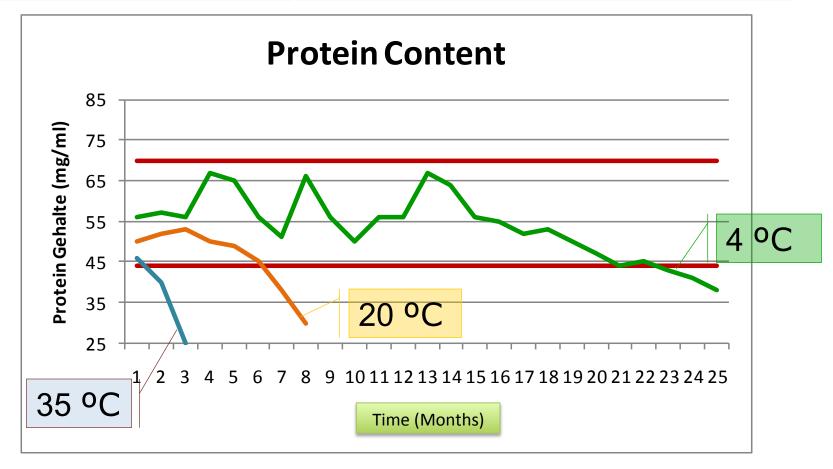


PROGRAMMA:

- 1. TEMPERATURE ISSUES
- 2. RISKS IN THE (COLD) CHAIN

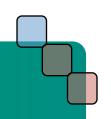


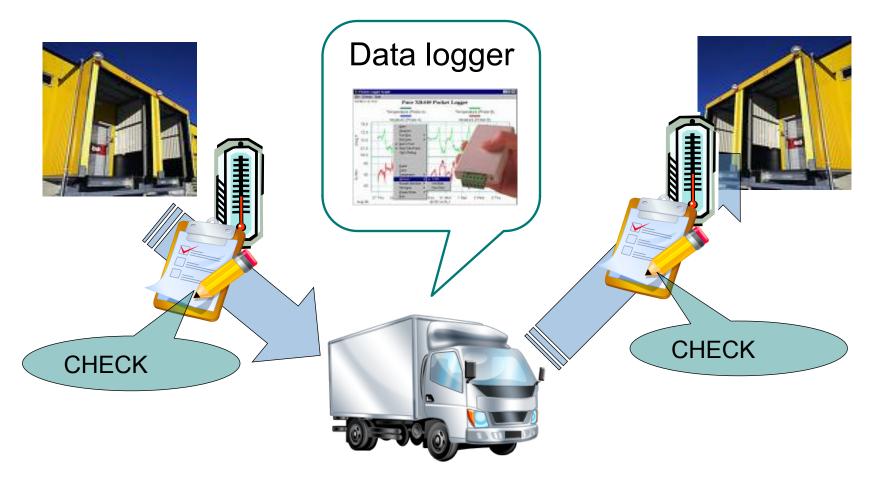
TEMPERATURE SENSITIVITY (PRINCIPLE/EXAMPLE)





COLD CHAIN PRINCIPLE

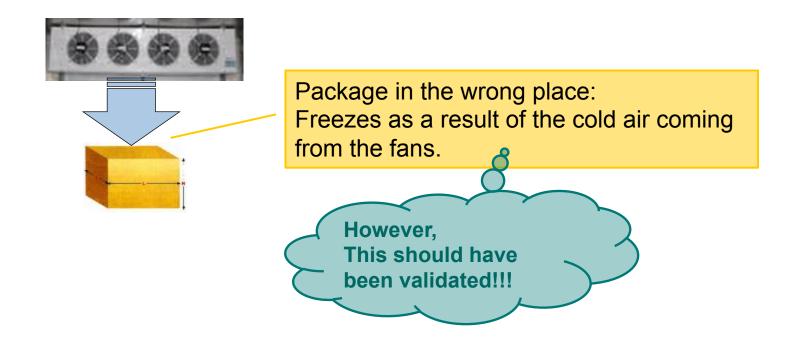






TEMPERATURE SENSITIVITY (PRINCIPLE/EXAMPLE)

• Risk with products that are sensitive to temperature: they can freeze, which can lead to degradation.





- The key to performing Risk Management:
 - COMPLETE overview of all actions/activities
- Important: Risk management may not replace GDP. It is not possible to overrule the law (guideline) with a risk assessment.



- WHOLE Supply Chain:
 - Should be mapped
 - Potential problems should be identified
 - Customs
 - Transhipment
 - Theft (risky routes)
 - Avoid intermediate stops with limited/no "security"



- Following Procedures
 - Especially when handling temperature-sensitive products:
 - Maximum load or loading pattern of cold-rooms/ freezers,
 - With temperature boxing, the packaging and the "normal shipment"
 - Maximum time "out of temperature control"
 - With less sensitive products:
 - For example in the hot sun (we put it on the loading bay already because the driver will be here soon – not)
 - Prevent: the wrong product in the wrong package



- BATCH Status (Release)
 - Status may only be changed by the QP or the Responsible Person (if there has been no production).
 - Remove/Re-label identification of previous status changes.





- Personnell (for the entire supply chain)
 - Well trained
 - Qualified for the activities
 - Producedures have been trained
 - On the Job for critical tasks
 - Re-train regularly
 - Behavior should be equal to the nature of the industry:
 - Always prevent risks to the "patient"
 - Following procedures is 2nd Nature

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