

BILL OF LADING TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS.

Wherever the term "Merchant" is used in this Bill of Lading, it shall be deemed to include the Shipper, the Receiver, the Consignee, the Holder of the Bill of Lading and the Owner of the cargo.

"Carrier" means **Intercargo Panamá, S.A.**, established in Panama, Republic of Panama.

"Carriage" means the whole or any part of the operations and services undertaken by Carrier in respect of the Goods covered by this bill of lading whether by water, land, or air.

"Charges" includes freight, deadfreight, demurrage and all expenses and money obligations incurred or payable in accordance with the applicable tariff or this bill of lading.

"COGSA" means the U.S. Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.

"Container" includes any open or closed container, van, trailer, flatbed, flatrack, transportable tank or any similar receptacle whatsoever used to consolidate the Goods and any other equipment.

"Goods" means the cargo, in whole or part, received from the shipper and any Container not supplied by or on behalf of Carrier.

"Hague Rules" means the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading of 1924 including the Visby Amendment and the 1979 Protocol.

"Merchant" includes the booking party, shipper, consignee, receiver, holder of this bill of lading, freight forwarder or any person owning or entitled to possession of the Goods or this bill of lading and agents and principals of any of these, all of whom shall be jointly and severally liable to Carrier for the payment of all Charges, and for the performance of the obligations of any of them under this bill of lading.

"Subcontractor" includes the owners, managers, charterers, slot or space charterers, and operators of any Vessel (other than Carrier), underlying of substitute carriers, stevedores and terminal operators; and any direct or indirect servant, agent, or subcontractor (including their own subcontractors), or any other party employed by or on behalf of Carrier, or whose services or equipment have been used to perform this contract whether in contractual privity with Carrier or not.

"Vessel" means the ocean vessel named on the face side hereof, and any substitute vessel, feeder ship, barge or other means of conveyance by water used for the Carriage.

"Place of Receipt" - the place at which the Goods are received by the Carrier for carriage, when such place is other than the Port of Loading.

"Port of Loading" - the port at which the Goods are loaded on the Vessel.

"Port of Destination" - the final port to which the Goods are destined.

"Final Destination" - the place to which the Carrier has contracted to deliver the Goods, when such place is other than the Port of Destination, as defined herein.

"Combined Transport" - arises where the Place of Receipt and/or the Final Destination are indicated on the face of this Bill of Lading in the relevant boxes, and the carriage of the Goods is not only by sea. "Port to Port carriage" - arises where the ports of loading and of destination are inserted in the appropriate boxes on the face of this bill, and the carriage of the Goods is only by sea.

"CY/CY or FCL/FCL" carriage terms - means that the Container has been inspected, accepted, stuffed and sealed by the Merchant, or his agents, and the unsealing and unstuffing of such Container shall also be performed by the Merchant or his agents, all at the Merchant's sole risk and responsibility. "YGM" means the verified gross mass obtained by a method prescribed by SOLAS and any laws in force at the port of loading.

2. GENERAL PARAMOUNT CLAUSE. The Hague Rules contained in the International Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading, dated Brussels the 25th August 1924 as enacted in the country of shipment shall apply to this contract. When no such enactment is in force in the country of shipment, the corresponding legislation of the country of destination shall apply, but in respect of ships and cargo compulsorily applied to the terms of the said Convention shall apply. Trades where Hague-Visby Rules apply. In trades where the International Brussels Convention 1924 as amended by the Protocol signed at Brussels on February 23rd 1968 - The Hague-Visby Rules - apply compulsorily, the provisions of the respective legislation shall be considered incorporated in this Bill of Lading. The Carrier takes all reservations possible under such applicable legislation, relating to the period before loading and after discharging and while the goods are in the charge of another Carrier, and to deck cargo and live animals.

