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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the expected transit time is...</th>
<th>Then place...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 hours or less</td>
<td>Minimum of 9 lb of dry ice in the dry ice tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 24 and 48 hours</td>
<td>Minimum of 14 lb of dry ice in the dry ice tray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.