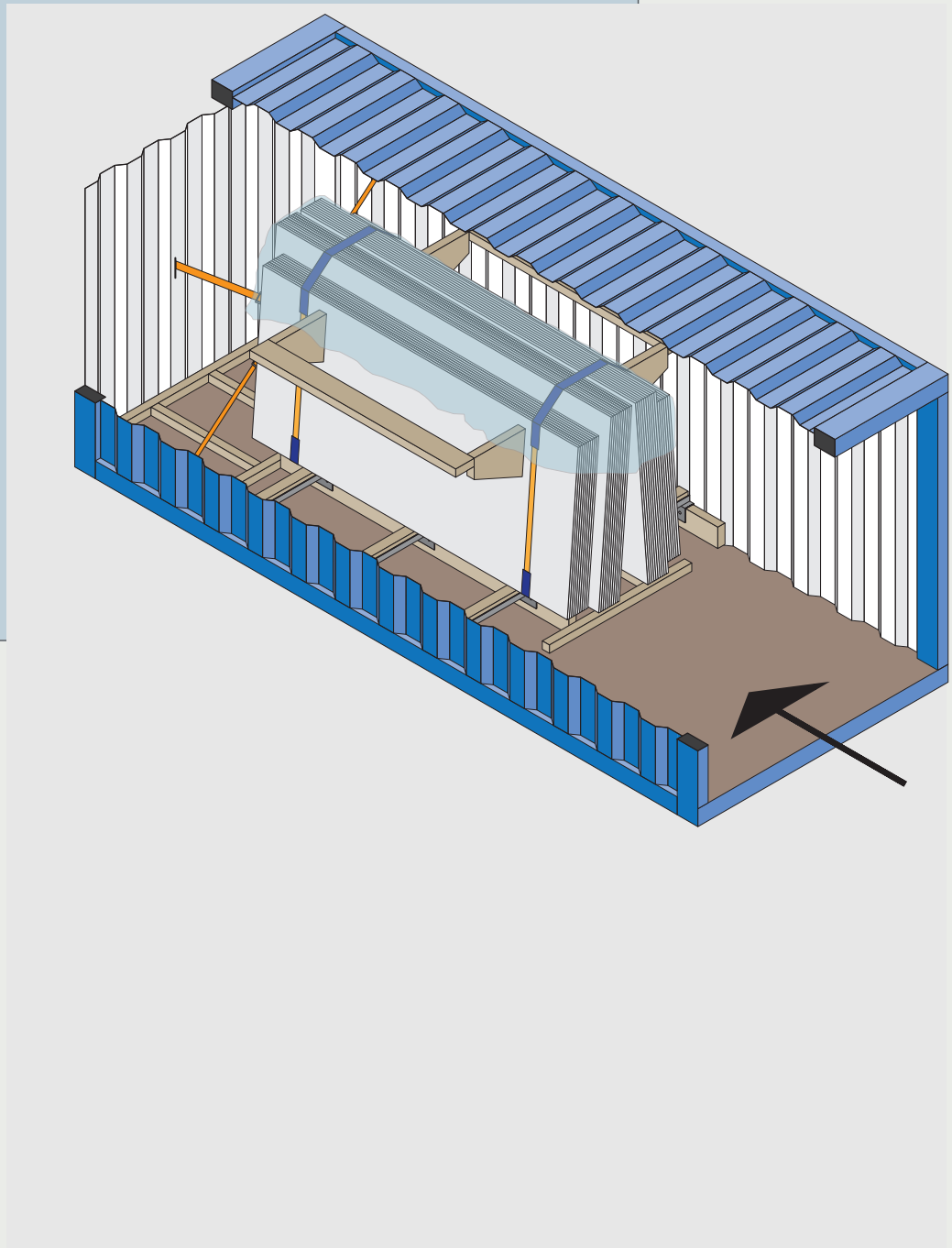


Securing & stowage (HQ)

LOGÍSTICA COSENTINO®
COSENTINO®. SECURING & STOWAGE (HQ)



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Health & safety

Risks associated with handling and transport

Operators and fitters dealing with Dekton®, Silestone®, Sensa and/or Scalea® materials, must comply with all applicable occupational health and safety laws and regulations.

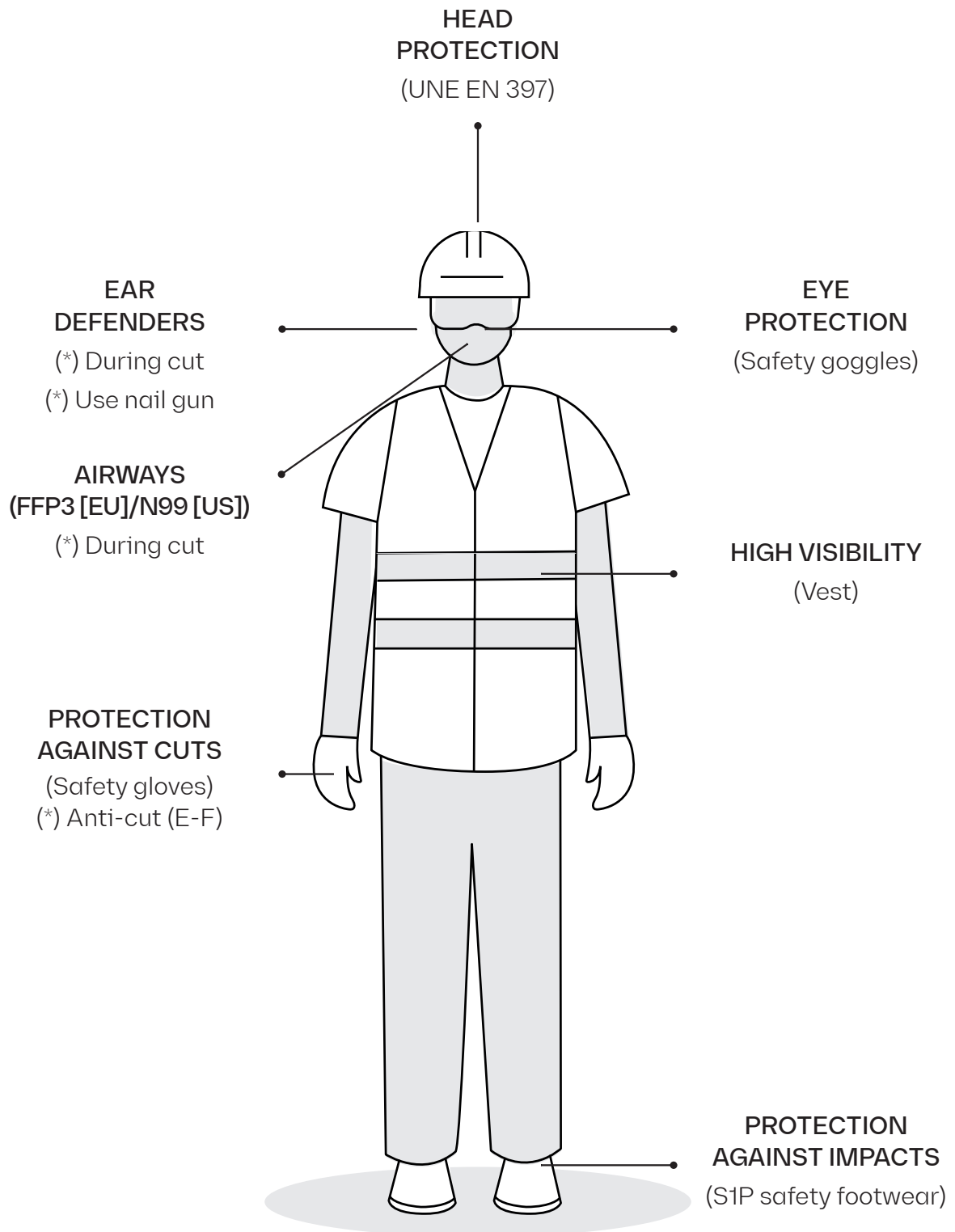
During transport and handling of Dekton®, Silestone®, Sensa and/or Scalea® materials, risks such as bumps, cuts, musculoskeletal disorders, entrapment or blast injuries can occur due to incorrect handling.