3. JURISDICTION AND LAW. This Bill of Lading shall be governed by English law. Any and all disputes related to the interpretation, execution, validity and fulfillment of this contract or in relation to the obligations contained in it, without exception, including the rights of third party beneficiaries will be resolved through Arbitration in Panama City, Republic of Panama (CECOMAP, in accordance with the arbitration regulations of the Center for Conciliation, Mediation and Maritime Arbitration of Panama (CECOMAP). The arbitration will be decided by a panel made up of three (3) arbitrators designated by each party and the third designated by the two party arbitrators, and in the absence of an agreement, the third arbitrator will be appointed by CECOMAP in accordance with its Regulations. The arbitration will be carried out in Spanish and will be in law.

4. CARRIER'S TARIFF (s). All terms and conditions of Carrier applicable tariff(s), including but not limited to those pertaining to demurrage and detention are incorporated herein. Copies of the tariff(s) or relevant provisions thereof are obtainable from Carrier or the applicable regional office, upon request. In the event of a conflict between the terms and conditions such tariff (s) and this bill of lading, the bill of lading shall prevail.

5. CHARGES. (1) Charges shall be deemed earned on acceptance of Goods or Containers or other packages for shipment by Carrier and shall be paid by Merchant in full, without any offset, counterclaim or deduction, Goods and/or Vessel or other conveyance lost or not lost and shall be non-returnable in any event. (2) Merchant shall remain responsible for all Charges, regardless whether the bill of lading be made out in any port of call or destination. (3) In case of non-payment of Charges by Merchant, Carrier shall be entitled due this contract. Carrier is entitled to pursue the relevant amount(s) against Merchant or Goods and Merchant shall also be liable for interest on any overdue amount(s) as well as Carrier's reasonable attorney's fees and expenses incurred in collecting any amount(s) due. (4) In arranging for any services with respect to Goods, Carrier shall be considered Merchant's agent for all purposes. Charges, and any payment of Charges to parties other than Carrier shall not, in any payment of Charges to parties other than Carrier shall not be considered payment to Carrier. (5) Charges for cost of treatment or administration of any disease or injury and do not impose any responsibility on Carrier for completion or success of cold treatment as per the applicable regulations.

6. CARRIER'S RESPONSIBILITY. Except otherwise noted herein, Carrier shall be responsible for loss of or damage to Goods under the following circumstances only: PORT-TO-PORT SHIPMENT. (1) The Carrier or his Agent shall not be liable for loss of or damage to the goods during the period before loading and after discharge from the vessel, however such loss or damage arises. (2) Carrier shall not be responsible for any fault of its personnel and the Vessels crew in cases of damage or loss caused by fire or explosion on board the Vessel ("Fire"), or caused by the navigation or management of the Vessel save for damage or loss caused when executing measures which were predominantly taken in the interest of the Goods ("Error in Navigation"). (3) Carrier shall not be responsible for any fault of other persons involved in the navigation or management of the Vessel, in particular, a pilot on board of the Vessel or the Crew of a tug boat assisting the Vessel, in cases of damage or loss caused by the navigation of the management of the Vessel, except in cases caused when executing measures which were predominantly taken in the interest of the Goods ("Error in Navigation"). (4) Carrier is not deemed to have custody of the Goods before loading and after discharge, and Carrier is not responsible for acts or omissions of a terminal operator to which the Goods were submitted either by Carrier or by Merchant. (5) Carrier suspended the Carriage under this clause shall not prejudice Carrier's right to subsequently abandon the cargo.

7. DELAY AND CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS. Save as otherwise provided herein, the Carrier shall in no circumstances be liable for direct, indirect or consequential damage caused by delay or any other cause whatsoever and whatsoever caused. Without prejudice to the foregoing, if the Carrier is found liable for delay, liability shall be limited to the freight applicable to the relevant stage of the transport.

8. THE SCOPE OF VOYAGE. As the vessel is engaged in liner service the intended voyage shall not be limited to the direct route but shall be deemed to include any proceeding or returning to or stopping or slowing down at or off any ports or places for any reasonable purpose connected with the service including maintenance of vessel and crew.

