

Specification

PTFI Doc. No: Doc. Title:

20-2 Shipping Restrictions

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INSTRUCTIONS

This document is divided into two sections.

- Section A applies to all materials being shipped to PT Freeport Indonesia (PTFI)
- Section B applies to oversize loads.

SECTION A

1. GENERAL

This specification provides the packaging requirements, maximum loads and shipping clearances that PTFI equipment can safely lift, load and haul on a routine basis. Sellers will review with the Buyer and receive confirmation prior to approval of any loads and clearance requirements that do not fall within the maximum conditions listed herein prior to final bid submittal.

A packing list will be sent to the buyer by the seller before materials are shipped.

Any storage maintenance and frequency requirements will be provided by the seller at the time of shipment.

Shipment of a single Purchase Order (PO) originating from more than one location will have a single integrated and sequential numbering set. Example three boxes ship from US and three boxes ship from Singapore all will be # of 6.

2. PACKAGING

(Any exceptions to these standards will require approval by the PT Freeport buyer)

- 2.1. The Government of Indonesia has adopted the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures for regulating wood packaging material in International Trade (ISPM 15). All packaging materials made of timber (crates/boxes, pallets/skids, tonnage, barrels, etc.) and used in the importation of goods into Indonesia must be treated and certified by a packaging company that is authorized by American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC). All timber packaging must bear the ISPM 15 approved treatment mark.
- **2.2.** Materials will be transported on a rough, narrow, winding gravel surfaced road with grades in excess of 25%. The seller will provide the necessary bracing to protect materials from damage during transit. Outsized and oversized materials that cannot be transported in an ISO Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit (TFEU) must have either wood or metal protective frame for protection during shipment. Methods of load securing consist of dunnage for securing cargo including scrap wood to fill voids in cargo, wooden boards forming "cribs", blocking & bracing, and modern mechanical, spring loaded post. Strapping types include steel, polyester, polypropylene, nylon, and composites. The type of strap used depends on the requirements such as strength, elasticity, ability to withstand various environments, and safety. Lashing to be used to minimize shifting includes ropes, cables, wires, chains, strapping, and nets. These items are anchored to the container and tensioned against the cargo. Lifting points shall be clearly marked and easily assessable.
- **2.3.** Any and all electrical/instrumentation equipment that is sensitive to moisture, such as electric motors, drives, switchgear, transmitters, etc. must be packaged for export using a hermetically sealed, trilaminate foil vapor barrier as described in article 2.9 below, and must include adequate amounts of desiccant. Desiccant shall be used to protect the equipment for a minimum of six months storage at the jobsite.

- **2.4.** Electrical houses containing switchgear and other electrical & instrumentation apparatus must be sufficiently protected from moisture ingress via adequate vapor barrier methods. All electrical house openings need to be adequately sealed with approved materials. Any pipe or cable transits will need to be adequately sealed with approved sealing compounds such as gaskets or silicone. Any small openings (30 cm x 30 cm or smaller) will need to be sealed with a minimum of 13-millimeter CDX Plywood and adequately sealed with suitable sealing compound. Multi-module electrical houses that consist of numerous modules that need to be joined once on location must have the adjoining sections adequately supported via a tubular frame to resist structure failure of the module. In addition, these adjoining sections must be adequately sealed to prevent moisture as well as vandalism by using a minimum of 3.175 millimeter (1/8") mild plate affixed to the tubular frame. Adequate amounts of desiccant shall be used to protect the equipment inside for a minimum of six months storage at the jobsite in the climate described in Part 2 Site Conditions, section 3.0.
- **2.5.** Electrical transformers need to be adequately protected from moisture and vandalism. All dry type transformers as well as any items being shipped loose (not attached to the main body) will need to be packaged in tri-laminate foil vapor barrier with desiccant in accordance with section 2.9 and adequately crated as described in section 2.10. Any exposed accessories that are attached to the main body will need to be sufficiently protected with a steel enclosure bolted to the main body or wooden crating in accordance with the requirements of section 2.10. Pressure and level indicating devices need to be protected, but provisions need to be in place to allow easy access for periodic inspections.