Always take the necessary occupational safety measures to meet the requirements of local regulations. This Sheet is not an exhaustive document or a substitute for the relevant laws and regulations, and is provided for information purposes only. Safety measures will depend on the specific conditions of each job.

Please also refer to product Safety Datasheets and Good Practice Guidelines which are available on the website osh.cosentino.com, or request such documents from the distributor or manufacturer.

Main risks and preventive measures in warehouses

- Do not throw the slabs.
- Do not knock the slabs.
- Remove broken slabs/parts.
- Wear safety goggles and cut resistant gloves (minimum cut resistance level 4 according to EN 388).
- **WARNING:** The material can be very sharp, especially the broken pieces.
- Waste material should be handled with care.
- Avoid banging the waste material to reduce its size, as a broken piece could break off.



1. Load preparation

A. Preparation and securing of slabs

1. Types of A-Frames for slabs

There are a number of options depending on the method of transport:

- a. A-Frame 3A (Land transport).
- a. A-Frame 3A (Maritime transport).
- a. A-Frame 2A (Maritime transport).

2. Maximum load capacity

The load carried by each type of A-Frame must not exceed the following weights:

- a. A-Frame for land transport: 15,000 Kg (33,070 lbs)
- b. A-Frame for maritime transport: 21,000 Kg (46,300 lbs)

3. Protections

Any areas of the A-Frame that are not made of wood shall be covered with protective foam to prevent any potential damage to the slabs.

6. Fitting the lashing straps

The lashing straps shall be positioned close to the outer areas of the A-Frame beam.

4. A-Frame assembly

The material shall be stored according to the method of transport and the material(s) (sizes and thicknesses) that make up the order. Accordingly, the following procedures shall be followed:

- a. ITOP-C-06-26 for Dekton® 4 mm load.
- a. ITOP-C-06AA-04 for the assembly of land transport A-Frames.
- a. ITOP-C-06AA-05 for the assembly of maritime transport A-Frames.

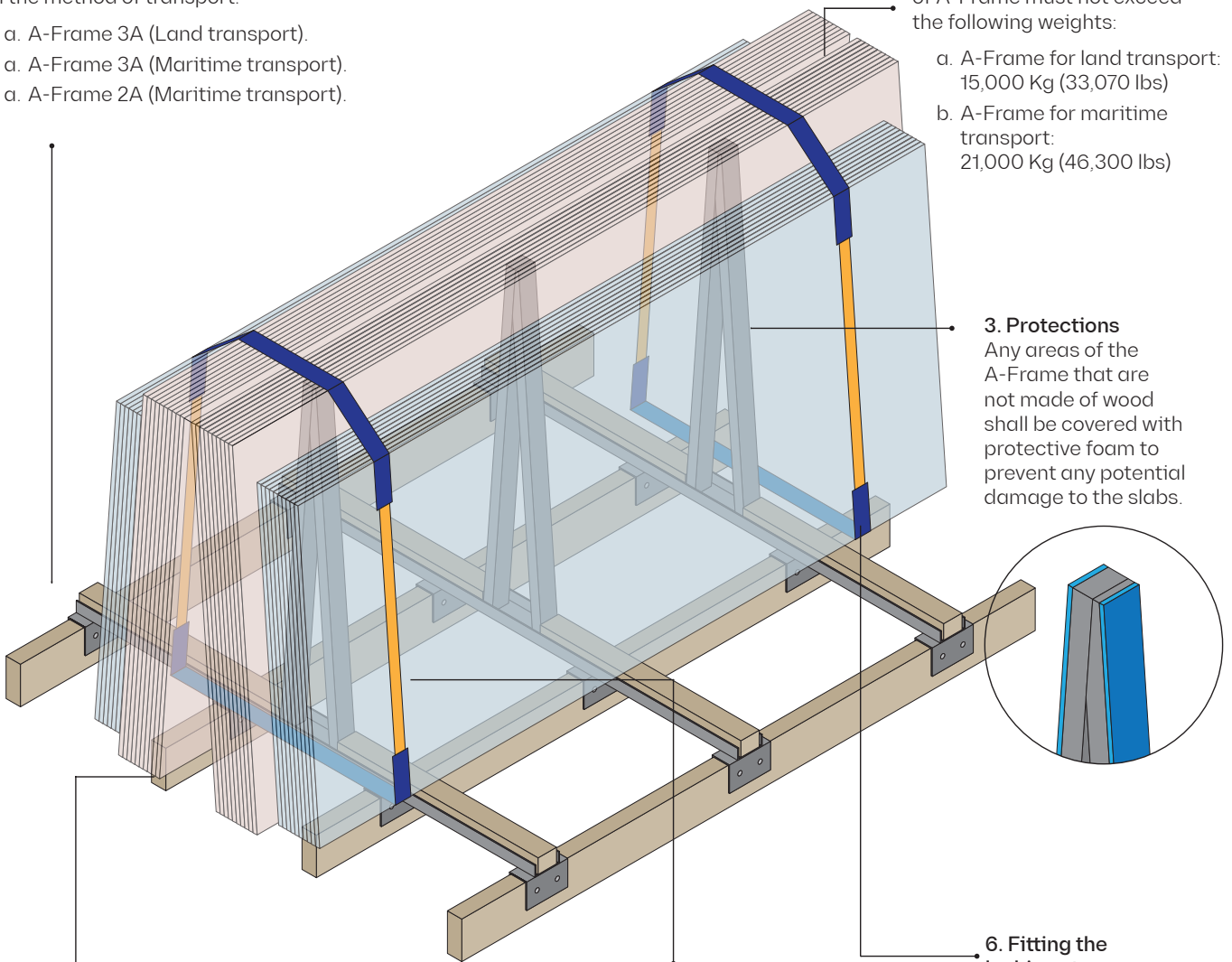
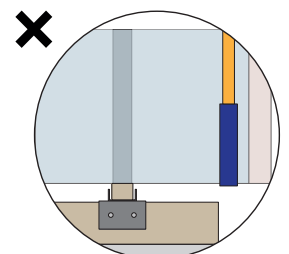
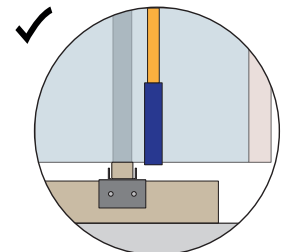
However, it must always be observed that:

- Larger slabs should be placed on the inside of the A-Frame.
- The first and last slab of each bundle separated by sticks must have the 'good' side protected, facing the bundle..
- 5 calibrated wood dividers and a support table shall be supplied to separate the thinner thicknesses (8 mm and 12 mm) and 3 for the thicker ones (20mm and 30mm).
- For Dekton® Slim (4 mm) slabs, follow the recommendations in the **Dekton® Slim slabs Transportation & handling** sheet.