9. SUBSTITUTION OF VESSEL, TRANSHIPMENT AND FORWARDING. Whether expressly arranged beforehand or otherwise, the Carrier shall be at liberty to carry the goods to their port of destination by the said or other vessel or vessels either belonging to the Carrier or others, or by other means of transport, proceeding either directly or indirectly to such port and to carry the goods or part of them beyond their port of destination, and to transship, land and store the goods either in shore or afloat and reship and forward the same at Carrier's expense but at Merchant's risk. When the ultimate destination is not a port of call, the Carrier may be engaged to deliver the goods to other than the vessel's port of discharge, the Carrier acts as Forwarding Agent only. The responsibility of the Carrier shall be limited to the part of the transport performed by vessels under his management and no claim will be acknowledged by the Carrier for damage or loss arising during any other part of the transport even though the freight for the whole transport has been collected by Carrier.

10. LIGHTERAGE. Any unloading in or off ports of loading or ports of discharge to be for the account of the Merchant.

11. LOADING, DISCHARGING AND DELIVERY. All cargo shall be arranged by the Carrier's Agent unless otherwise agreed. Landing, storing and delivery shall be for the Merchant's account. Loading and discharging may commence without previous notice. The Merchant or his Assign shall tender the Goods when the vessel is ready to load and as fast as the vessel can receive and - but only if required by the Carrier - also outside ordinary working hours notwithstanding any custom of the port. Otherwise the Carrier shall be relieved of any obligation to load such Goods, Container, or other packages for the shipment and the Vessel may leave the port without further notice, and dead freight will be charge to the Merchant. The Merchant or his Assign shall take delivery of the goods and continue to receive the goods as fast as the vessel can deliver and - but only if required by the Carrier - also outside ordinary working hours notwithstanding any custom of the port. Otherwise the Carrier shall be at liberty to discharge the goods and any discharge to be deemed a true fulfillment of the contract, or alternatively to act under Clause 16. The Merchant shall bear all overtime charges in connection with tendering and taking delivery of the goods above. If the goods are not applied for within a reasonable time, the Carrier may sell the same privately or by auction. The Merchant shall accept his reasonable proportion of unidentified loose cargo.

12. PACKING OF CONTAINERS-SHIPPERS GUARANTY-INDemnITY. (1) If a Container has not been stuffed by or on behalf of Carrier, this bill of lading shall be a receipt for the Container(s) only and Carrier shall be liable for loss of or damage to the contents thereof and Merchant shall indemnify Carrier against any injury, loss, damage, liability or expense incurred by Carrier if such expense has been caused by the manner in which the Container has been packed or loaded; the unsuitability of the Goods for carriage in Containers; or, the unsuitability or defective condition of the Container which would have been apparent upon reasonable inspection by Merchant at the time the Container was packed or loaded. (2) Merchant shall inspect Containers before stuffing them with the Carrier's packing or loading of the Containers shall be prima facie evidence of their being sound and suitable for use. (3) Where Container(s) is/are stuffed by or on behalf of the Carrier, the Carrier is deemed to have accepted the goods for shipment and the liability will be limited to US\$500.00 with respect to the contents of each package, except when Merchant declares the value on the face hereof and pays additional charges on such declared value as per Carrier's tariff. (4) When Container(s) is/are stuffed by Merchant or his agent, Carrier shall not be responsible for count, weight or measurement of the contents, for concealed damage, and the consignee or holder hereof agree that upon delivery, Carrier will be given a receipt for the Container(s) before the shipment is released.

13. LIVE ANIMALS AND DECK. Cargo shall be carried subject to the Hague Rules as referred to in Clause 2 hereof with the exception that notwithstanding anything contained in Clause 19 the Carrier shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting any act, neglect or default of his servants in the management of such animals and deck cargo.