Any transformers being shipped with exposed bushings will need to have the bushings adequately protected via a steel enclosure. However, terminations boxes should be used wherever practical. This steel enclosure will need to be bolted on and will require a gasket to be installed between it and the transformer body creating a full seal. Lifting lugs will need to be properly located on the top portion of the enclosure to assist with installation and/or removal. The steel enclosure will also require a fully gasketed access panel with proper handles affixed to it to assist with its installation and/or removal. Drain holes will need to be supplied in case either of these gaskets fails.

- **2.6.** Pipe that is 8" in diameter or less is required to follow the following guidelines.
 - 2.6.1. General

Before bundling, materials must be segregated into common lengths and sizes. The practice of bundling shall be limited to such items as structural steel, pipe, steel bars, tubing, etc.

2.6.2. Size / Weight limits

When applicable, any bundled load should be limited to 1,590 kilograms (3,500 pounds). The bundle length should be limited to the longest section of pipe and the width and height should not be more than 1.22 meters (48 inches).

2.6.3. Number of joints per bundle

The number of joints per bundle is dictated by the weight, width and height restrictions above. The number of joints per row and the number of rows in each bundle will change depending on the diameter of the pipe. Smaller diameter pipe will in general have more joints per bundle than larger diameter pipe.

2.6.4. Bundle Securing

Bands – Spacing between bands shall not be more than 2.44 meters (96 inches) apart. Steel banding of 32 millimeters x 1 millimeter ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inch x 0.039 inches) or 50 millimeters x 1.25 millimeter (2 inches x 0.049 inches) is required on all bundled steel pipe. (Except for coated pipe. See below guidelines for coated pipe).

Skid runners – runners shall be of sufficient height to allow forklift access under the bundle and should be a minimum of 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) high. Standard 4x4's (4 inches by 4 inches) or 2 each 2x6's (2 inches by 6 inches) stacked are the most common types of runners used. Each runner should be spaced no more than 2.44 meters (96 inches) apart. Steel banding of 32 millimeters x 1 millimeter ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inch x 0.039 inches) or 50 millimeters x 1.25 millimeter (2 inches x 0.049 inches) should be used to hold the runners in place under the bundle. (Except for coated pipe. See below guidelines for coated pipe).

Pipe with end caps or drill pipe where the ends are a larger diameter than the pipe itself, spacers are to be used to prevent the bending of the pipe with the banding. These spacers must be of sufficient thickness prevent the bands from bending or warping the pipe when tightened and must be placed both horizontally between the rows and vertically between each joint.

2.6.5. End capping

When requested or required, both ends of the bundle can be capped to prevent damage to the machined end surfaces or threads of the pipe. The construction of the end caps consist of a 2x4 (2 inch by 4 inch) frame at the end of the bundle with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch plywood cap nailed to the end. The frame is banded to the bundle using steel banding of 32 millimeters x 1 millimeter (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch x 0.039 inches).

- **2.7.** Coated pipe should always be bundled and follow the below guidelines.
 - 2.7.1. Coated Pipe Spools:
 - Offload and load pipe with nylon slings.
 - If using forks, wrap forklift forks with carpet if the forks are used to offload the pipe spools.
 - Use burlap sacks or carpet to keep spools from touching / rubbing one another.
 - Do not lay spools directly on concrete without protection.
 - When securing spools for export packing use nylon banding instead of steel banding.
 - Use dunnage, buffers, carpet, and burlap sacks for protection as much as possible.
 - Trucking secure with nylon straps only no chains.
 - 2.7.2. Coated Straight Pipe:
 - Wrap forks with carpet / burlap when offloading and loading the pipe.
 - Use "T's" for buffers between pipe on tractor trailers. (In some cases, nylon rope is wrapped around the pipe in many places to prevent the pipe from making contact with each other and causing damage.)
 - Use dunnage, buffers, carpet, and burlap sacks for protection as much as possible.
 - Trucking secure with nylon straps only no chains.

