipulating the Container, damaging the paintwork by hooks or chains must be prevented, and any such damage repaired immediately. The user must maintain the Container surface clean. The Container paintwork must be checked at regular intervals (3 months). When making these inspections, do not forget to check also the roof. After transporting the Container in winter months, it is recommended to clean it (wash it with water), since there is a danger that the paintwork gets damaged due to protracted exposure do salt. If any paintwork damage is found (grazes, scratches, patches of rust, etc.), the damage must be repaired in order to prevent further damage and to ensure that the product as a whole functions correctly. Unless these instructions are observed, the product warranty will become null-and-void.

The Container paintwork must be regularly cleaned and any minor damage carefully attended to in accordance with the technical documentation for individual components of the coating system (data sheets), and thus prevent the damage from spreading further. The user must, during regular maintenance, attend to any damage suffered in the course of the Container use.

The coating system applied to the Container will at the end of the warranty period meet the below specified quality attributes (for the warranty period see the order confirmation):

1. Blistering	max. degree of blistering = 2 (EN ISO 4628-2)
2. Peeling	max. degree of peeling = 2 (EN ISO 4628-5)
3. Discolouration	not exceeding dE 8
4. Rusting	not exceeding level Ri 3 (EN ISO 4628-1)

Instructions for repairing various types of damage

1) PAINTWORK DAMAGE, RUST:

Remove any rust mechanically right to the bare metal. Remove any remnants of the coating materials. Remove all loose parts from the surface.

Using a suitable degreasing product (acetone or similar), clean the surface. Do not use technical benzene. Apply the coating system according to the specification (see the order confirmation). While doing this, abide by the instructions in current technical sheets. The application must be done by a person familiar with handling coating systems.

2) DISCOLOURATION, PAINTWORK AGING:

Exposure of the Container to the effects of weather (especially UV radiation) might lead to discolouration of the top coat. Even though the materials used are resilient against UV radiation, this phenomenon is inevitable, depending on the exposure length.

Paintwork restoration

When partially restoring the Container surface, it is always preferable to restore a full contiguous part of the surface. Else the result might not be aesthetic. Degrease the entire surface with a suitable degreaser (acetone or similar). Do not use technical benzene. Roughen the surface mechanically and remove any dust. When dealing with rusty spots, proceed according to point 1. Apply the coating system according to the specification (see the order confirmation). During the application abide by the instructions in relevant technical sheets. The coating system must be applied by a person familiar with handling coating systems.

4 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Depending on what you specified in your order (purchase contract), the steel Container can be equipped with other accessories and components enhancing its utility features, such as electrical installation (light fittings, power sockets, …), a fire protection system, ventilation and air-conditioning, noise-suppression system, etc. In order for these systems to function correctly and safety, it is absolutely essential to observe the instructions for each of these devices. Furthermore, it is necessary to carry out regular inspections and revisions at intervals specified by current local legislation and in accordance with the user and maintenance instructions of individual components. Any found defects and damage must be remedied immediately in order to maintain the product's functions and parameters.

Another prerequisite for meeting the warranty conditions is that the Container and the equipment installed in it are used in accordance with the design purpose and defined manner. In addition, a paid-for regular preventative maintenance and revisions of the equipment must be performed by Smart Heating Technology or its authorised service organisation.

Electro installation

Electrical installation is made to meet the standard specified by the client. Wiring is installed in the Container walls and ceiling or is surface mounted, using the prescribed cables. In accordance with approved electro documentation, an appropriate switchboard with all necessary components for the Container's electrical circuits and with a residual current circuit breaker is installed at the define place.

- User instructions for the electro installation are supplied for each instrument. Observe these instruction.
- Any works on the Container's electro installations and connecting the Container to power mains must be done by a person with appropriate electrical engineering certificate!

Ventilation and air-conditioning

1) Ventilation ducting and accessories

Ventilation distributes air free of mechanical, dust of or other particles. Through this distribution system, fresh (outdoor) air is supplied, usually by fans, into the ventilated room, and used (waste) air is removed. Part of this distribution ducting can be also components to control the air flow, dampen the noise propagated through the ducting, etc. The actual numbers, parameters and functions of these components are presented in the business case specification in the order (purchase contract). If these devices are used, the following regular inspections and maintenance have to be carried out for them:

- Distribution ducting: checking for damage, corrosion, leaks in joints
- Control, isolation and positive/negative pressure flaps: checking the functioning, soiling and corrosion, checking the mounting and correct functioning of actuators (control mechanisms)
- Elastic linings (fan sleeves): checking the mounting and stressing of joints and checking for damage (punctures)
- Rain shutters: checking for soiling and corrosion, checking for leaks
- Filter: designed to separate ordinary mechanical dirt from the air depending on the filtration class. To ensure its correct functioning, the filter element must be regularly checked for clogging and if required replaced.

These instructions must be combined with the requirements in the supplied User Instructions for each installed device. Before carrying out these inspections and maintenance, the "Measurements and controls" operator must be informed to avoid persons and property from being endangered.

2) Air-conditioning

Equipment designed to control air temperature in the room; its main function is to cool the air and remove humidity from it, or to heat the air (provided the air-conditioning is equipped with a heat pump). An air-conditioning unit is a sophisticated device whose performance and life is strongly affected by its cleanliness, because clogged equipment means reduced heat transfer but also higher pressure in the air-conditioning circuit and greater loads on the compressor, which might result in its destruction.
Unless operating regulations and maintenance schedules are observed, the equipment life will be shortened, energy consumption will grow and the features of the ventilation and air-conditioning systems may change, which in turn might result in the failure to meet hygiene or technical requirements on the environment and the used technology.

