Transporting Critical Bio-Materials

How do you safely move an irreplaceable Materials to be Moved research collection? **Ambient** Pros Sufficient for ambient transport ► One-way service offered; return service may not be required. **The Standard Option** Standard truck with mechanical refrigeration Cons unit plus generator ► Transporting refrigerators and freezers in operation adds significant risk of mechanical failure and voids warranty Risk of generator/refrigeration unit mechanical failure, no back-up Dry ice can result in pH shift in specimens, safety issues **Controlled Room** No on-board temperature monitoring Temperature $(+15^{\circ}C \text{ to } +25^{\circ}C)$ Limited availability, no emergency service Drive service only-no packing/ loading/unloading Ask your transport provider.. Was in-transit temperature data provided? Did the transport provider Were materials loaded, arrange all logistics, including un-loaded, and inventory Point A permits? restored? Ask your transport provider... -196°C Refrigerated (+2°C to +8°C) Pros ► Superior risk mitigation (LN₂ system runs on batteries if needed) Superior temperature control Fisher BioServices Specialized Cold Chain Logistics ► No dry ice, no pH shift Fisher BioServices' trucks, with LN, piping Equipment transported off plus mechanical refrigeration units ► Transport of equipment, specimens, supplies in the same trip Frozen (-20°C) On-board temperature monitoring, cold chain/chain of custody data ► Multiple-temperature transport at the same time ► Full service door-to-door packing, loading, unloading Dedicated transport, team drivers, trained in biological material handling Cons Specialized transport may require return service from destination to point Ultralow (-80°C) of origin Was risk minimized? Ask your transport provider... Was the equipment

re-validated following

the move?

Were warranties on

preserved?

cold storage equipment

Point B

Cryogenic

(liquid nitrogen)