5. Securing the A-Frame

After assembling the A-Frame, two ratchet straps shall be used to secure the material.

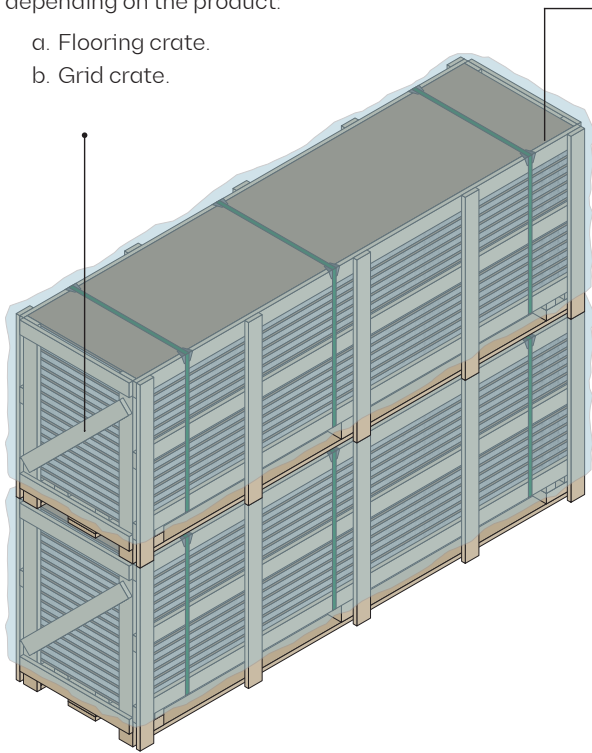
The straps must be tightened to the maximum.



B. Preparation and securing of crates rejilla/ solería.

1. Types of packaging for manufactured products
 There are a number of options depending on the product:

- a. Flooring crate.
- b. Grid crate.



2. Crate assembly.

Depending on the type of order, the material shall be secured in the crate/pallet/A-Frame according to the following criteria:

- a. ITOP Assembly and packaging de woden crate
- b. ITOP Load and discharge de crate rejilla / flooring
- c. ITC Woden packaging inspection
- a. Customer-specific documentation.

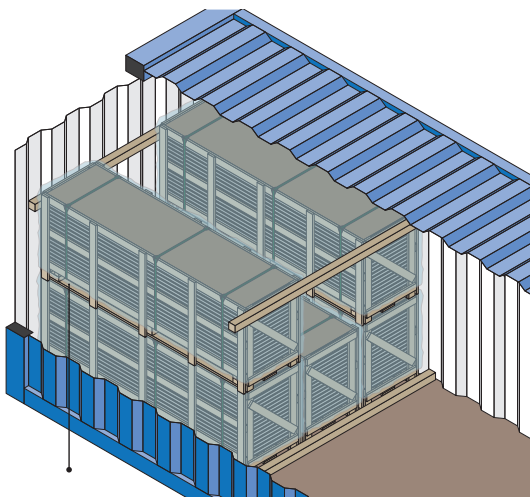
In the case of mixed loading with slabs, the process to be followed is detailed in the section of mix load.

3. Maximum load capacity

The load carried by crates must not exceed the following weights:

LENGT cm (inches)	WIDE- 75/76 (cm) HIGH-110 < H < 165 (cm)
110 (43")	700 Kg (1.543 lbs)
120 (47")	850 Kg (1.874 lbs)
150 (59")	1.000 Kg (2.005 lbs)
160 (63")	1.200 Kg (2.645 lbs)
180 (71")	1.400 Kg (3.086 lbs)
210 (83")	1.600 Kg (3.527 lbs)
330 (130")	1.800 Kg (3.968 lbs)

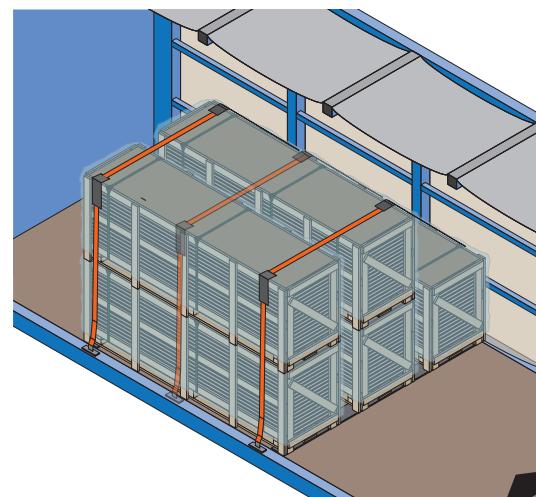
A. Load and stowage in container



A.1. Immobilization.
 To prevent movement, a joint shall be fitted at the back and front of the drawers.
 In addition to a movement blocking bar nailed to the floor.
 If the top beam does not touch both walls, place it in a staggered pattern.

A.2. Arrangement
 The base of the crates/ pallets/A-Frames should be placed adjacent to each other.

B. Load and stowage in truck

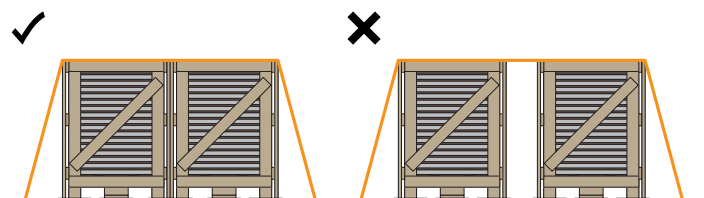


B.1. Number of lashing by weight :

< 1.400 Kg (3.086 lbs)	Min 2 Fastening
> 1.400 Kg up to 2.000 Kg (4.410 lbs)	Min 3 Fastening

B.2. Arrangement

The base of the crates should be placed adjacent to each other. Place the strips alongside the box pillars.

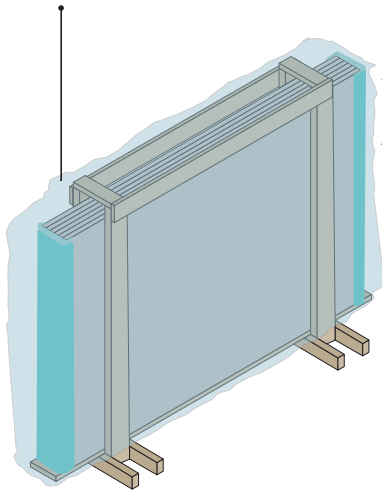


C. Preparation and securing for “CTS frames”.

1. Types of packagin for “CTS” frames

Depending on the characteristics of the product, we have the following options:

- a. Frame “Marmoles”
- b. Frame “Elaborados”.
- c. Frame “Proveedor”.



