Conditions for the Use and Maintenance of Units of Moravia Containers, a.s.

The goal of Moravia Containers, a.s. is first and foremost a satisfied customer who will be happy with its products and will be happy to return to it again. In order to keep its units in perfect condition for a long time and to make full use of their service life, it is necessary to observe the following rules for their use and maintenance, which are also a condition for providing of the guarantee.

Article 1
Unit Handling

1. The unit construction is designed to be transported on a flat truck storage area, 2.5 m wide, which allows the floor construction to be supported in the area during transport.
2. If the means of transport does not meet the requirement according to point 1, the floor must be supported at least every 3 m of the unit length across the loading area, i.e. a 6 m unit at least 3 times, an 8 m unit 4 times, etc.
3. All loose parts and components transported inside the unit must be secured before handling the unit. All openings in the walls, floor and roof must be firmly closed.
4. A crane of the correct size and capacity must be used for stacking and stowing units.
5. The length of the suspension ropes is chosen according to the distance between the transport lugs to be suspended. The angle formed by the suspension ropes must not exceed 60° (see label on the upper frame of the unit). The length of the suspension ropes must be equal to or greater than the distance between the two lugs (the maximum distance between the lugs is 9 m) – see figure 1 in attachment.
6. Only the unit lugs located at the top corners of the unit can be used to hang the units on the crane ropes. Units may only be lifted by the lugs in the lower corners if special lifting devices are used (hoist and special locks for unit ISO-lugs – instead of ordinary hooks). Holes in the upper corner plates must not be used to suspend the unit. If additional suspension lugs are screwed or welded to the top frame of the unit, only these lugs must be used for handling the unit.
7. In some cases, units can also be handled with a fork lift truck. The handling holes in the bottom frame of the unit are used exclusively for this purpose. The forks of the trolley must pass through the entire width of the unit, in no case less than ¾ of the width of the unit (i.e. 1,825 mm for a 2,435 mm wide unit and 2,245 mm for a 2,990 mm wide unit). These holes are not standard and units are only fitted with them at the requirement of the other contracting party.
8. Immediately after the unit has been unloaded from the transport vehicle, the acceptance engineer will inspect the unit as well as the accessories. Any defects and irregularities shall be noted in the acceptance report, suitably accompanied by photographs.

Each unit comes with a repair kit for any minor repairs.

Article 2
Building Readiness

1. Units shall be placed on a reinforced horizontal concrete base, e.g. concrete footings, in the following number:
   a. unit length up to 5 m: support at the corners of the unit, i.e. at 4 points,
   b. unit length 5.5–8 m: support at the corners and in the middle of the longitudinal side, i.e. at 6 points,
   c. unit length 8.5–10 m: support at the corners and thirds of the longitudinal side, i.e. at 8 points,
   d. unit length 10.5–12 m: support at the corners and quarters of the longitudinal side, i.e. at 10 points.
2. The foundation must be prepared at least one week (in summer) or 10 days (in winter) before the units are placed to allow the concrete to sufficiently cure.
3. The foundation for unit assemblies must be designed by the responsible designer according to the local foundation conditions. Moravia Containers, a.s. will provide a design of the foundation plan, which, however, only solves the layout of the unit supports and the possible location of utility connections.
4. The foundation must be made within a plane tolerance of ± 5 mm. Before the units are placed, they shall be levelled and the unevenness levelled with the supplied shims to a plane of ± 1 mm. Inaccuracies in the foundation construction or imperfect levelling of the foundation before the units are settled may lead to crossing of THE unit construction. The consequence is that the doors and windows do not close, resulting in leaks in the windows and doors. In the case of plasterboard cladding, excessive cracking of the joints between the boards may occur – see Figure 2 in the attachment.
5. If units are not placed on concrete foundations immediately after transport, they must be placed on an alternative staging area, which must be level and free of protruding objects to prevent deformation of the unit or other damage to the supporting construction.

Article 3
Ventilation

1. A minimum distance of 150–300 mm must be maintained between the underside of the units and the (soil) ground to create a ventilated space. This prevents water vapour from penetrating the units and condensing in them.
2. To ensure proper air exchange, the 150–300 mm gap around the perimeter of the units must not be closed. However, to prevent animals from getting under the units, the gap can be fitted with perforated sheet metal or metal mesh – see Figures 3 and 4 in the Annex.
   The minimum gap of 150–300 mm is determined by the method of storage and the size of the building.

Article 4
Unit Drainage

Proper drainage of rainwater from the roof of the unit and drainage of the surrounding ground must be ensured so that water does not flow under the units. Water accumulating under the units would increase the moisture concentration in the space under the units and consequently increase the risk of condensation in the interior of the units.

Article 5
Connection of Units to Utility Networks

Connection of units to utilities and earthing is the responsibility of the other contracting party.

Section 1
Electrical Power, Earthing and Lightning Protection

1. The grounding of units must be carried out in accordance with the applicable regulations. Only grounding screws in the lower corners of the unit may be used to ground the unit. The point of connection of the earthing conductor to the unit must be protected against corrosion.
2. Incidental earth electrodes, which are metal water pipes, steel constructions in the ground, etc., are also applicable for earthing. On the other hand, pipelines used for the distribution of gas or other flammable and explosive substances must not be used as earth electrodes in any case.
3. Lightning protection according to EN 62305-1-4, ed. 2 is not included in the delivery of units.
4. The connection of units to the electricity supply must only be carried out by an authorised person. The power supply must be sufficiently sized for the installed capacity and must comply with safety and technical requirements. Its protection must not exceed the rated value of the substation or the installed equipment. Care must be taken to ensure that the phases in the installation are loaded evenly.
5. Electrical connections must comply with the relevant standards for protection against electric shock.
6. The 400 V / 32 A outdoor sockets are normally intended only for connecting units to the mains or for interconnecting units and must not be used in any other way. Separate sockets with adequate

protection must be installed for the connection of machines and appliances (cement-mixers, saws, etc.).

