

Claim Number Numero de Reclamo HOW TO SUBMIT THIS FORM

1. Save a copy of this form to your computer.
2. Open the copy you saved and fill out
ALL INFORMATION or we cannot process the form.
3. Print the form out and sign the form.
5. Fax the signed form to 305-423-4681 or
305-423-4464
6. Questions? 1-866-289-8198

1 (866) 289-8198 www.itnworldwide.com

OCEAN CARGO CLAIM RECLAMACION DE CARGA

Date Fecha	Claim Number Numero de Reclamo			Route Ruta		
Shipper Embarcador						
Address Dirección				State Estado		
Zip Codigo Postal	Country		E-mai	l		
Consignee Consignatorio						
Address Dirección				State Estado		
Zip Codigo Postal	Country			E-mail		
Quantity Cantidad	Description of Ar Descripción de los A		Detailed reason Razon detallada d		Amount Monto	
			TOTAL AMOUNT MONTO TOTAL DE			
Documents Enclosed Se Adjuntan los Documentos Airway Bill		Weight as per AWB Peso Segun Guia Weight Received Peso Recibido Difference in Weight				
Guia Invoice Factura		Diferencia en Peso If applicable check should be made payable to:				
Claim Letter Carta de Reclamo		En caso que proceda debe ser emitido a:				
Messages Mesanjes						
Manifest Manifiesto	The undersigned hereby certifies that the forgoing statements are true and correct. El que suscribe certifica que los datos son fieles y correctos. Date					
Damage Report Certificado Averia Other		Company	DD/YYYY)			
Otros		Signature Firma	2			

CLAIMS PROCEDURES FOR OCEAN FREIGHT

The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (COGSA) 46 U.S.C. App. 1300 et seq. was adopted by the United States in 1936 from The Hague Rules to govern the rights and responsibilities of carriers and shippers of goods by sea. Unlike the Warsaw Convention for international air transport, COGSA does not defeat a claim for failure to provide timely written notice.

COGSA applies "by force of law" from the time the goods are loaded on board the ocean carrier to the time they are discharged from the vessel. This period has often been referred to as "tackle to tackle", referring to the ship's unloading equipment. However, bills of lading from most ocean carriers extend the period of applicability "by force of contract" from the time of receipt, until delivery.

Written Notice of Loss:

The written notice of loss must be provided to the carrier or carrier's agent at the port of discharge. If the loss or damage can be readily seen, the written notice must be provided before or at the time of removal of the goods into the custody of the person entitled to delivery. If the loss or damage is not apparent, written notice must be given to the carrier or carrier's agent within three (3) days of delivery. Failure to provide such notice is not fatal to a claim, but it does create a presumption that the goods were delivered in good order & condition. On failing to give timely notice, a claimant must then overcome the burden by demonstrating that the damage occurred before delivery.

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1. The carrier must be given an opportunity to investigate the circumstances of the loss or damage;

2. To avoid fraudulent claims.

FILING AND OCEAN CARGO CLAIM

Make immediate inspection of each package before signing delivery receipt. Take proper exceptions on the delivery receipt in respect to all loss or damage existing at the time of taking delivery. It is most important that exact exceptions be taken in writing on the delivery receipt as to the conditions of the consignment and a copy of the delivery receipt must be retained for your claim file. Take photographs where applicable. Contact a surveyor to assess the loss/damage immediately. The consignee should promptly notify a surveyor as soon as loss or damage is discovered. The consignee should refer to the back of the original certificate or call the Insurance company for a surveyor in their area. They may also use any surveyor who is approved by Lloyd's of London or the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. Surveyors are neither settling agents nor affiliated with the insurance company. Rather they are independents who report the facts to the insurance company and have the responsibility to determine the amount of loss. Usually the insurance company will pay surveyors directly for their services. However, in situations where a surveyor requires up-front payment, the insurance company will reimburse the claimant. Contact the Insurance Company immediately. In addition, a letter notifying the Insurer of the claim is required.

Verify that the seal numbers on marine containers match the document numbers. Also be alert when a seal is broken to the possibility that cargo may have been pilfered. Retain all products and packing until you are advised otherwise by the Insurance Company.

Notify delivering carrier of any shipment damage immediately and have a representative come out to inspect and write a damage report. Write to all carriers placing them on notice of claim. There are statutes of limitation to notify the carrier of loss, damage, or non-delivery. Retain all copies of the shipping documents. Generally the following documents will be required to settle a claim:

- 1. Proof of Insurance: Declaration Form or Original Certificate
- 2. Commercial Invoices
- 3. Non-negotiable copy of bill of lading or air waybill (front and back)
- 4. Claim Statement (an itemization of loss/damage claimed).
- 5. Copy of letter(s) to carrier(s) giving notice of claim.
- 6. Carrier's reply(s) if any.
- 7. Delivery receipts with exceptions noted.
- 8. Photographs (when applicable).
- 9. Survey report (when applicable).
- 10. Packing List.
- 11. Repair estimates (when applicable)

Additional documents may be requested at a later date.