- **2.8.** The export packages shall be designed and constructed to withstand the hazards of inland transportation, ocean freight, multiple handlings, exposure to the elements and a minimum of six months storage at the jobsite in the climate described in Part 2 Site Conditions, section 3.0. Special considerations are to be given to the packing to ensure that:
 - Damage due to breakage and theft shall be minimized.
 - Intrusion shall be difficult.
 - Rust and corrosion are inhibited
 - Water, salt water, and saltwater environment intrusion is prevented
- **2.9.** Tri-Laminate Foil Vapor Barrier Pack with Desiccant:

Tri-Laminate Foil Vapor Barrier shall be hermetically sealed and be of the below specifications or greater:

Parameter	Value	Unit
Material Structure (PET/ALU/LDPE)	12 / 9 / 100	μm
Total Thickness	125	μm
Oxygen Transfer Rate (OTR)	0.01	cc/sq. m.
Water Vapor Transfer Rate (WVTR)	0.003	g /[m²/24h]
Tensile Strength	3.673	KN/m
Puncture Strength	27	N/cm

Such Tri-laminate Foil Vapor Barrier Packaging shall include inside the barrier silica gel or a comparable desiccant type packaging method generally used in the industry. Evacuation of barrier skin air voids shall be accomplished and followed by tight sealing. Desiccant should never come in direct contact with objects packaged.

All equipment shipped with enclosed dehydrating materials shall be conspicuously marked with a red warning tag (size: A4/letter) reading:

CAUTION: Desiccant materials are enclosed in this equipment. Do not operate before removing. Should the integrity of the vapor barrier be broken before operation, the desiccant must be replaced and the barrier resealed for continued storage.

PERHATIAN, Kotak penyerap kelembaban tersimpan di dalam peralatan ini. Jangan mengoperasikan peralatan ini sebelum memindahkan kotak tersebut. Apabila kotak material tersebut rusak sebelum beroperasi, maka material tersebut harus di ganti dan kotak harus di segel ulang untuk penyimpanan selanjutnya.

2.10. Construction of Crates, Skids and Boxes

The construction of export crates and packing requirements are based on adaptation of Military Specification MIL-C-104A and the U.S. Forest Service Manual.

Packing and crating material not separately specified, shall be of a good commercial quality for this type application.

Waterproof case liners shall be used to protect material tops. Because many waterproof barriers contain asphalt, an additional paper liner will be necessary to prevent the asphalt material from bleeding into the materials to be shipped.

The net content weight of crates, skid or box should not be more than 2,500 kgs (5,511 lbs.) unless special design applications have prior written approval by Company.

The exterior dimensions of any crate, skid or box shall not be greater than the following overall (40-foot ISO) dimensions, unless otherwise specified:

- Length 12.19 meters (40 feet)
- Width 2.44 meters (8 feet)
- Height 2.62 meters (8.5 feet)

Crates, skids or boxes exceeding the above dimensions will require special design and prior written approval by Company.

The species of wood which shall be used for lumber or plywood crates are as follows:

- Southern yellow pine,
- Douglas fir,
- Hemlock,
- Spruce, or
- Oak.

**** NOTE **** ***** ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. ******

Lumber used shall be new, sound, and well-seasoned, free from loose knots and decay. Moisture content shall be neither more than 20% nor less than 10% when tested in accordance with commercial standards and of a standard grade of No. 4 pine or better. Knots in excess of one-third (1/3) the width of the board are not permitted. Knots and knot clusters located so as to weaken boards or so located as to interfere with nailing or result in structural weaknesses will not be allowed.

Minimum 13-millimeter ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) thickness exterior grade CDX plywood will be used as determined by type of load, weight of contents and estimated worse condition to which the material will be subjected. Blocking and bracing should be of at least 38 millimeters x 89 millimeters (2-inch x 4-inch nominal) lumber or greater depending on the weight and nature of items or objects being packed.