7. If boilers are built into the units, they must be filled with water before being connected to the mains so that the heating elements cannot burn out.
8. Electrical sockets must be used for their intended purpose, e.g. for heating convectors, microwave ovens, etc. The power drawn from the socket circuits must not exceed the rated current of the individual sockets or lines.
9. For luminaires, it is necessary to ensure sufficient air circulation and heat dissipation. Maximum inlet capacities must be observed. The structure of the luminaires must not be interfered with and flammable substances must not be placed near the luminaires.
10. Repairs and interventions in the wiring may only be carried out by a qualified and properly trained professional in agreement with the supplier. Persons operating the electrical equipment in the unit must be properly trained.
11. Mechanical damage to the wiring during operation shall be avoided, and the wiring shall be protected against the effects of heat and chemicals and other influences that could damage the insulation.
12. An electrical inspection shall be carried out before the equipment is put into operation, after each change or extension, and a report shall be drawn up. Periodic electrical inspections of units shall be carried out at intervals specified in the regulations and, in addition, whenever a unit is moved to a new location or has not been used for more than two months.
13. If the unit or unit assembly is out of service for an extended period of time, the electrical equipment must be disconnected from the power source. Before recommissioning, the electrical equipment must be inspected to ensure its continued reliable operation, checking the equipment for completeness and verifying operation from the point of connection to the instruments, including earth electrodes.
14. If any defects are found, immediate action must be taken to remove or repair them.
15. The electrical installation is carried out according to the external influences determined in the Protocol on the determination of external influences prepared by the manufacturer. Other influences may be specified by the operator according to the use of the unit.
16. Electrical devices and appliances must not be splashed with water.

Section 2
Water Supply and Waste

1. The connection of the sanitary unit to the water and waste pipes must only be carried out by an authorised person.
2. After the connection, the outdoor water and waste pipes must be thermally insulated to prevent them from freezing in winter. If the unit is also used in winter, the interior must be tempered to a temperature of at least +5°C. If the unit is not used over the winter, all water must be drained from the pipes and fittings before winter starts to prevent frost damage. Moravia Containers, a.s. must be informed of the fact that the unit will be out of service during the winter at the phase of preparing the offer.
3. In the event that a sanitary unit already in use is to be handled, water must be drained from all heaters and storage tanks beforehand so that they cannot be damaged due to overloading of the attachment.
4. The equipment must be kept clean and checked for firm attachment. Coarse debris (sand, dirt, rags, paper, etc.) that could cause blockages in the sewer line shall not be flushed down toilets and sinks.
5. The fixing of water and waste pipes must be checked continuously, and the pipes must not be loaded by depositing various objects.
6. The thermostats and safety valves of the heaters must be checked regularly, i.e. the correct functioning of the water heating to prevent overheating and possible subsequent damage to the heater. The function of pressure reducing valves and the cleanliness of filters must be checked.

Section 3
Hot Water Heating

1. Units must be connected to the hot water heating system by an authorised person.
2. The temperature in the unit with the hot water heating system must be kept at a minimum of +5°C to prevent the water in the heating system from freezing. If the unit is subsequently manipulated, the water must be drained from the radiators so that it cannot be damaged by overloading the mounting.

Section 4
Natural Gas

Units may only be connected to the natural gas distribution system by an authorised person and in compliance with all safety and technical regulations.

Article 6
Unit Maintenance

Section 1
Cleaning of Units

1. Washing of the external and internal surfaces of units shall be carried out with common non-aggressive cleaning agents. Non-aggressive, chlorine-free cleaning agents shall be used for cleaning stainless steel parts. Only the strictly necessary amount of water may be used for maintenance.
2. It is forbidden to use pressurised water for cleaning. Moravia Containers, a.s. delivers units cleaned, but cannot guarantee that they will not get dirty during transport (especially in winter months).
3. It is necessary to keep the sanitary units dry and clean – i.e. for example, mop the floor and clean the siphons regularly. For very frequently used sanitary units (and especially showers), the floor must be mopped at least once an hour and the siphons cleaned at least once a day.

Section 2
Ventilation in Units

1. In rooms without electric fans, intensive short-term ventilation should be carried out at least three times a day. This ventilation shall be done by opening windows and doors to achieve the required humidity in the units. In the interior of the units, the relative humidity must be kept between 45% and 55%.
2. In rooms with an electric fan and humidity sensor, the desired humidity is maintained by setting the hygrostat to 50% relative humidity. It is forbidden to switch off the fans before the desired humidity is reached.
3. The temperature inside the unit must be kept between 19–24°C. Unit rooms must not be overheated – see Figure 5 in attachment.

Section 3
Other Requirements

1. The roof, roof gutters and downpipes should be cleaned regularly. Clogging of roof drains or freezing of roof drains can lead to water entering the units. Damaged protective coating on the roof gutter must be repaired immediately to prevent the spread of corrosion.
2. The roofs of the units must be kept free of large layers of snow and ice to avoid exceeding the design load capacity of the roof and deflection of the construction – see Figure 6 in attachment.
3. Doors, windows or roller shutters may malfunction after the units have been transported and settled, so they need to be adjusted. Their inspection and possible adjustment shall be carried out regularly.
4. At least twice a year, the door hinges and the window and door mechanism should be painted with WD40 oil and the window drain channels should be cleaned.
5. Any mechanical damage to the outer shell of the units must be repaired immediately (cleaned, degreased and sprayed) to prevent corrosion. Should the sealant

at the sill or eaves crack, the crack should be resealed with a flexible sealant (PU or silicone).

6. In sanitary units, regular inspection and, where necessary, repair of leaks in old water supply and waste water connections and the functionality of sanitary equipment and facilities must be carried out. The grouting at the joints of tiles shall be checked and repaired where necessary.
7. All electrical appliances must be used in accordance with the operating instructions supplied by their manufacturers.
8. It is not allowed to cover the exhaust and ventilation openings of heaters, to dry clothes on them or to use them for heating liquid substances. For electric direct heating convectors, minimum clearances from furniture and other furnishings of 500 mm in the direction of beam radiation and 100 mm in other directions must be maintained. In general, however, the safety instructions recommended by the manufacturer must be followed.
9. It is necessary to regularly check that the connections, instrument covers and terminal blocks are not mechanically damaged. The maintenance of the electrical controls also includes regular cleaning, observing all safety regulations.
10. Once a month, the function of the current circuit breaker must be checked by switching it off and on. Repeat twice in a row.

In Kaňovice, 01/01/2023

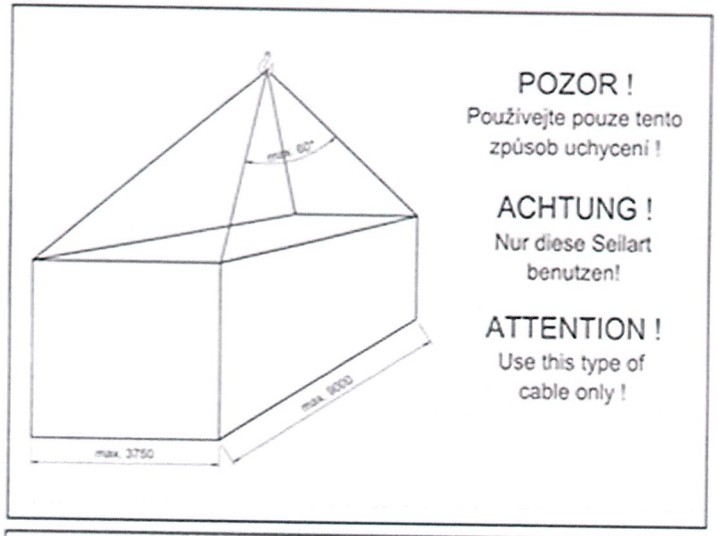
Moravia Containers, a.s.
Ing. Tomáš Flajsar, MBA, Member of the Board, CEO