Fire safety devices and systems

- General

The function of fire safety devices and systems is to prevent damaging property and damaging human health in the critical situations of a fire. Therefore these issues require increased attention and when any damage or loss of a function is detected, the situation must be remedied immediately. It is essential to observe the guidelines not only in these Instructions, but also in any other accompanying documentation of the fire safety equipment (see the accompanying documentation supplied during the Container handover). Essential is also performing a regular revision at least once a year, unless due local conditions, legislation or instructions of the manufacturers of individual components, more frequent intervals are specified.

- Sandwich panels (sheet metal-insulation-sheet metal) as fire protection or thermal insulation

At the location of the Container use, conditions must be ensured to prevent long-term danger of interior condensation (e.g. deep freeze rooms, technology buildings with high relative humidity and temperature, etc.). Condensates inside the insulation core significantly reduce the panel's thermal technical properties and as a result gradually reduce also the panel's mechanical properties, especially if the condensate can freeze (the danger of delamination of the cover sheet metal).When the Container is used in these conditions, Smart Heating Technology will not guarantee the declared panel's properties and life.

5 WARRANTY CLAIMS

Our company endeavours to be obliging to the clients as much as possible, we do everything in our power to meet all their wishes. In the production process we proceed in accordance with applicable standards and regulations and place a lot of emphasis on entry inspection. The outcome of the production process is a product of very high quality which meets the client's requirements. Therefore we trust that there will be no need for you to file a warranty claim concerning our product.

How to file a warranty claim

If requesting a warranty repair, the client must describe in writing and inform Smart Heating Technology in detail about the problem, the required extent of repairs and other necessary information required to identify the products and the defect. It is recommended to append quality photo documentation and a warranty cover sheet sent by e-mail.

- Obvious manufacturing and transportation defects must be reported forthwith after being discovered; this applies primarily to defects/faults apparent at first sight when accepting the product. Damage obviously suffered during transportation must be reported to the carrier and recorded in the delivery note or CMR during acceptance.
- Other faults or defects (i.e. hidden faults or defects which will only manifest themselves when the product is being used) must be reported forthwith after being discovered, i.e. not later than 3 months after their occurrence (interval between regular Container inspections).

When filing a warranty claim regarding execution, stated must be a reference to the non-compliance with an approved drawing in the latest version or technical description of the Container (see the latest version of the order or purchase contract confirmation). Before the Manufacturer carries out the remedy, an agreement must be reached about a suitable repair method, repair date and who will perform the repairs.

Warranty limitations:

- Warranty repair requests must be submitted during the warranty period which is 2 years (see also the order confirmation). Requests submitted later will not be accepted.
- Smart Heating Technology's liability for damages caused in connection with the supplied Container may under no circumstances exceed the value of the delivered product.

Smart Heating Technology disclaims liability for:

- Damages caused by unpredictable circumstances, in particular by welding or other thermal stressing, soiling, mechanical damage, use of unsuitable materials, fire, explosion, radiation, collision with other object, incorrectly selected base material, force majeure, vandalism, industrial actions, etc.
- Damages in places where the damage occurred as a consequence of the physical presence, use or shape of an object, for example ladders, handrails, friction surfaces, points of contact between profiles or points otherwise stressed as described in this paragraph.
- Degradation caused by galvanic reaction at the presence of metals, damage caused by corrosive chemical substances (e.g. fertilisers and similar) and other chemicals.
- Any belatedly reported Container defects or damages which aggravated during the time when no regular inspections and maintenance were performed in accordance with these Instructions.
- Degradation, damage or defects of any part of the Container caused by works, modifications, etc., after the Container has been handed over for use.
- Paintworks which the user carried out using different material or other material or technology deviating from the specified coating system.
- Damage caused by the Container being placed in an environment different from what was specified in the order and confirmed in the order confirmation (scale C1 – C5 according to EN ISO 12944-2).
- Degradation of the coating system vis-à-vis the declared quality attributes (see chapter "Paintwork repairs").
- Damage obviously suffered during transportation, which was reported late and which was not recorded in the delivery note or CMR.
- A service action carried out on installed equipment by an unauthorised person (see the product's accompanying documentation).
- Wear and tear of parts which are generally regarded as consumable material (such as filter elements, work fluids, etc.).
- Any other damages and disproportionate costs such as: loss of time, employee costs, loss of profit and other claims made against Smart Heating Technology by third parties, etc., as defined in this paragraph.

Keeping maintenance records

The user must keep records of all inspections, revisions and servicing works carried out, in the form of operation diaries and revision reports, which is one of the prerequisites for the Manufacturer to recognise the legitimacy of warranty repair requests. Entries into the operation diary which will be kept the whole time by the user, must be made forthwith by the service technician, clearly stating his/her name and the name of the company on whose behalf the service action was performed, together with other information required by user and maintenance instructions of the manufacturers of specific products, and by local legislation.

Declaration

These Instructions have not been devised as an exhaustive list of relevant information. The information contained in these Instructions is subject to modifications based on experience and to our policy of continuous product development.
If it is demonstrated that the Container has been used in contradiction with the intention and manner defined in these Container User Instructions and the supplied related documentation, Smart Heating Technology shall not be held liable for any damages and defects, nor for incorrect functioning of the product and for the failure to meet the product's design parameters.