14. OPTIONS. The port of discharge for optional cargo must be declared to the vessel's Agents at the first of the optional ports not later than 48 hours before the vessel's arrival there. In the absence of such declaration the Carrier may elect to discharge as a first or any other optional port and the contract of carriage shall then be considered as having been fulfilled. Any option can be exercised for the total quantity under this Bill of Lading only.

15. FREIGHT AND CHARGES. (1) Prepaid freight, whether actually paid or not, shall be considered as fully earned upon loading and non-returnable in any event. The Carrier's claim for any charges under this contract shall be considered payable in like manner as soon as the charges have been incurred. (2) The Merchant shall be liable for expenses of fumigation and of gathering and sorting loose cargo and of weighing onboard and expenses incurred in repairing damage and replacing of packing due to accepted causes and for all expenses caused by extra handling of the cargo for any of the afore mentioned reasons. (3) Any dues, duties, taxes and charges which under any denomination may be levied on any basis such as amount of freight, weight of cargo or tonnage of the vessel shall be paid by the Merchant. (4) The Merchant shall be liable for all fines and/or losses which the Carrier, vessel or cargo may incur through non-observance of Customs or other regulations. (5) The Carrier is not responsible for damage or loss in case of incorrect declaration of contents, weights, measurements or value of the goods to claim double the amount of freight which would have been due if such declaration had been correctly given. For the purpose of ascertaining the facts, the Carrier

reserves the right to obtain from the Merchant the original invoice and to have the contents inspected and the weight, measurement or value verified. (6) Freight is discount less non-returnable vessel and/or cargo lost or not lost.

16. LIEN. Carrier shall have a lien on Goods and any charges, documents relating thereto for all sums due under this contract or any other contract or undertaking to which Merchant was party or otherwise involved, which lien shall also extend to General Average contributions salvage and costs of recovering same, inclusive of attorney fees, and shall be entitled to sell the goods privately or by auction to cover any claims.

17. GENERAL AVERAGE. General Average shall be adjusted, stated and settled according to York Antwerp Rule 1974, except Rule XXII thereof, at the place selected by the Carrier, and as to matters not provided for by these Rules, according to the laws and usage at the port of New York. Average agreement or bond and such additional security as may be required by Carrier, must be furnished before delivery of the Goods. If Carrier delivers the Goods without obtaining security for General Average contributions, Merchant by taking any other security, or by making any payment, or by undertaking responsibility to pay such contributions and to provide such security for the estimated amount of such contributions as Carrier shall reasonably require. In the event of an accident, damage, or disaster, before or after commencement of the voyage resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, Carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the Goods and Merchant shall contribute with Carrier in General Average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a General Average nature that may be made or incurred, and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred respect of Goods. If salvaging vessel is owned or operated by Carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully and in the same manner as if the salvaging vessel belonged to strangers. Merchant shall pay its contribution to General Average even when such average is the result of fault, neglect or error of the master, pilot or crew. Merchant expressly renounces all codes, statutes, laws or regulations which might otherwise apply. Such deposit as Carrier or his agents may deem enough to cover the estimated contribution of the Goods and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the Goods and Merchant before delivery.

18. BOTH-TO-BLAME COLLISION CLAUSE. (This clause to remain in effect even if unenforceable in the Courts of the United States of America.) If the vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, negligence or default of the Master Mariner, Pilot or the servants of the Carrier in the navigation or in the management of the vessel, the Merchant will indemnify the Carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel or her Owner in so far as such loss or liability respectively exceeds the responsibility of the owner of the said goods vessel or her Owner in so far as such loss or liability has increased, the Master may discharge the cargo at port of loading or any other safe and convenient port. (3) Should it appear that epidemics, quarantine, ice - labor troubles, labor obstructions, strikes, lockouts, any of which onboard or on shore - difficulties in loading or discharging would prevent the vessel from leaving the port of loading or reaching or entering the port of discharge or there discharging in the usual manner and leaving again, all of which safety and without delay, the Master may discharge the cargo at port of loading or any other safe and convenient port. (4) The discharge under the provisions of this clause of any cargo for which a Bill of Lading has been issued shall be deemed due fulfillment of the contract. If in connection with the exercise of any liberty under this clause any extra expenses are incurred, they shall be paid by the Merchant in addition to the freight, together with return freight if any and a reasonable compensation for any extra services rendered to the goods. (5) If any situation referred to in this clause may be anticipated, or if for any such reason the vessel cannot safely and without delay reach or enter the loading port or the discharge port, or if the vessel undergo repairs, the Carrier may cancel the contract before the Bill of Lading is issued. (6) The Merchant shall be informed if possible.