ATTACHMENTS
Figure 1
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5
Figure 6
Figure 7
Figure 8
Figure 9
Figure 10
Figure 11

MORAVIA CONTAINERS

ATTACHMENTS

Figure 1



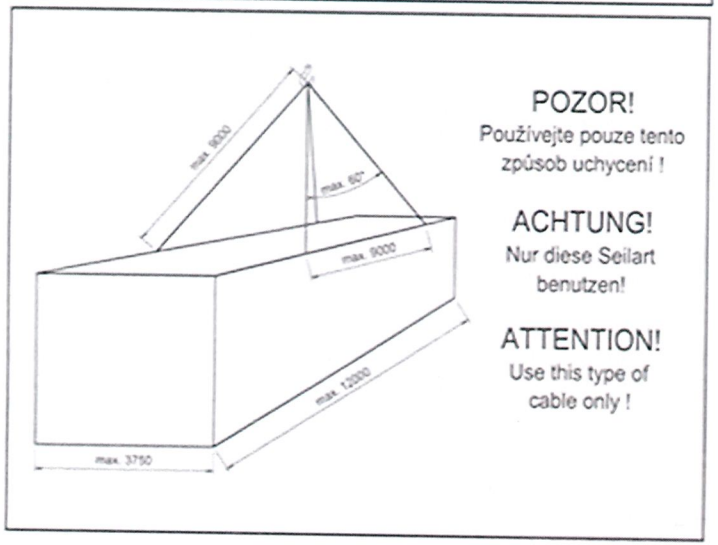


Figure 2

THE FOUNDATION IS CORRECT

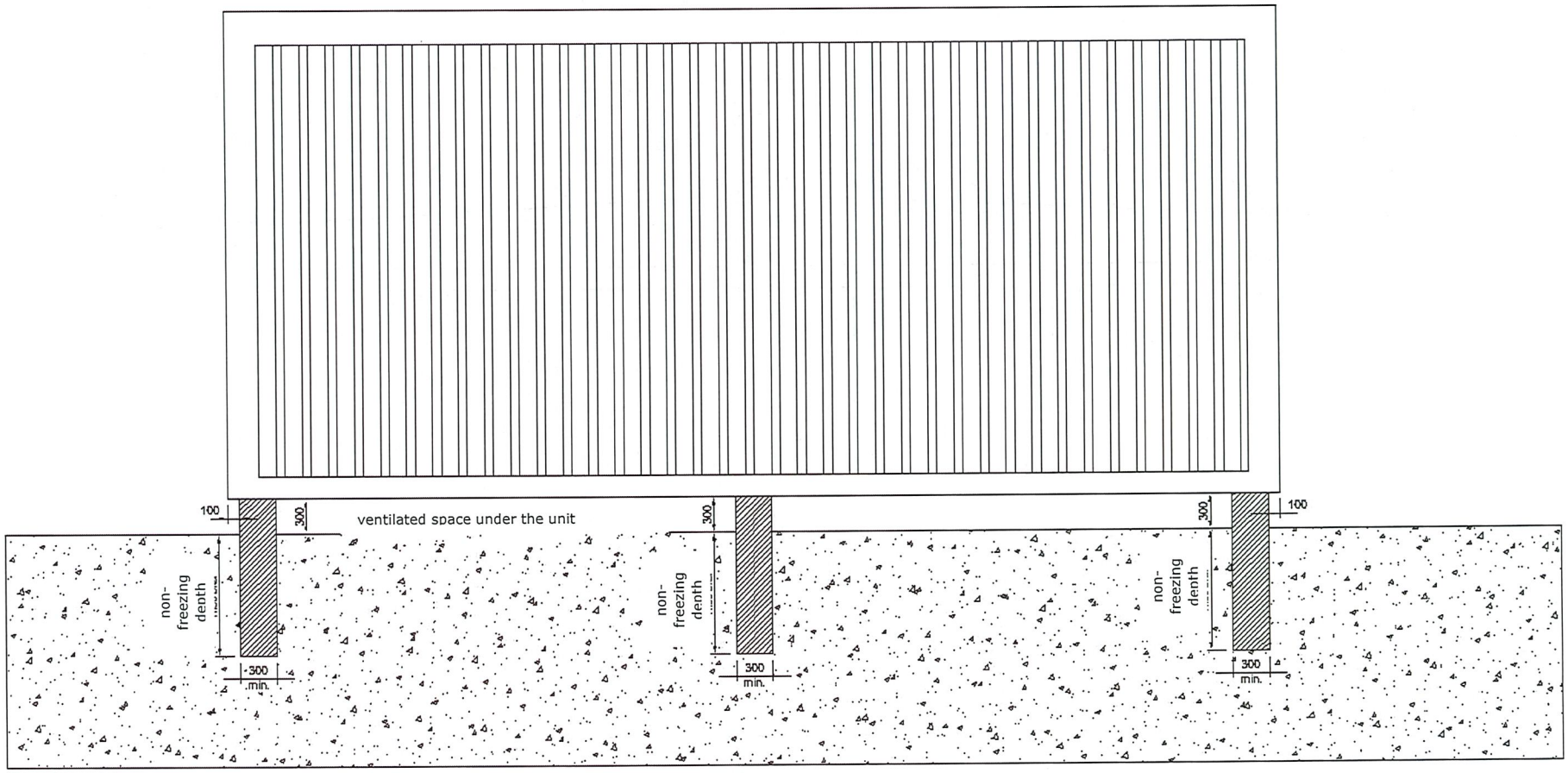


Figure 3

THE SLOPE OF THE TERRAIN UNDER THE UNITS IS WRONG!!!