Nails for fastening plywood to frame members shall not be less than 0.080 inch in diameter (14 gauge) and the heads shall not be less than 5.3 millimeters (7/32 inch) in diameter. Staples may be used in place of nails. Staples fastening plywood panels to framing members shall be made of wire not less than 16 gauge. The crown shall not be less than 12.5 millimeters (½ inch) wide. The following general rules shall be followed to determine the size, placement, and quantity of nails, when not specifically covered in detail requirements:

- All adjacent crate members shall be securely fastened to each other in fabrication, either directly or by means of the sheathing.
- Fasteners shall be driven through the thinner into the thicker member, whenever possible.
- When nailing the flat faces of two pieces of lumber together, the combined thickness of which is 75 millimeters (3 inches) or less, except for top joists, nails or staples used shall be long enough to pass through both thicknesses and shall be clinched not less than 6.5 millimeters (1/4 inch).
- When nailing the flat faces of two pieces of lumber together, the combined thickness of which is more than 75 millimeters (3 inches), or when nailing the flat face of one or more pieces to the edge or end face of another, nails shall not be clinched. That portion of the nail in the thicker

piece shall not be less than two times the length of the nail in the thinner piece of ten-penny nails and smaller and not less than 38 millimeters $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ inches})$ for twelve-penny or longer.

- Nails shall be positioned not less than the thickness of the piece from the end, nor one half the thickness of the piece from the side edge of lumber.
- Nails driven parallel to the grain of the wood shall not be allowed for resisting withdrawal forces.

Skidding will be used, as applicable, to provide a foundation for heavy items that are not protected by other methods of packing. The base of the material or equipment being skidded shall be bolted through the skids (runners) to provide support and protection for multiple handling. If the object skidded is so constructed to support weight stacked atop the skidded unit and needs no protection to eliminate damage, then this object needs no further upper crating. If the object skidded can be damaged by freight stacked atop the unit or is irregular in shape which does not lend itself to stacking, then open crate framing should enclose the unit assuring vertical and horizontal timber are part of the open crate construction for support.

Skid members shall be joined by headers of the same dimension lumber and shall be floored by lumber not less than 38 millimeters (2 inches nominal) in thickness and not less than 89 millimeters (4 inches nominal) in width. Each header shall be bolted to each skid member. Headers of less than 125 millimeters (5 inches) in width require only one bolt and those of 125 millimeters (5 inches) or more must have two bolts through each skid fastening.

Provisions and restrictions for fork lifting shall be clearly labeled and advised. Structural elements shall be added to the base frame to facilitate the forklifting without damage to the package or equipment. All lifting provisions and restrictions shall as well be labeled and located to be evident to the handlers.

Load Net Wt. (LBS)	Style	Nominal Size of Skid/ Runner (inches)	Flooring (inches)	Plywood Sheathing (inches)	Nominal Size of Frame Members (inches)	Top Headers (inches)	Joists (inches)	Strap (inches)	Maximum Length (Feet)
1-500	3	2 X 2	½ PLY	-	1 X 4	2 X 4	2 X 4	3⁄4	8
501-1000	2	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	2 X 4	2 X 4	3⁄4	16
1001-1500	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	2 X 4	2 X 4	3⁄4	16
1501-2500	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	2 X 4	2 X 4	3⁄4	20
2501-3500	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	2 X 4	2 X 4	1 ¼	20
3501- 4500*	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	4 X 4	2 X 4	1 ¼	20
4501- 6000*	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	4 X 4	2 X 4	1 ¼	25
6001- 8000*	1	4 X 4	2	1/2	2 X 4	4 X 4	4 X 4	1 ¼	25
8001- 15000*	1	4 X 6	2	1/2	2 X 4	4 X 4	4 X 4	1 ¼	30
15001- 35000*	1	6 X 6	2	1/2	2 X 4	4 X 4	4 X 4	1 ¼	
35001- 50000*	1	6 X 8	2	1/2	2 X 6	4 X 4	4 X 4	1 ¼	
50001- 80000*	1	8 X 8	2	1/2	2 X 8	4 X 6	4 X 6	2	
80001- 100000*	1	10 X 10	2	1/2	2 X 8	4 X 6	4 X 6	2	

Table of Loads and Material Sizes (in inches)

* Packing, crating, skidding of material/equipment with these weights and/or dimensions require prior written approval by Company.