19. GOVERNMENT EPIDEMICS, WAR, EPIDEMICS, ICE, STRIKES, ETC. (1) The Master and the Carrier shall have liberty to comply with any order or directions or recommendations in connection with the transport under this contract given by any Government or Authority, or anybody acting or purporting to act on behalf of such Government or Authority, or having under the terms of the insurance on the vessel the right to give such orders or directions or recommendations. (2) Should it appear that the performance of the transport would expose the vessel or any goods onboard to risk of seizure or damage or delay, resulting from war, warfare operations, blockade, riots, civil commotions or piracy, or any person onboard to the risk of loss of life or freedom, or that any such risk has increased, the Master may discharge the cargo at port of loading or any other safe and convenient port. (3) Should it appear that epidemics, quarantine, ice - labor troubles, labor obstructions, strikes, lockouts, any of which onboard or on shore - difficulties in loading or discharging would prevent the vessel from leaving the port of loading or reaching or entering the port of discharge or there discharging in the usual manner and leaving again, all of which safety and without delay, the Master may discharge the cargo at port of loading or any other safe and convenient port. (4) The discharge under the provisions of this clause of any cargo for which a Bill of Lading has been issued shall be deemed due fulfillment of the contract. If in connection with the exercise of any liberty under this clause any extra expenses are incurred, they shall be paid by the Merchant in addition to the freight, together with return freight if any and a reasonable compensation for any extra services rendered to the goods. (5) If any situation referred to in this clause may be anticipated, or if for any such reason the vessel cannot safely and without delay reach or enter the loading port or the discharge port, or if the vessel undergo repairs, the Carrier may cancel the contract before the Bill of Lading is issued. (6) The Merchant shall be informed if possible.

20. IDENTITY OF CARRIER. The Contract evidenced by this Bill of Lading is between the Merchant and the Carrier and it is therefore agreed that said Carrier shall only be liable for any damage or loss due to any breach or non-performance of any obligation arising out of the contract of carriage, whether or not understood and agreed that as the Line, Company or Agents who has executed this bill of lading for and on behalf of the Merchant, and in the transaction, said Line, Company or Agents shall not be under any liability arising out of the contract of carriage, nor as Carrier nor bailed of the goods.

21. EXEMPTIONS AND IMMUNITIES OF ALL SERVANTS AND AGENTS OF THE CARRIER. It is hereby expressly agreed that no servant or agent of the Carrier (including every independent contractor from time to time employed by the Carrier) shall in any circumstances whatsoever be under any liability whatsoever to the Merchant for any loss, damage or delay arising or resulting directly or indirectly from any act, neglect or default on his part while acting in the course of or in connection with his employment, and but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions in this clause, every exemption, limitation, condition and liberty herein contained and every right, exemption from liability, defense and immunity of whatsoever nature applicable to the Carrier or to which the Carrier is entitled hereunder shall also be available and shall extend to protect every such servant or agent of the Carrier acting as aforesaid and for the purpose of all the foregoing provisions of this clause the Carrier is or shall be deemed to be acting as agent or trustee on behalf of and for the benefit of all persons who are or might be his servants or agents from time to time (including independent contractors as aforesaid) and all such persons shall to this extent be or be deemed to be parties to the contract evidenced by this Bill of Lading. The Carrier shall be entitled to be paid by the Merchant on demand any sum recovered or recoverable by the Merchant or any other from such servant or agent of the Carrier for any such loss, damage or delay or otherwise.