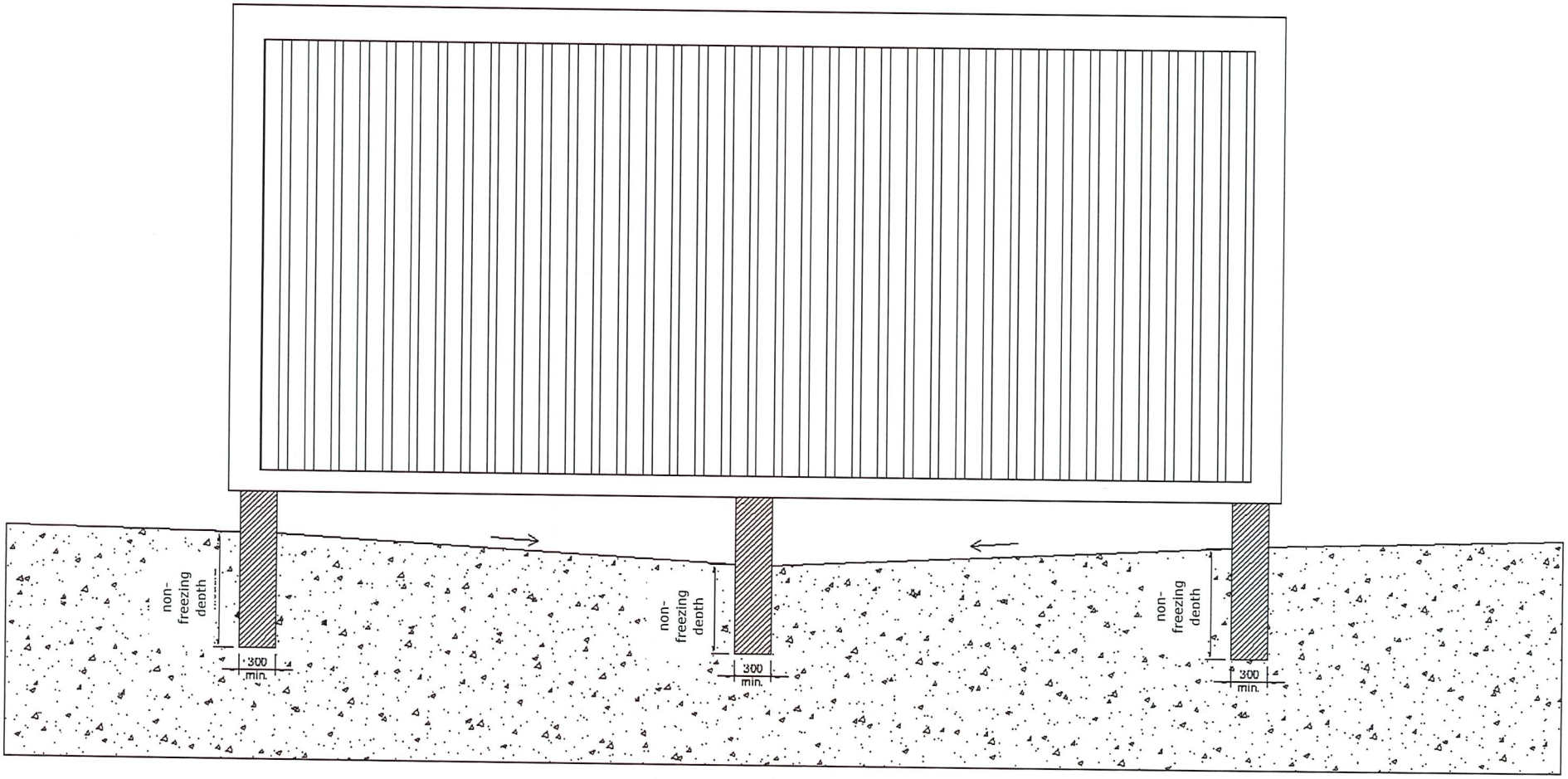


Figure 4

UNITS LAID ON THE GROUND ARE WRONG!!!

