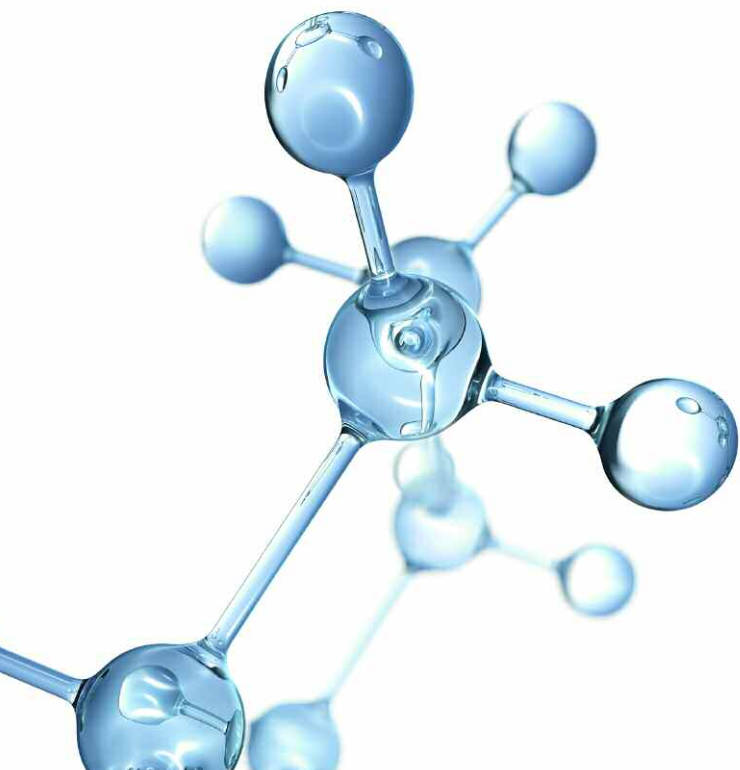


Storing, Handling
and Dispensing
Marine Lubricants



Good practices can translate into big savings

Many shipping companies pay for marine lubricants many times over, first when purchasing the products and again when paying for poor practices in storage, handling and dispensing. The way a vessel and its dockside base store, handle and dispense marine lubricants can mean a significant amount of money saved or lost on engine downtime, parts replacement and lubricant waste.

ExxonMobil Marine Lubricants has developed the following storage, handling and dispensing practices checklist to help you avoid the most common causes of lubricant-related engine malfunction in marine vessels. These are:

- Exposing lubricants to moisture, salt water and other contaminants;

- Improperly storing the lubricants above deck or in other environments that may be too hot or too cold;
- Mixing incompatible brands or types of lubricants;
- Leaking from damaged or poorly sealed containers, resulting in lubricant contamination;

Even small improvements in marine lubricant storage, handling and dispensing techniques can translate into big savings over the course of a year.

Complete the following checklist and see if your company's storage, handling and dispensing programme is all it should be. Remember, good practices can translate into big savings. Contact your local ExxonMobil Marine Lubricants representative with any questions or concerns.

STORAGE

YES NO

- Drums are stored vertically (bung-end up) in a covered area to protect both the environment and the condition of the product.
- When drums are stored bung-end up outdoors at dockside oil yards, they are tilted on blocks to prevent water from collecting around bungs.
- When the bung is tight and the gasket is good, drums are stored on end with the bung-end down to prevent moisture from accumulating around the bungs and seeping into the drums, contaminating the contents.
- Drums with bungs on the side are stored on end or on the side, bung-side down, and storage surfaces are well drained.
- Drums are placed on racks several centimetres above the storage surface where possible.
- Drums stored above deck are protected from the elements with a cover or tarpulin and securely tied to prevent rolling on the deck in rough waters.
- Drums stored outdoors at dockside oil yards are sheltered or protected from the elements.
- Crewman and dockside workers watch for container leakage.
- Lubricants stored for long periods of time are arranged so older lubricants can be used first.
- Shelves and cabinets that store containers of lubricants below deck are kept clean.
- Plans are in place for the environmental and orderly storage of rags; metal and grease paddles; cleaning supplies; dispensing equipment and other lubrication accessories.
- Dockside oil houses maintain good housekeeping procedures, including regular cleaning schedules.
- Each lubricant container is clearly labelled to show product name, brand, its intended use as well as safety, health, and environmental information.
- Whenever possible, bulk storage facilities are used to reduce costs, save space and prevent lubricant contamination.

HANDLING

YES NO

- Whenever possible, loaded drums are moved by winch or other mechanical devices to avoid safety problems.
- Drums moved by hand are rolled by two crewmen who maintain firm control of the speed and avoid hard objects that could puncture the drum.
- Drums and pails are never dropped onto the ground or deck.
- All containers are filled under clean conditions.

DISPENSING

YES NO

- Oldest lubricants are used first.
- Lubricants stored for long periods of time are checked for deterioration and contamination.
- Before opening bungs and chimes of drums stored above deck or outside at dockside oil yards, they are carefully cleaned of rust and dirt.
- Containers are kept tightly closed when not in use.
- Each grade and type of lubricant has its own dispensing container to ensure products are never mixed.
- Dispensing equipment is checked regularly for operating condition and cleanliness.
- Dispensing equipment is stored in its proper place when not in use.
- All containers and dispensing equipment are clearly labelled to prevent application of the wrong lubricant.
- Before loading grease guns, crewmen make sure the gun is clean, checking the surfaces for dirt and hardened grease, and scraping the upper layer if necessary.
- Crewmen use a clean metal paddle to transfer grease from pail to gun, and after loading, close the pail immediately.
- Crewmen with frequent greasing jobs use a grease dispenser that attaches to the pail, eliminating the need to open the pail repeatedly.
- Crewmen with infrequent greasing jobs use grease gun cartridges to reduce the risk of using old or contaminated grease.