22. OPTIONAL STOWAGE - UTILIZATION. Deck Cargo (a) Goods may be stowed by the Carrier as received, or at Carrier's option, by means of containers, or in any other manner, and it is agreed that the Carrier in respect of the Goods shall cease, after discharge of Goods, Carrier shall not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability, penalties, damage, delay, fines, attorney fees, costs and/or expenses arising out of the Goods being in the custody of Customs or other authority and/or in the event the Goods are improperly released or delivered by Customs or other authority to a third party without the consent of this Bill.

23. TIMBER. Any statement hereon that timber has been shipped in apparent good order and condition does not involve any admission by the Carrier as to the absence of stains, mold, warps, shakes, splits, holes or broken pieces, and this clause shall be deemed to constitute express notice to all persons taking delivery on the terms of this Bill of Lading that such timber does or may contain pieces so affected.

24. DELIVERY. Neither Carrier nor Subcontractors are obliged to inform Merchant or Notify Party of Vessel's estimated or actual date arrival, and if given, such information shall be considered gratuitous. Merchant shall take delivery of the Goods within the time provided in Carrier's applicable Tariff(s). If Merchant fails to do so, Carrier may with notice take any reasonable measure at Merchant's sole risk and expense, including devanning, selling, disposing, or storing the Goods such measures shall constitute due delivery hereunder and all liability whatsoever of the Carrier in respect of the Goods shall cease. After discharge of Goods, Carrier shall not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability, penalties, damage, delay, fines, attorney fees, costs and/or expenses arising out of the Goods being in the custody of Customs or other authority and/or in the event the Goods are improperly released or delivered by Customs or other authority to a third party without the consent of this Bill.

25. DELIVERY IN VENEZUELA. Notwithstanding anything in this bill of lading to the contrary, the parties agree that the responsibility of the Carrier at Venezuelan port shall cease when the goods are discharged into the possession of the customs authorities or other public legal entities in charge of the administration and operation of any relevant Venezuelan port(s) of discharge, and that the Carrier is entitled to make such discharge without requiring presentation or surrender of this bill of lading. Such discharge shall constitute final delivery and due accomplishment by the Carrier under this bill of lading and Venezuelan maritime, customs and other laws, regulations and it is agreed that the Carrier in respect of the Goods shall cease, after discharge of Goods, Carrier shall not be responsible for any claims, loss, liability, penalties, damage, delay, fines, attorney fees, costs and/or expenses arising out of the Goods being in the custody of Customs or other authority and/or in the event the Goods are improperly released or delivered by Customs or other authority to a third party without the consent of this Bill.

26. DANGEROUS OR HAZARDOUS GOODS. (1) No Goods which are or may become dangerous, hazardous, flammable, explosive, noxious or damaging (including radioactive material), or which are or may become liable to explode, catch fire, or property whatsoever, regardless of whether such Goods are listed in any international or national code, convention, listing or table shall be tendered to Carrier for Carriage without its express consent in writing and without distinctly marking the Goods and the Container and/or covering on the outside so as to indicate the nature and character of any such Goods and so as to comply with any applicable laws, regulations or requirements. If any such Goods are delivered to Carrier without such written consent and marking, or if in the opinion of Carrier the Goods are or are liable to become a dangerous, hazardous, flammable, explosive, noxious or damaging nature, the same may at any time or place be unloaded, destroyed, disposed or abandoned or rendered harmless without compensation to Merchant. (2) Merchant undertakes that such Goods are packed in a manner adequate to withstand the risk of Carriage having regard to their nature and in compliance with all laws, regulations or requirements which may be applicable to the Goods of Carriage including IMDG, Coda, ADR, RID, and CFR. (3) Merchant shall indemnify and defend Carrier against all claims, loss, liability, damage, delay, fines, attorney fees, costs, and/or expenses arising from or related to the Carriage of such Goods and/or breach of any of the warranties and obligations provided herein whether or not, Merchant was aware of the nature of such Goods.