2. Assembly of “CTS” Easel

The securing of the material in the “cut only” easel, depending on the type of order, will be carried out according to:

- a. ITOP Loading and packaging of wooden easels 1 water
- b. ITOP Loading and unloading of wooden easels 1 water
- c. ITC Inspection of wooden packaging
- d. Specific customer documentation.

If the prepared transport is mixed with slabs, the process to follow is indicated in the securing section of the slabs.

3. Maximum load capacity

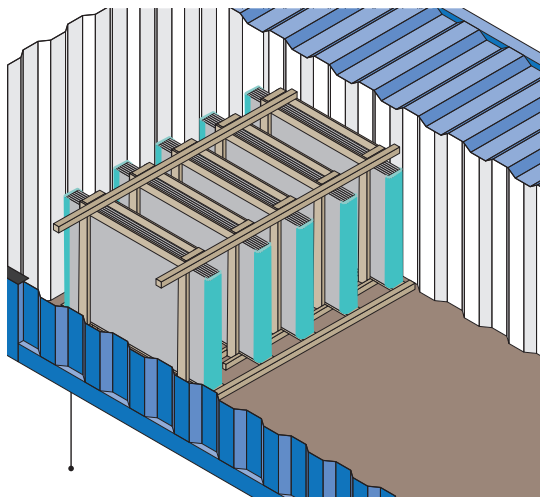
The load carried by each type of packaging must not exceed the following weight

- a. “CTS frame”: 300 Kg/ 661 Lbs.

4. Main dimension:

	Max dimension	Min dimension
Lenght	270 cm (106")	110 cm (43")
Wide	120 cm (47")	92 cm (32")
High	65 cm (25")	45 (17")

A. Loading and Securing in Container



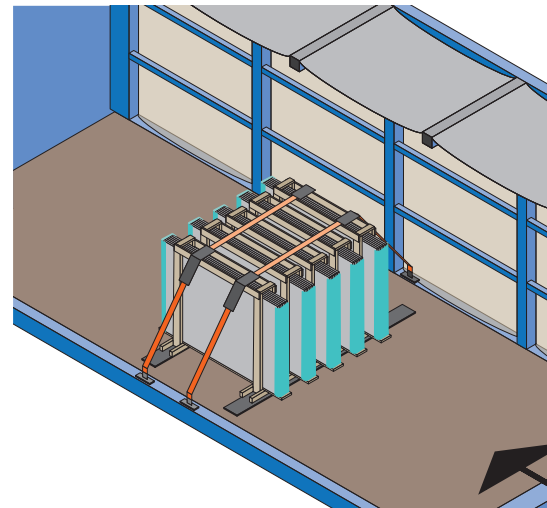
A.1. Loading Process.

Handle the loads by lifting them and without rubbing against the container walls.

A.2. Immobilization.

To prevent movement, a wooden slat will be placed at the rear and front of the easels. Additionally, a movement blocking slat nailed to the floor. If the top beam does not touch both walls, place it in a staggered pattern.

B. Loading and Securing in Truck



B.1. Loading Process.

Handle the loads by lifting them and without rubbing against the truck walls.

B.2. Immobilization.

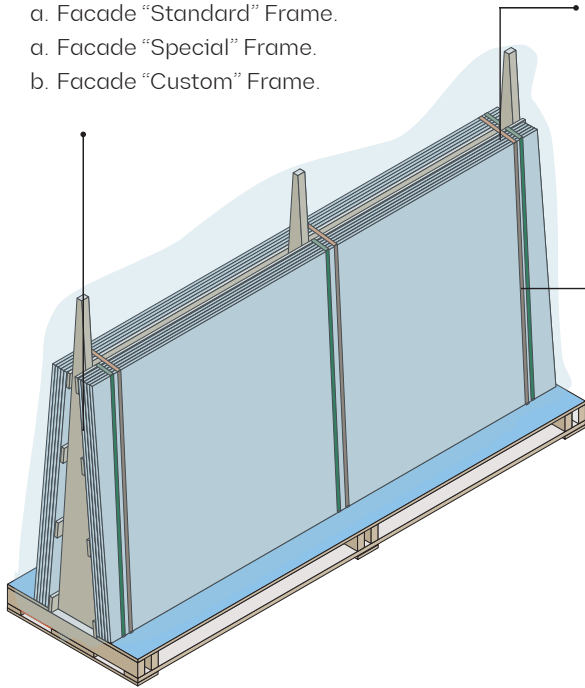
To prevent movement, textile straps (with corner protectors) will be used through the “upper securing” system, placing the straps oppositely, i.e., placing the first strap on one side and the next on the opposite side.

D. Preparation and Securing of “Facade-Wood” Frame

1. Types of “Facade-Wood” Frame

Depending on the characteristics of the product, we have the following options:

- a. Facade “Standard” Frame.
- a. Facade “Special” Frame.
- b. Facade “Custom” Frame.



2. Assembly of “Facade-Wood” Frame

The securing of the material in the facade easel, depending on the type of order, will be carried out according to:

- a. ITOP Loading and packaging of wooden easels 2 waters
- b. ITOP Loading and unloading of wooden easels 2 waters
- c. ITC Inspection of wooden containers
- d. Specific customer documentation.
- e. If the prepared transport is

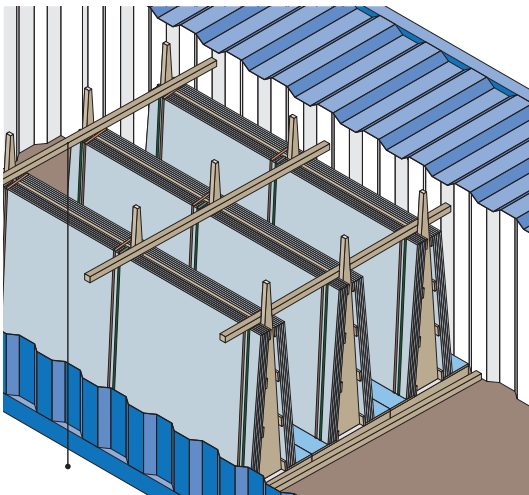
If the prepared transport is mixed with slabs, the process to follow is indicated in the securing section of the slabs.

3. Maximum load capacity

The load carried by each type of packaging must not exceed the following weight

Lenght cm/ (in)	Wide = 55 cm (22") High = 130 cm (51")	Wide = 75 cm (30") High = 130 cm (51")	Wide = 75 cm (30") High = 180 cm (71")
Standard	160 (63")	700 Kg (1.543 lbs)	1.200 Kg (2.646 lbs)
	210 (82")	850 Kg (1.874 lbs)	1.400 Kg (3.086 lbs)
	265 (104")	1.000 Kg (2.205 lbs)	1.600 Kg (3.527 lbs)
	335 (132")	1.200 Kg (2.646 lbs)	1.800 Kg (3.968 lbs)
Special	290 (114")	1.100 Kg (2.425 lbs)	-
	335 (132")	-	2.250 Kg (4960 lbs)

A. Loading and Securing in Container



A.1. Loading Process.