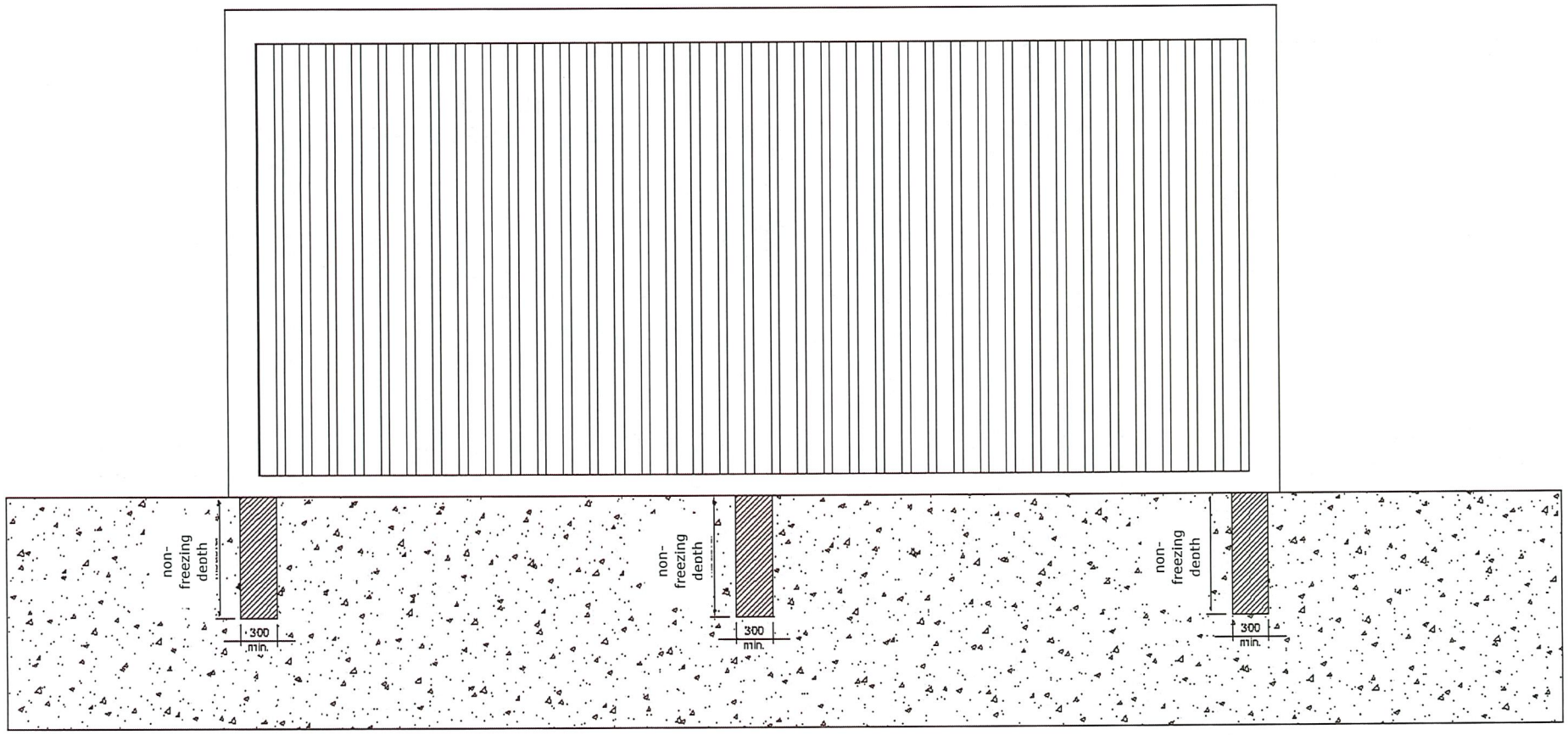


Figure 5

VENTILATION

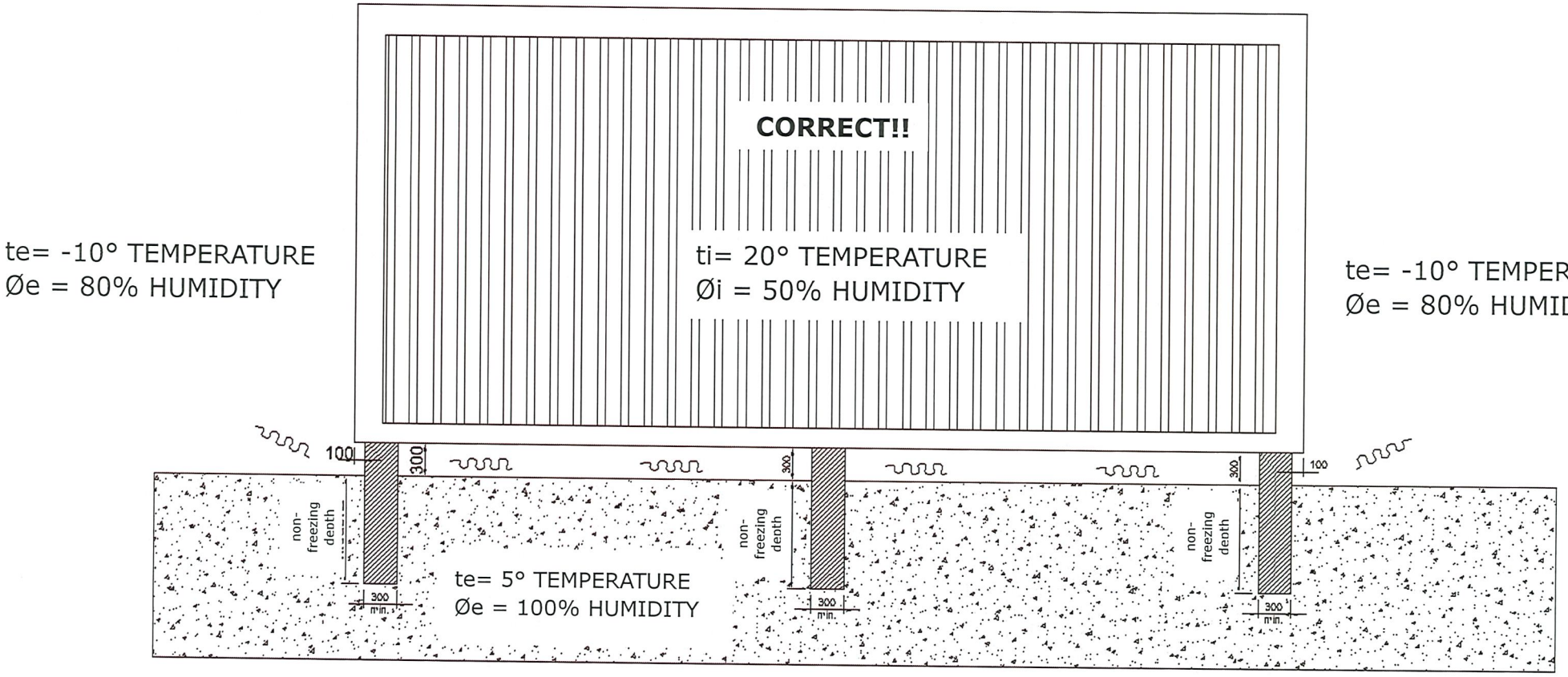
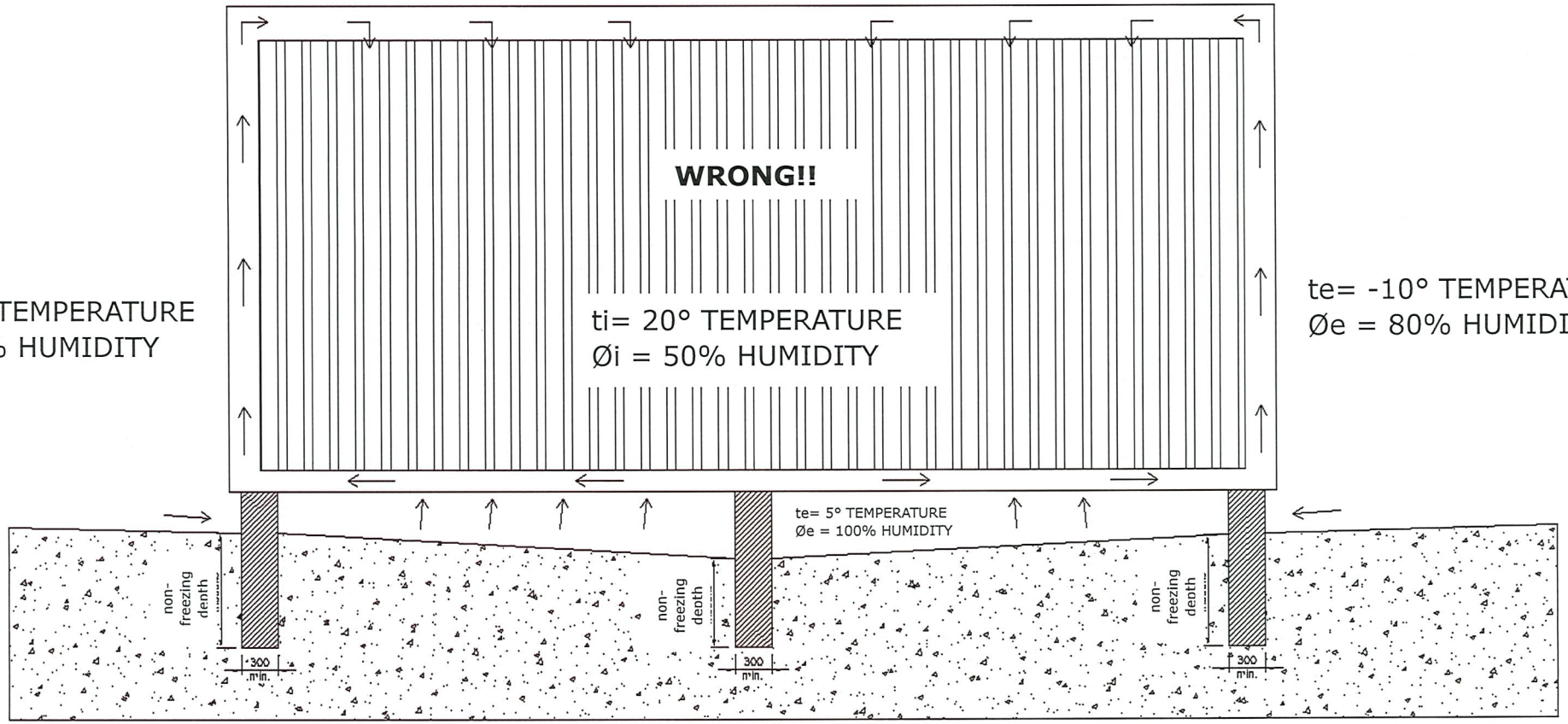