Note: Metric nominal sizes for all lumber and strapping shall be substituted where imperial (inches) sizes are shown.

- **2.11.** All external parts such as shafts, machined surfaces, and threaded holes should be protected with a rust inhibitor coating (NOX-RUST® VCI-10 or equivalent).
- **2.12.** Gear drives are required to be protected with a rust preventative/corrosion inhibitor (VCI-10 or equivalent) that will protect parts against rust for a period of 1 year in an outdoor shelter or 2 years in a dry building after shipment from the factory. Materials are required to be wrapped and sealed in white plastic. The minimum thickness of the plastic should be 0.15 millimeter (6 mil).
- **2.13.** Lashing Procedure: In every container, there are 10 lashing rings on each side (left/right), 5 on the top side and 5 on the bottom side rail. Each lashing ring is designed to hold a weight of a maximum 1 ton. Well lashed materials should stop the materials from moving around with sling, wire rope, fiber rope, chains or other strong rope. It can be lashed to the turn buckle, clip, clamp, wire rope clamp for strengthening. Alternatively, it is permitted to use ISO flat rack. The flat rack is equipped with several big lashing rings and stanchion to hold the materials from running.
- **2.14.** After specified tests have been completed and release has been given by Owner for painting, and before equipment is shipped from the factory, each completed unit shall be cleaned thoroughly inside and out to remove all foreign matter. Any damage to surfaces that have been previously painted shall be satisfactorily repaired.

2.15. All components shall be marked with destination and with special handling instructions. If the box/crate is above the safe allowable weights and dimensions to be lifted by a forklift truck and must be lifted by an overhead crane, the lifting points must be clearly marked on the box/crate. Each box shall be clearly marked as to contents and numbered as to assembly sequence. All boxes must be labeled to show the Purchase Agreement Number or Purchase Order Number (as applicable), item numbers, and equipment number(s), gross weight per piece, dimensions and date. The labels shall be laminated with a product that is able to withstand sun and rain without yellowing or disintegrating and be placed on two sides of the crate/box. The format for informational labels (size: A4/letter) shall be as follows:

Label for material that is shipped in 20' ISO container

Label for material that is shipped <u>Break Bulk</u>

PT FREEPORT INDONESIA P.O. #		FREEPORT INDONESIA P.O. #
ITEM(S)	ITE	M(S)
COLOR CODE ON P.O.	DOG	CK RECEIPT #/BOOKING #
GROSS WT PER PIECE _LBS KGS	COL	OR CODE ON P.O.
DIMENSION PER PIECE LW H	GRO	DSS WT PER PIECE _ LBSKGS
DATE	DIM	IENSION PER PIECE LW H
	DAT	ſE

- Note: For Break Bulk, the DOCK RECEIPT # and BOOKING # will be assigned by Freeport and given to the vendor for printing the Break Bulk label.
- **2.16.** Supplier shall provide packing lists for all boxes, enclosing one list inside each box, securely fastening one list to the outside of each box via an affixed, re-sealable waterproof pouch, and one copy sent to the buyer.
- 2.17. We require the strict use of (TCU) twenty-foot (20') shipping container units at the site only, but for special and exceptional circumstances, the use of a forty-foot (40') container will be reviewed and considered. This consideration must first be reviewed by PT Freeport Indonesia Senior Management. There are space constraints in the highlands and limited modes of transport equipment or tools for LOLO (Lift on Lift off). Transport and handling forty-foot (40') containers is limited up to mile 74.

****NOTE****

THE ABOVE EXCEPTION WILL REQUIRE PRIOR APPROVAL FROM PTFI SENIOR MANAGEMENT.

- **2.18.** Bolt sets shall be shipped in containers which will keep contents dry in a rainy and humid environment. Containers shall be no larger than five gallons in size. Containers shall be filled with bolts of the same size; the nuts and washers requested in the line item of the purchase order shall also be included in the container. A label on each container shall indicate the quantity and size, for example "150 each M20 x 100".
- **2.19.** Cable Reel/Drum Assemblies
 - Cable reels shall be non-returnable steel or approved non-wood, structural alternative.
 - All cable reels shall be fully lagged (ISPM 15).
 - Vendor shall contact the buyer if unable to comply with above.