Handle the loads by lifting them and without rubbing against the container walls.

A.2. Disposition

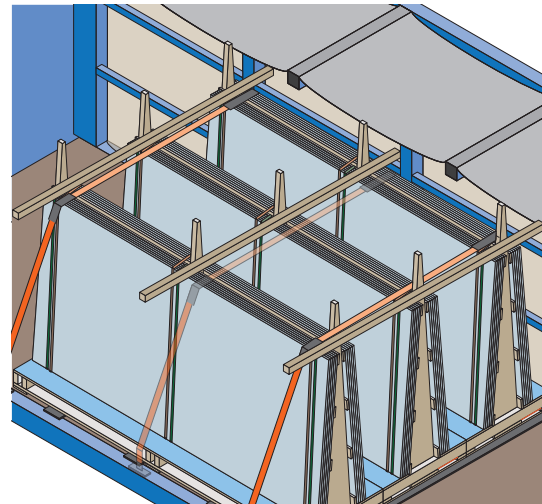
The base of the trestles must be close together and correctly centered.

A.3. Immobilization.

To prevent movement, a wooden slat will be placed at the rear and front of the easels. Additionally, a movement blocking slat nailed to the floor.

If the top beam does not touch both walls, place it in a staggered pattern.

B. Loading and Securing in Truck



B.1. Número de amarres por peso :

< 1.400 Kg / (3.087 lbs)	Mín 2 Fastening
> 1.400 Kg up to 2.000 Kg (4.410 lbs)	Mín 3 Fastening

B.2. Disposition

The base of the trestles must be close together and correctly centered.

B.3. Immobilization.

Secure ratchet straps using the ‘top tie-down’ method. Use **corner protectors** to prevent the strap from coming into contact with the material.

In addition, secure the loads using two wooden slats on the first and last frame.

E. Preparation and securing for “Facade-Metal” A-frame.

1. Types of packagin for “Facade-Metal” A-frame

Depending on the characteristics of the product, we have the following options:

- a. Frame “Optimma”
- b. Frame “Super Jumbo”
- c. Frame “Shower Wall”

2. Assembly of “CTS” Easel

The securing of the material in the “cut only” easel, depending on the type of order, will be carried out according to:

- a. ITOP Loading and packaging of Metal A-frame 2 water
- b. ITOP Loading and unloading of Metal A-frame 2 water
- c. Packaging
- d. Specific customer documentation.

If the prepared transport is mixed with slabs, the process to follow is indicated in the securing section of the slabs.

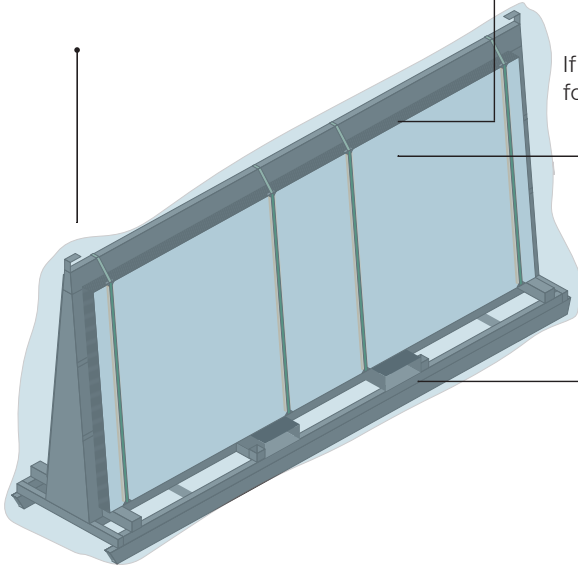
3. Maximum load capacity

The load carried by each type of packaging must not exceed the following weight

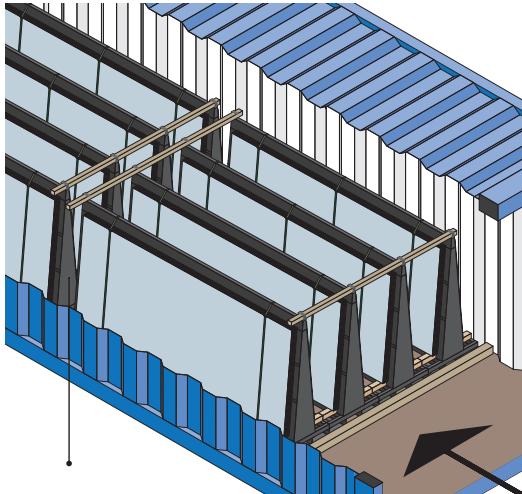
- a. “Optimma” A-frame: 2.000 Kg/ 4.409Lbs.
- b. “Shower Wall” A-frame: 2.500 Kg/ 5.511 Lbs.
- c. “Super Jumbo” A-frame: 2.500 Kg/ 5.511 Lbs.

4. Main dimension:

	Max dimension	Min dimension
Lenght	345 cm (135")	275 cm (108")
Wide	75 cm (30")	55 cm (22")
High	195 cm (77")	138 (54")



A. Loading and Securing in Container



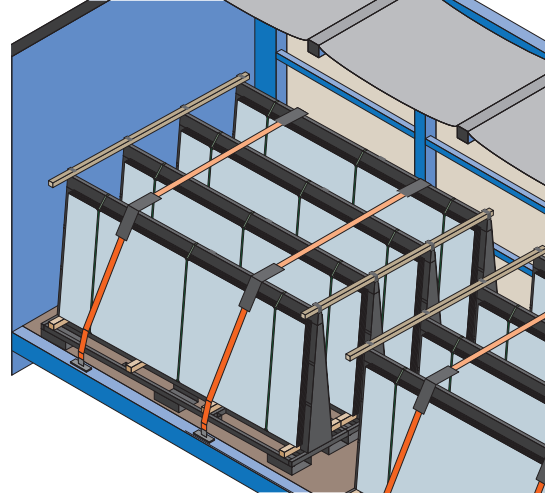
A.1. Loading Process.

Handle the loads by lifting them and without rubbing against the container walls.

A.2. Immobilization.

To prevent movement, a wooden slat will be placed at the rear and front of the easels. Additionally, a movement blocking slat nailed to the floor. If the top beam does not touch both walls, place it in a staggered pattern.

B. Loading and Securing in Truck



B.1. Número de amarres por peso :

< 1.400 Kg / (3.087 lbs)	Mín 2 Fastening
> 1.400 Kg up to 2.000 Kg (4.410 lbs)	Mín 3 Fastening

B.2. Immobilization.

To prevent movement, textile straps (with corner protectors) will be used through the “upper securing” system, placing the straps oppositely, i.e., placing the first strap on one side and the next on the opposite side.

In addition, the load will be unified using two wooden slats screwed to the trestle.

2. Preparation for transportation

A. Loading and Securing in Container (Simple)

1. Front wooden stop

Before placing the Trestle, place a wooden stopper at the front of the container. This will be made of wood and will be fixed to the floor of the container.