Figure 6

THE SLOPE OF THE TERRAIN UNDER THE UNITS IS WRONG!!!

te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY

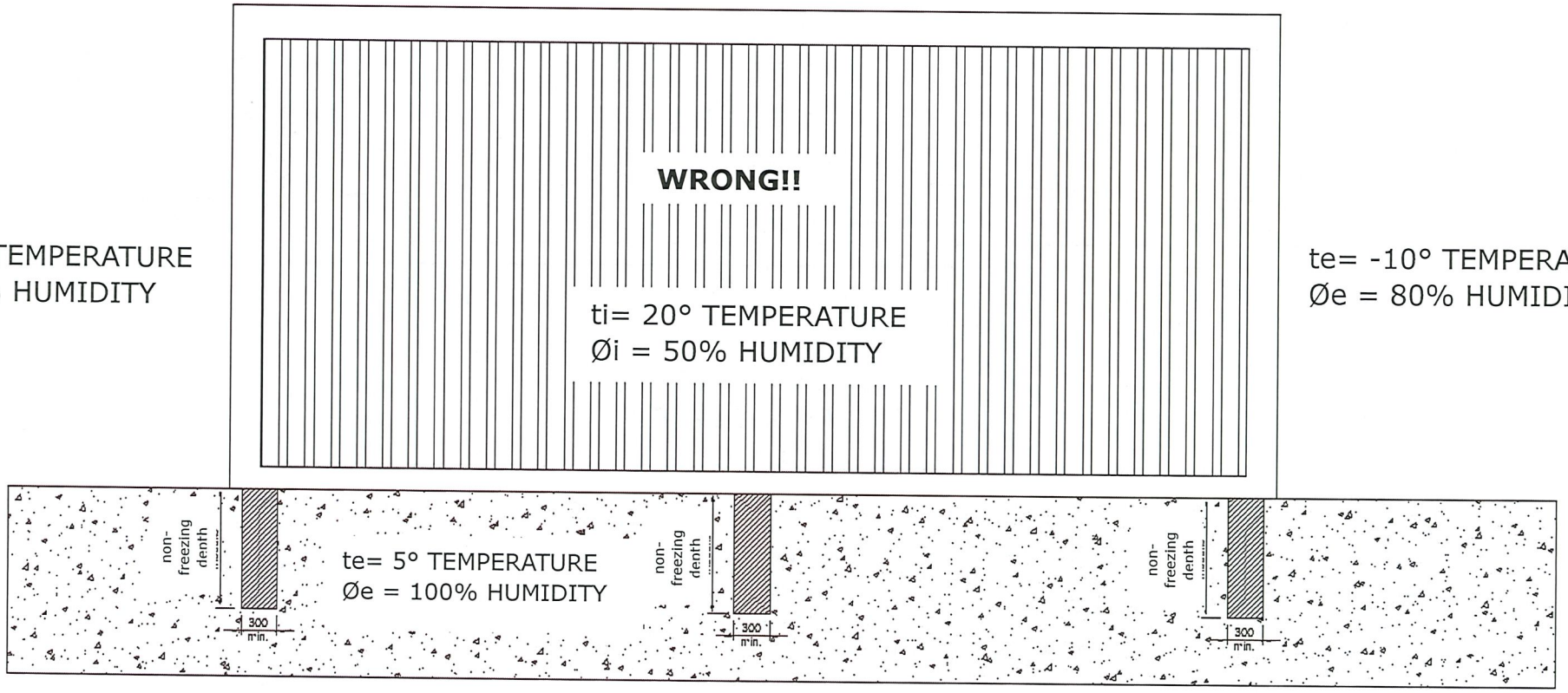


te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY

Figure 7

UNITS LAID ON THE GROUND ARE WRONG!!!

