

# Container Unloading Guide with Sealock Device

If at any point during the inspection or unloading process, anyone has a physical reaction to a container or it has an unusual odor, seems warm to the touch, has liquid present, or generally seems contaminated, **immediately discontinue process and follow instructions on the Suspect Container Handling Guide.**

## Step 1 – Pre-Unload Inspection



Before opening doors, inspect container's exterior for evidence of tampering or safety issues. Be aware of damage, new welding, mismatched paint as may be intrusion indicators.



If irregularities or issues are found, contact a supervisor. Discontinue inspection and follow your facility's Receiving SOPs and the **Suspect Container Handling Guide.**

## Step 2 – Container Documentation



Review bill of lading, customs manifest and other shipping documentation ensuring all identification markers match (origin, container #, destination, seal #).



Utilize your facility's standardized procedures and forms to record information.

## Step 3 – Door & Seal Inspection

Check integrity of container doors, hardware, and seals.

### Inspection Process:

1. View seal and container locking mechanisms – check for excessive damage, different brands or colors of seals attached together, loose bolts or hasps
2. Verify seal number – look for physical alterations
3. Tug firmly on seal – seals should never come apart
4. Twist / turn seal to make sure it is not threaded or unscrews – twist both clockwise and counter-clockwise
5. Cut seal and retain until container is cleared for devanning

### Door Vulnerabilities



Metal locking hasp can be pried just enough to open left door while leaving seals intact.

Rivets on handle hasps can be removed allowing right door to be opened without tampering seals. Bolts are replaced with screw-in type.



Removal of rivet allows access to contents while seal remains in place



If container has broken, tampered or missing seals or door hardware is questionable, contact a supervisor and discontinue inspection process. Refer to the **Suspect Container Handling Guide** for further instructions.

## Step 4 – Sealock Inspection

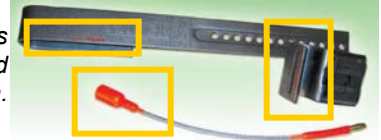
You should be unable to pull J-bar off vertical bars. Cable should be uncut and secured through door handle bolt hole and into locking bracket.

J-bar securely fastened around both vertical bars



Cable seal secured in two locations

All 3 serial numbers on cable, J-bar, and bracket **MUST** match.



## Step 5 – Sealock Removal



### SAFE PROCEDURE!

Sealock removal operation requires two-person team with one person acting as safety spotter equipped with fire extinguisher. Cutter PPE includes: safety glasses, face shield, and heat/spark resistant gloves.

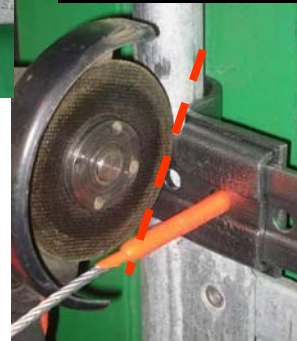
Sealock device must be cut by a trusted authorized agent using specialized equipment. With bolt cutters,

Cut as indicated by red dashes



sever cable near bullet orange end inserted into bracket.

Proper cut location



With grinding saw, cut J-bar between right side of vertical bar and J-bar bracket.

**DO NOT** cut on the left side of vertical bar as this will not release Sealock device.

J-bar and bracket are made of 100% steel which can be recycled. Properly dispose of seal and J-bar.

## Step 6 – Cargo & Interior Inspection



Conduct cursory inspection of contents and interior of container prior to unloading. Document any hazard, irregularities or safety issues on your facility's standardized forms.



If container has been breached, compromised, or contains any foreign item, close container doors and contact a supervisor. Refer to the **Suspect Container Handling Guide.**