2. St. Andrew's Cross (Recommended)

By means of straps, it is recommended to make a holding cross at the bottom of the container. In case of sudden movement, this cross would stop a possible horizontal sliding of the trestle boards.

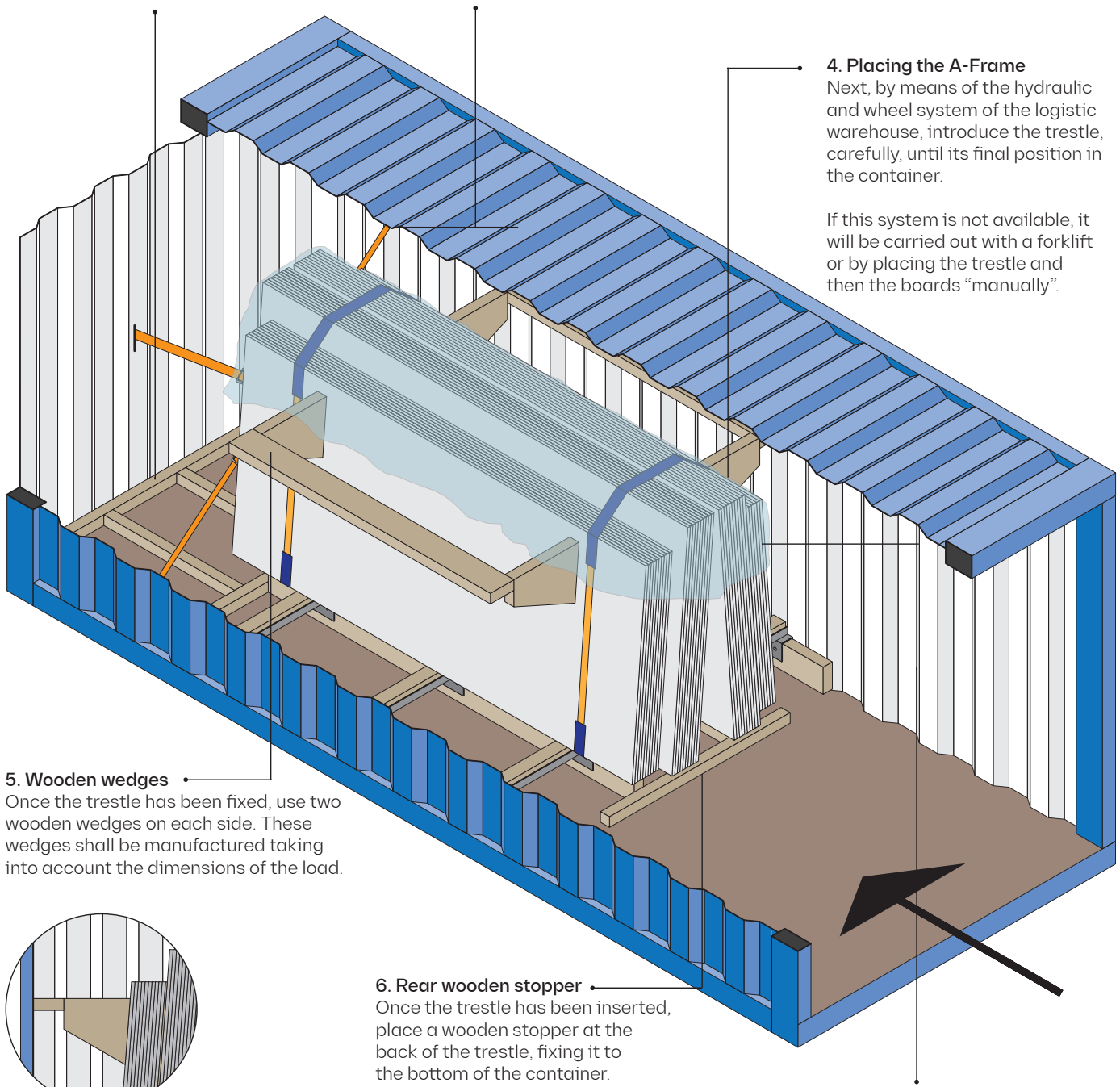
3. Anti-slip bands

Before any operation, place four strips of non-slip material (coefficient of friction 0.8) on which the A-frame support beams will rest.

4. Placing the A-Frame

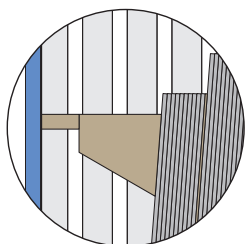
Next, by means of the hydraulic and wheel system of the logistic warehouse, introduce the trestle, carefully, until its final position in the container.

If this system is not available, it will be carried out with a forklift or by placing the trestle and then the boards "manually".



5. Wooden wedges

Once the trestle has been fixed, use two wooden wedges on each side. These wedges shall be manufactured taking into account the dimensions of the load.



→ Wooden wedges.

6. Rear wooden stopper

Once the trestle has been inserted, place a wooden stopper at the back of the trestle, fixing it to the bottom of the container.

7. Plastic sheeting

Finally, cover the upper part with a plastic sheet to avoid condensation and humidity.

B. Carga y amarre en camión (Simple)

1. Anti-slip bands

Before any operation, place four strips of non-slip material (coefficient of friction 0.8) on which the A-frame support beams will rest.