27. SHIPPER'S MERCHANT'S RESPONSIBILITY. (1) The Shipper warrants to the Carrier that the relating to the Goods as set out overleaf have been checked by the Shipper on receipt of the Bill of Lading and those particulars and any other particulars furnished by or on behalf of the Shipper are adequate and correct. (2) The Shipper shall indemnify the Carrier against all loss, damage, fines and expenses arising or resulting from inaccuracies in or inadequacy of such or from any other cause in connection with the Goods for which the Carrier is not responsible. (3) The Merchant shall comply with all regulations or requirements of customs, port or any other authorities and shall bear and pay all duties, taxes, fines, imposts, expenses or charges or losses incurred or suffered by reason thereof of any illegal, incorrect or insufficient marking, numbering or addressing of goods and indemnify the Carrier in respect thereof. (4) If the Merchant uses its own containers, such containers shall comply with ISO/CSC regulations and be correctly cared for and respect any applicable legislation in all ports of call. (5) Where Containers owned or leased by the Carrier are unpacked by the Merchant, he is responsible for returning the empty Containers with interiors brushed and clean and with all its accessories, if any, to the port or place of discharge or to the port or place designated by the Carrier, his servants or agents within the prescribed time. The Merchant shall be liable for any demurrage loss or expense that may arise from such non-return and will indemnify the Carrier for any/all loss and damage to the container arising while under his control or for which he could be held liable. Unless the Merchant contests the estimate presented by the Carrier within 5 days of its receipts it will be deemed accepted by him.

28. CONTAINERS WITH REEFER APPARATUS. Containers with temperature or atmosphere control apparatus for refrigeration will not be furnished unless contracted for expressly in writing at time of booking and, if furnished, may entail increased Charges. In the absence of an express request, it shall be conclusively presumed that the use of a dry container is appropriate for the Goods. Merchant must provide Carrier with desired temperature in writing at time of booking and insert same on the face side of the Bill of Lading, and where so provided, Carrier is to exercise due diligence to maintain the temperature within a range of plus or minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit of the temperature requested by the Merchant on the face hereof while the Containers are in its care, custody and/or control or that of any other person or entity. (2) If the Merchant uses its own containers, such containers shall comply with ISO/CSC regulations and be functioning of temperature or atmosphere-controlled Containers not owned or leased by Carrier or for latent defects not discoverable by the exercise of due diligence. Where the Container is stuffed or partially stuffed by or on behalf of the Merchant, the Merchant warrants that it has properly pre-cooled the Container, that the Goods have been properly stuffed and secured within the Container and that the temperature controls have been properly set prior to delivery of the Container to the Carrier, its agents, servants, or any independent contractor, its agents or servants. The Carrier does not accept any responsibility for any loss or damage whatsoever nature resulting from a breach of any of these warranties, including but not limited to other cargo consolidated in the Container with the Merchant's Goods or to any other cargo, property or person damaged or injured as a result thereof, and the

Merchant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold the Carrier, Participating carriers and independent contractors, their agents and servants, harmless from and against all claims, suits, proceedings and other consequences thereof regardless of their nature and merit.

28. SHIPPER OWN CONTAINER (SOC). When carrier transports cargo in Shipper Own Containers, Merchant MUST provide at minimum proof of ownership and certificate of seaworthiness. Merchant will accept any responsibility in case of damages presented to vessel or vessel operations, personal injuries that can arise because of poor condition of such containers. Merchant relief the carrier of any responsibility for any damages for cargo transported in shipper own containers. Merchant to relief carrier of any fines by authorities and monies accrued by storages in terminals because of delays of re-exporting containers out of any country where those containers has reached a temporary importation.