te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY



te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY

Figure 8

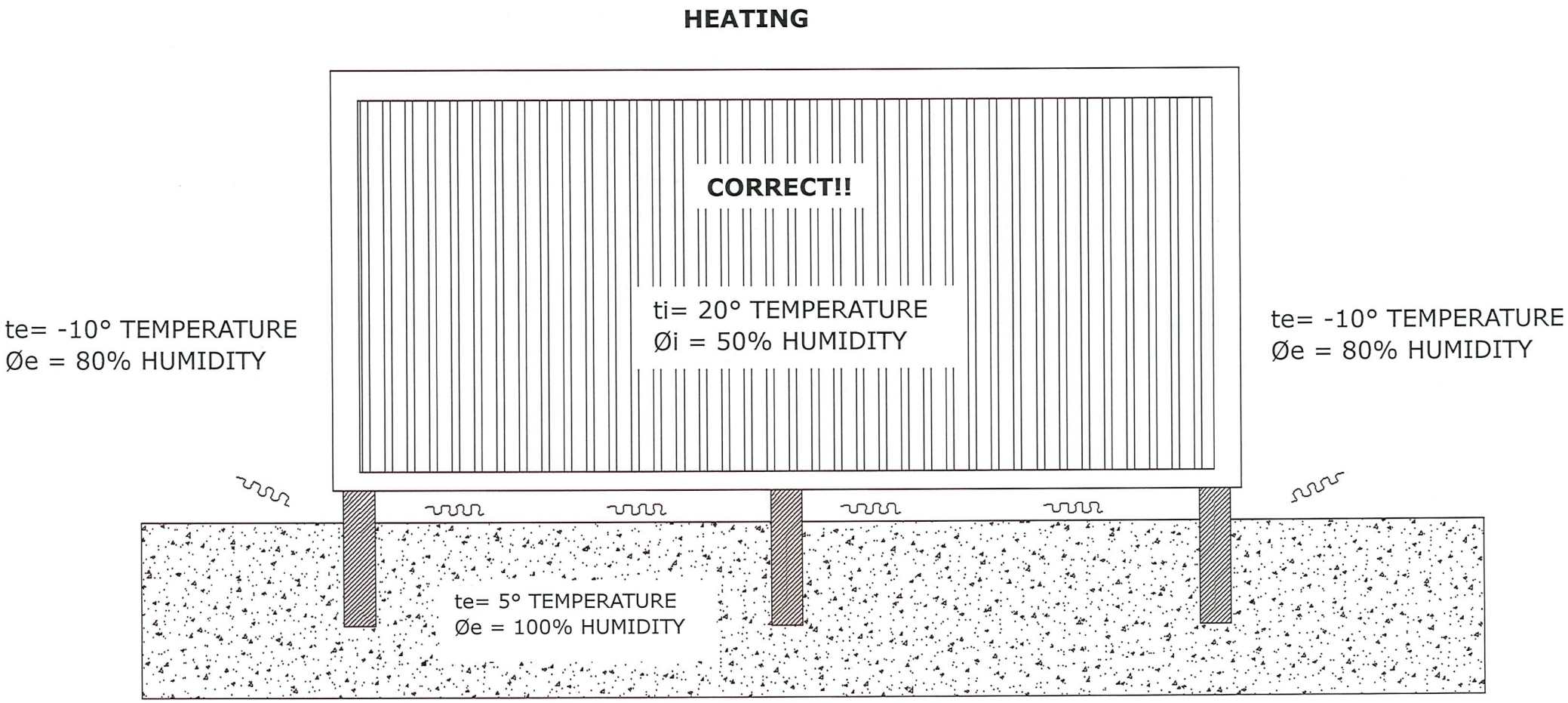

HEATING
CORRECT!!
ti= 20° TEMPERATURE
Øi = 50% HUMIDITY
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
te= 5° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 100% HUMIDITY