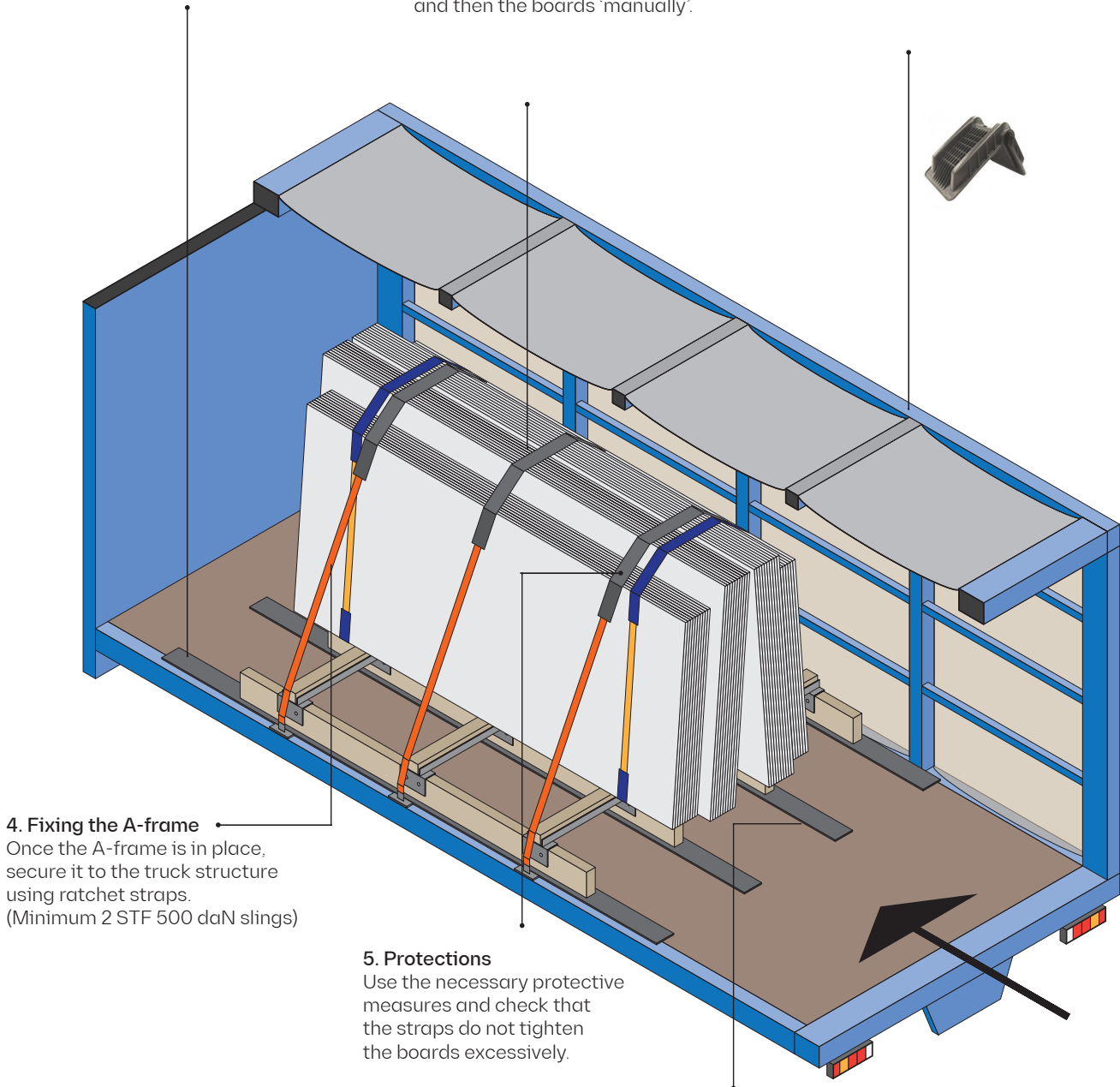
2. Setting up the A-frame

Next, using the logistics warehouse's hydraulic and wheel system, carefully insert the A-frame into its final position in the truck.

If this system is not available, use a forklift truck or place the A-frame and then the boards 'manually'.

3. Loading recommendations

Position the A-frames on the transport vehicle so that the lighter load is at the front and the heavier load is at the rear.



4. Fixing the A-frame

Once the A-frame is in place, secure it to the truck structure using ratchet straps. (Minimum 2 STF 500 daN slings)

5. Protections

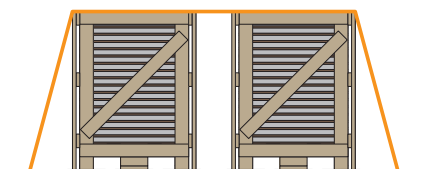
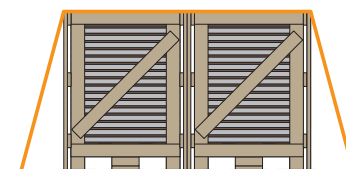
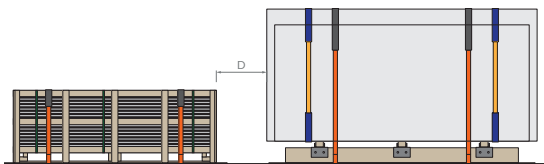
Use the necessary protective measures and check that the straps do not tighten the boards excessively.

6. Lashing of crates/pallets/trestles of different heights

In any case, ensure that each item is secured to the transport correctly and individually (e.g. by direct lashing or loop lashing).

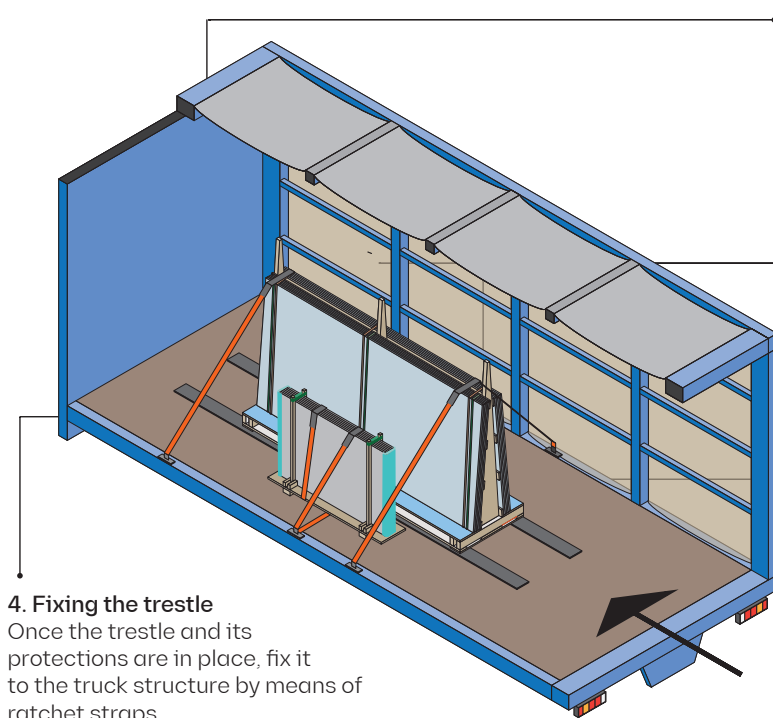
7. Distances to other elements

The distance between boxes/pallets/trestles and table trestles must be between 300 mm [12"] and 500 mm [20"].



C. Loading and lashing in truck/container (Mixed)

In this point the most recurrent cases for loading mixed packages are exposed. In case of doubt, ask your manager for the correct distribution of the packages in the transport.



4. Fixing the trestle
Once the trestle and its protections are in place, fix it to the truck structure by means of ratchet straps. All packages must be fastened to avoid slipping and knocks during transport.

1. Anti-slip strips

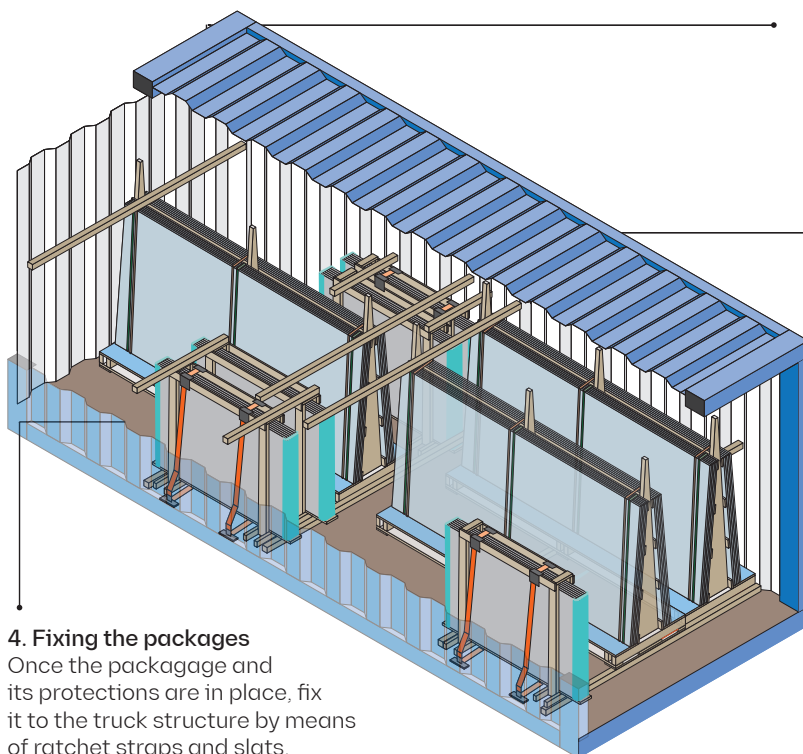
Before any operation, place 4 strips of anti-slip material (friction coefficient 0.8), on which the trestles will rest.

