

Shipping Frozen Plasma in a E-54ARC Small Blood Box

- 1. Examine the shipping container for the following:
 - The exterior is in good condition and has minimal repairs.
 - The inner lid and interior insulated liner do not have breaks, punctures, or other damage that might impact the container's ability to maintain acceptable temperatures.
 - No evidence of a blood spill
- 2. Place one sheet of absorbent material (folded to fit) on the bottom of the shipping container.



3. Place two sheets of 1-inch bubble wrap on the bottom and one on all sides of the shipping container's walls.





4. Place each product in the shipping container.

• Ensure that the ports and tubing are not pointing down.



5. Place one layer of bubble wrap on top of the products.

• If there is excess space that may allow movement during shipping, then use bubble wrap to fill the excess space on the sides of the container.

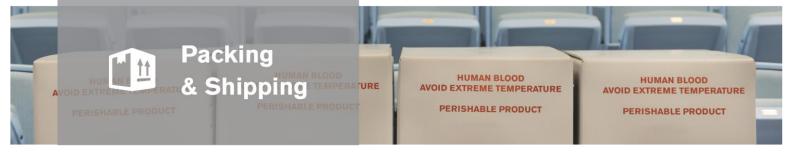
Caution: Do not add additional bubble wrap on top











- 6. Add dry ice to the shipping container.
 - Place dry ice tray in the shipping container.
 - Place a minimum of 6 lbs of dry ice inside the dry ice tray.

The dry ice may be placed in a ventilated plastic bag.

Warning: Inadequate ventilation may cause a package to explode.



7. Put the lid on the shipping container ensuring the lid lies flat.







8. Close the shipping container.

• Tape the lid closed in a manner that allows the vapors to escape from the shipping container and does not obscure any required labels.

Warning: Airtight seals may cause the shipping container to explode.

Affix a Class 9 UN Dry Ice label on the outside of the shipping container.





Packing & Shipping

Shipping Frozen Plasma in a E-120 ARC Large Blood Box

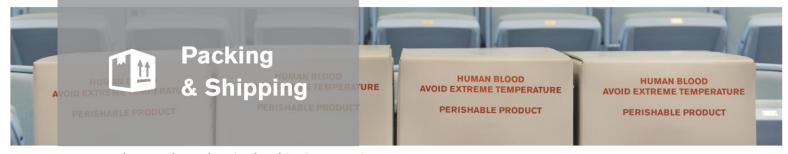
- 1. Examine the shipping container for the following:
 - The exterior is in good condition and has minimal repairs.
 - The inner lid and interior insulated liner do not have breaks, punctures, or other damage that might impact the container's ability to maintain acceptable temperatures.
 - No evidence of a blood spill
- 2. Place one sheet of absorbent material (folded to fit) on the bottom of the shipping container.



3. Place 1-inch bubble wrap on the bottom and on all sides of the shipping container's walls.







4. Place each product in the shipping container.

- Ensure that the ports and tubing are not pointing down.
- Place products in one or two rows.

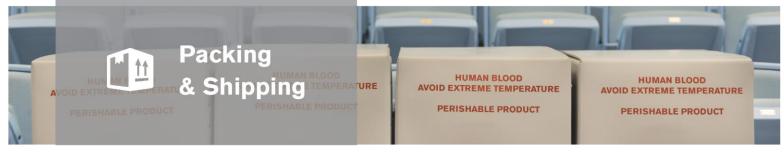


5. Place a sheet of 1-inch bubble wrap on top of the products.

• If there is excess space that may allow movement during shipping, then use bubble wrap to fill the excess space on the sides of the container. Caution: Do not add additional bubble wrap on top.







- 6. Add dry ice to the shipping container.
 - Place dry ice tray in the shipping container.
 - Place dry ice inside the dry ice tray according to table below.

If the expected transit time is	Then place
24 hours or less	Minimum of 9 lb of dry ice in the dry ice tray
Between 24 and 48 hours	Minimum of 14 lb of dry ice in the dry ice tray

The dry ice may be placed in a ventilated plastic bag.

Warning: Inadequate ventilation may cause a package to explode.



7. Put the lid on the shipping container ensuring the lid lies flat.







- 8. Close the shipping container.
 - Tape the lid closed in a manner that allows the vapors to escape from the shipping container and does not obscure any required labels.

Warning: Airtight seals may cause the shipping container to explode.

9. Affix a Class 9 UN Dry Ice label on the outside of the shipping container.

