

USABILITY SPECIFICATION FOR EUR- AND FIN-PALLETS

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This specification will be used to assess the condition of FIN-pallets conforming to the standards SFS 3651 and SFS 5061 and the CEN standards EN 13698-2 and EN ISO 18613 replacing the aforementioned standards, and EUR-pallets conforming to the standards UIC 435-2 and UIC 435-4 for the purposes of the ELFA Operating Rules for Transport Packaging Recycling System 2012.

ASSESSING THE CONDITION OF PALLETS

The condition of pallets is visually assessed when the pallets are taken into use, dispatched or received. The condition is determined by examining the external surfaces of the longer and shorter sides of loaded or heaped pallets. This manner of assessment conforms to a situation where a loaded pallet is positioned against the floor.

USABLE PALLET

A pallet is usable according to the ELEA VRT 2012 if it meets the following conditions:

- identification marks are visible on the pallet and enable to identify if the pallet has been manufactured and repaired according to standards;
- all blocks are in place and intact;
- all boards are in place and intact.

The pallet is not usable if it is too dirty, wet or does not smell like timber.

REPARABLE PALLET

A pallet is reparable if it meets the following conditions:

1. identification marks are visible on the pallet and enable to identify if the pallet has been manufactured and repaired according to standards;
2. a reparable pallet may have up to four damaged components, with the exception of the middle cross-board which must be intact and in its correct position.

IRREPARABLE PALLET

1. Identification marks on the pallet do not enable to identify if the pallet has been manufactured or repaired according to standards.
2. A pallet is irreparable if more than four new components need to be used to repair the pallet according to standards.
3. A pallet is irreparable if the middle cross-board is missing, broken or has shifted from its correct position.

The costs of removing an irreparable pallet from the circulation must be incurred by the business operator in possession of the pallet when its irreparability is detected, unless they can prove that the consignor of goods has dispatched a non-conforming pallet.

In the latter case, the consignee of goods must file a complaint according to the terms and conditions agreed upon.