3. AIR FREIGHT RESTRICTIONS

There are size and weight restrictions regarding individual pieces that are being shipped air freight. These restrictions are shown below:

Air freight via Jakarta:	1000 millimeter x 1000 millimeter x 730 millimeter (39"x39"x28") 50kg (110 Lbs.) per piece
Air freight via Australia:	1499 millimeter x 1321 millimeter x 711 millimeter (59"x52"x28") 50kg (110 Lbs.) per piece

4. PORTSITE CRANES

The port area contains two (2) cranes. The following are maximum loads that can be removed from a ship based on 16-meter (52 ft), boom angle of 71.7 Degrees, and boom point elevation of 40 meters (130 ft) distance from the hull of the ship nearest the wharf.

- One (1) 40-meter (130 ft) boom with a maximum load of 144,600 pounds, (65 metric tonne)
- One (1) 35 metric tonne Forklift.
- Two (2) Terex TFC-45 Super Stackers

5. LOW-BOY TRAILERS

See Appendix A for available 60, 80 and 105 metric tonne (MT) trailer dimensions.

6. FLAT BED TRAILERS

Flatbed trailers with dimensions of 40' long x 8' wide, (13 m long x 2.6 m) wide are used due to the terrain, the load is limited to 35 <u>metric</u> tonne. Loads may extend past the rear of the trailer if raised up to clear the push bar and allow access to the wheeled dozer which is required to push/assist the tractor trailer on all loads destined for highland, above Mile Post 50 and with destination codes in Chart B.

CHART B

DESTINATION	COLOR CODES
LOWLANDS (< MP50)	PPWH, LEBR, 32BR, KKPR, CONS, GREEN-WHITE,
HIGHLANDS (>MP50)	<u>SPYL, 68YL, SGRD, RCBK, GMBL, MAPK, DMLZ, RCGN</u> <u>GREEN-RED</u>

SECTION B

7. TUNNEL RESTRICTIONS

- **7.1** All equipment and materials <u>color-coded Chart B for "HIGHLANDS" destination</u> must be transported through tunnels. <u>The tunnel transit cross section limitations are listed in this section.</u>
- **7.2** Material/equipment packaged less than <u>4.3 meters (14.1 ft) wide by 2.5 meters (8.3 ft) high</u> can be transported on a 0.9 meter high (3.0 ft) low boy trailer through both tunnels with adequate clearance.
- **7.3** All material exceeding any dimension defined in 7.2 **MUST** be reviewed by PTFI. Under special circumstances, larger material may be pulled through the tunnel on a low-profile skid. For reference only, the smallest dimensional passageway for both tunnels is approximately defined by the figure below.



8. BRIDGES

Two bridges on the road are rated at a maximum loading of 145 <u>metric</u> tonne. This is gross weight and includes the weight of the tractor and trailer as well as load, the tractor and trailer tare weight is 30 <u>metric</u> tonne. The maximum height is 18.7 ft. (5.69 m) and width is 18.30 ft. (5.57 m). Where heavier loads are involved, the issue is to be detailed to PTFI for consideration and approval in purchasing, packaging and shipping.

9. HEAVY EQUIPMENT ACCESS TRAIL (HEAT) ROAD

Materials that exceed the tram capacity (14.5 <u>metric</u> tonne/16 short tons) will be transported to the surface mine site / GMBL via the HEAT road with a flatbed truck or a low boy trailer pulled and pushed by Caterpillar D11 dozers.

APPENDIX A

- Lowboy Dimensions 60MT 610216
- Lowboy Dimensions 60MT 610272
- Lowboy Dimensions 80MT 610217_610218
- Lowboy Dimensions 105MT 610294



Lowboy Dimensions 60MT 610216

Appendix A

Lowboy Dimensions 60MT 610272





Lowboy Dimensions 80MT 610217 610218

Lowboy Dimensions 105MT 610294