2. Placing the A-Frame

Next, carefully insert the packages into their final position on the truck.

3. Protections

Use the necessary protections (corner protectors, cut protectors, etc.) and check that the tie straps do not excessively tighten the boards. ****Avoid placing straps directly against the boards.**



4. Fixing the packages
Once the package and its protections are in place, fix it to the truck structure by means of ratchet straps and slats. All packages must be fastened to avoid slipping and knocks during transport.

1. Plan the package space

Before any operation, organize the packages by size to ensure that they are properly secured.

2. Introduction of the packages

Then, carefully introduce the packages to their final position in the truck.

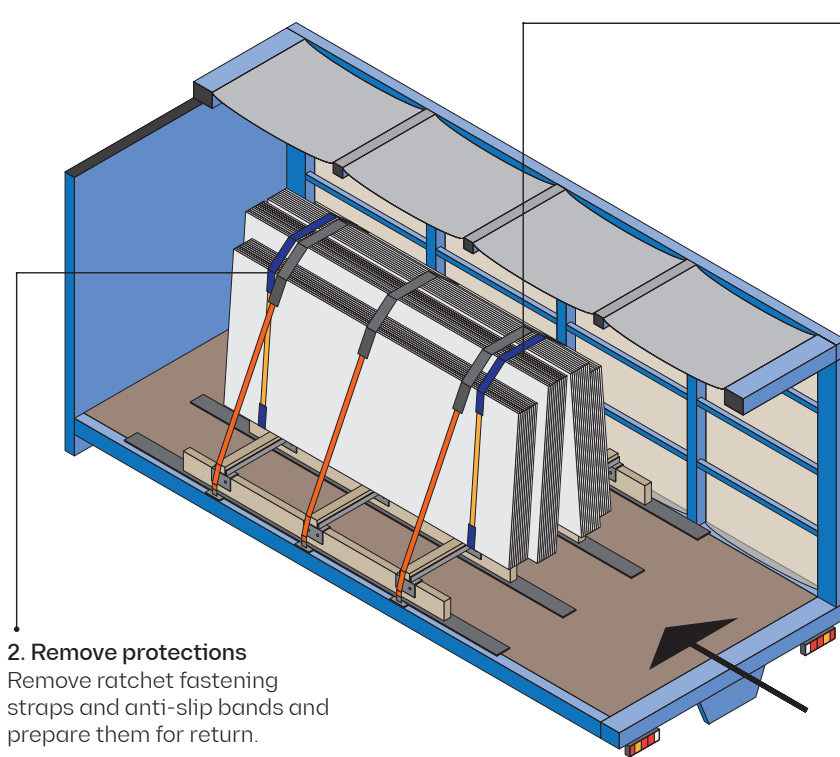
3. Protections

Use the necessary protections (corner protectors, cutting protectors, wood strips) and check that the tie straps do not excessively tighten the boards. ****Avoid placing straps directly against the boards.**

**** Notification of incidents**

In the event of any incident, please contact your H&S or @DAU manager.

D. Truck unloading



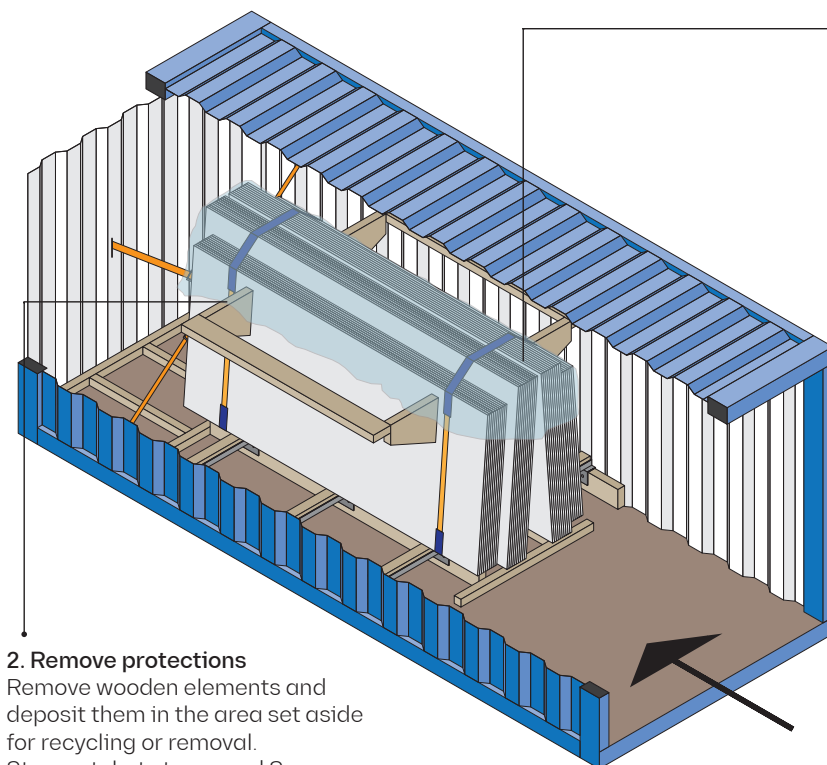
1. Check condition of material

Upon arrival of the shipment, check the condition of the material and report any incidents that may have occurred.

2. Remove protections

Remove ratchet fastening straps and anti-slip bands and prepare them for return.

E. Container unloading



1. Check condition of material

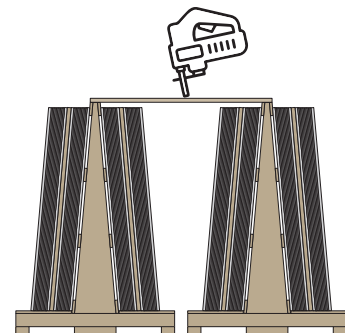
Upon arrival of the shipment, check the condition of the material and report any incidents that may have occurred.

2. Remove protections

Remove wooden elements and deposit them in the area set aside for recycling or removal. Store ratchet straps and San Andres cross for their return.

FACADES A-FRAME OR WOODEN PACKAGES

In case of using the facade trestle or elaborate crates/pallets, which have wooden beams in order to create a single load structure, the joining wood shall be cut before unloading.



** Notification of incidents

In the event of any incident, please contact your H&S or @DAU manager.

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