Figure 9

VENTILATION IS REQUIRED AT THE SOURCE OF MOISTURE

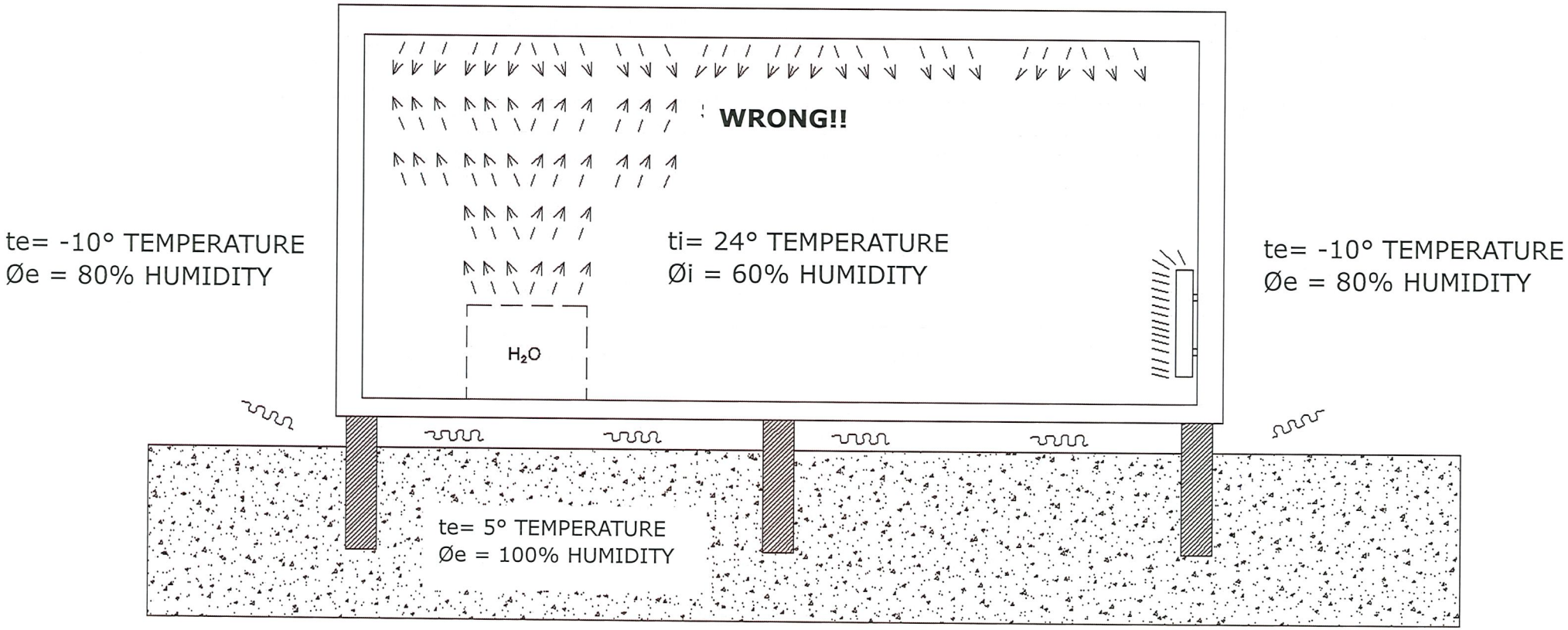


Figure 10

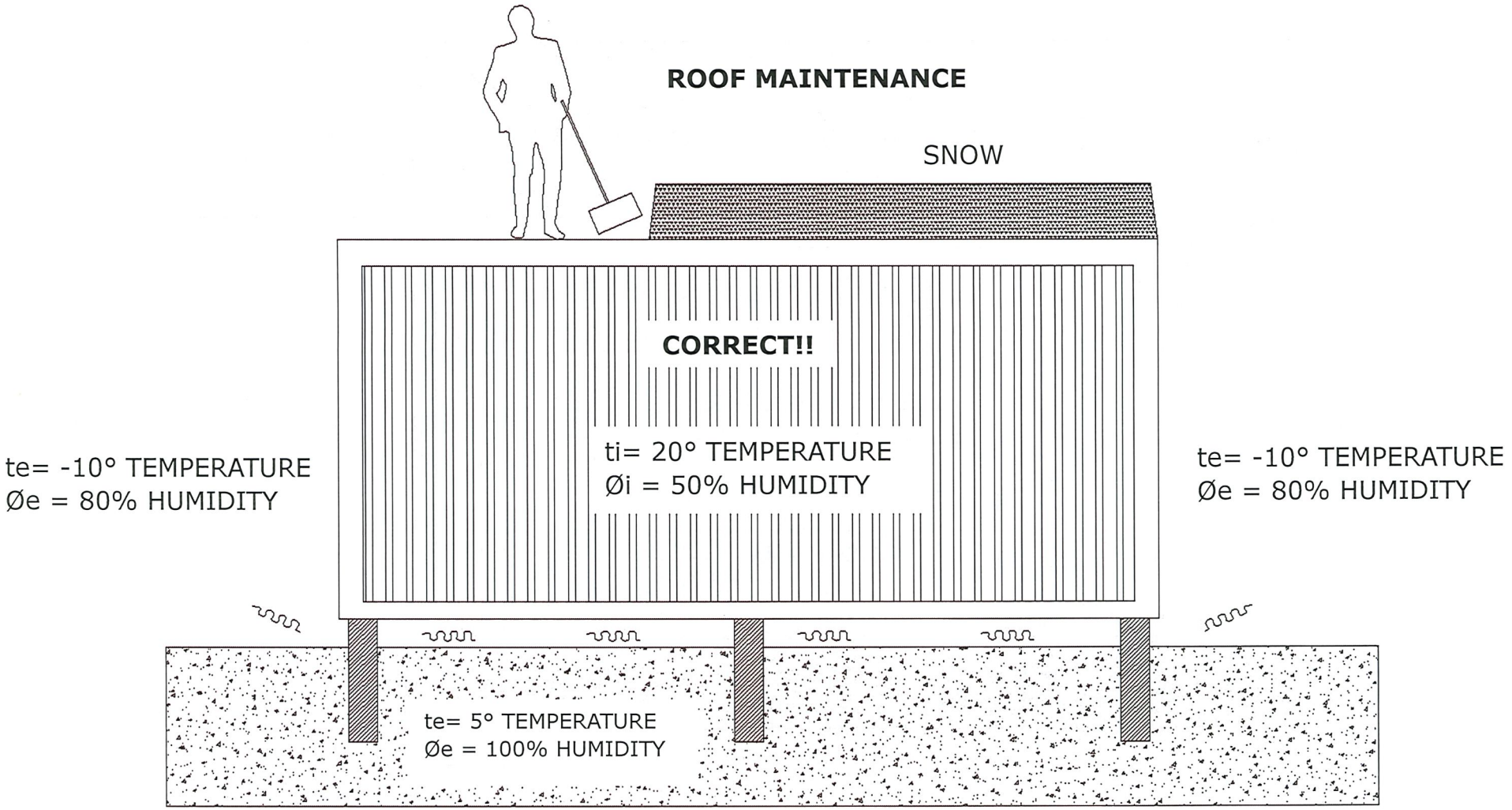

ROOF MAINTENANCE
SNOW
CORRECT!!
ti= 20° TEMPERATURE
Øi = 50% HUMIDITY
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
te= 5° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 100% HUMIDITY

Figure 11

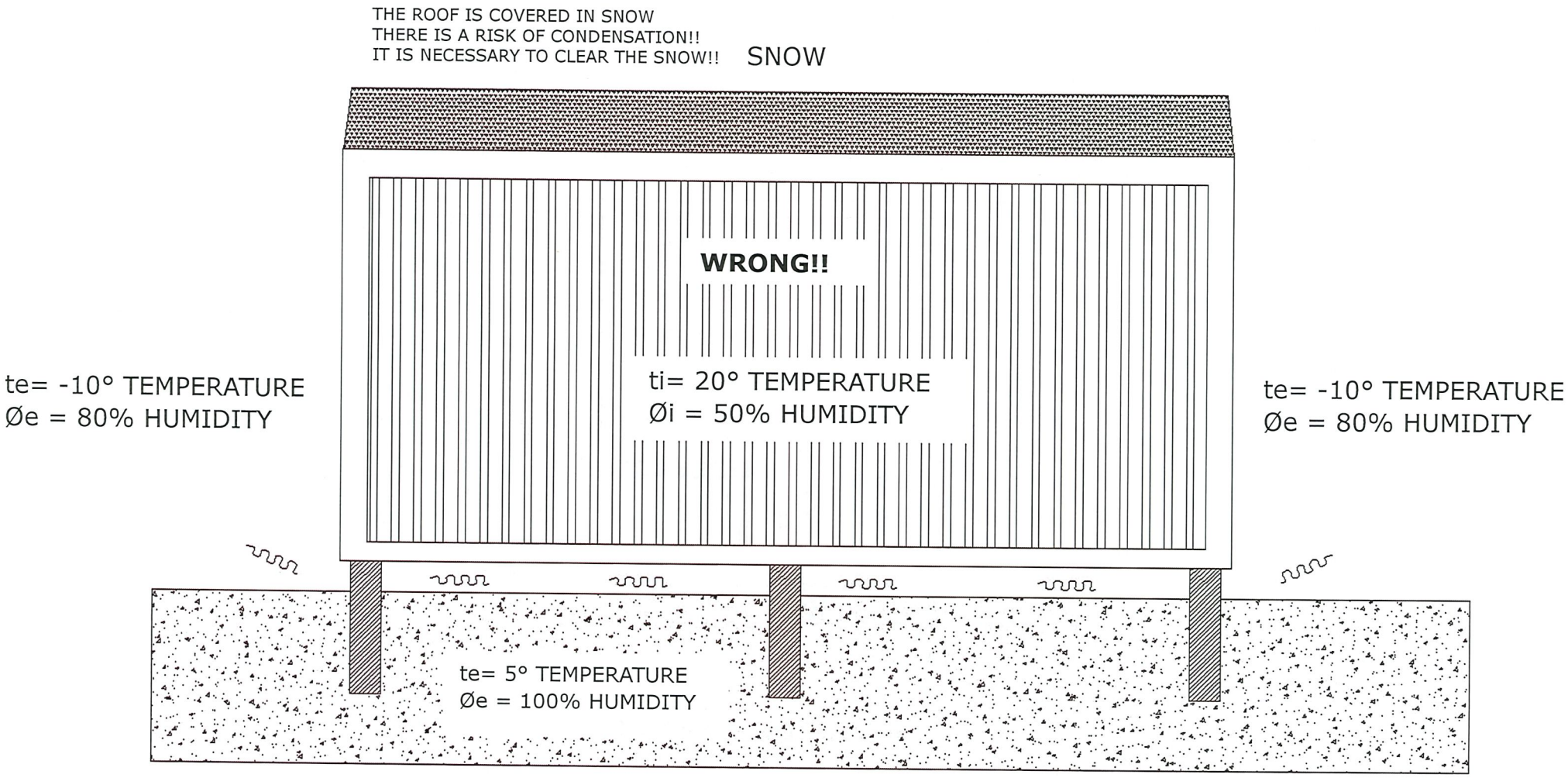

THE ROOF IS COVERED IN SNOW
THERE IS A RISK OF CONDENSATION!!
IT IS NECESSARY TO CLEAR THE SNOW!!
SNOW
WRONG!!
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
ti= 20° TEMPERATURE
Øi = 50% HUMIDITY
te= -10° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 80% HUMIDITY
te= 5° TEMPERATURE
Øe = 100% HUMIDITY

Figure 12