Updates on the IATA Time and Temperature Sensitive Product Requirements
- New Manual -

Andrea Gruber
IATA
April 11th, 2013
Need of Standardization

- To increases safety & ensures consistency of service, transparency and effective communication

- Standards are set by
  - Airline members
  - Government representatives
  - Supply chain and industry partners

- Standards contain
  - Minimum requirements to avoid conflicting government rules
  - Industry experience, knowledge and know-how
Standards - IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations

PCR - Chapter 17
Air Transport Logistics for Time and Temperature Sensitive Healthcare Products

- Practical guidance on the handling of time & temperature sensitive healthcare products
- Defines requirements, such as:
  - Quality Management System
  - Service Level Agreements
  - Training
  - Labelling
- Collaboration of the entire healthcare supply chain

+2ºC to +8ºC
Regulations & Standards

- **2007** Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR) *Industry standard*
- **2010** PCR New Chapter 17 *New T&T Sensitive Label*
- **2012** Mandatory *T&T Sensitive Label*
- **2013**
Temperature Sensitive Healthcare Regulations

▲ Supply Chain Approach
  ▲ Pharmaceutical industry requiring a standalone healthcare regulation

▲ New Temperature Controlled Regulations (TCR)
  ▲ Based on the requirements of the IATA Perishable Cargo Regulations (PCR) 12th edition
  ▲ Guide enabling stakeholders involved in the transport and handling of pharmaceutical product to safely meet the requirements (e.g. T&T label)
Challenges of the air freight industry

- Shippers
- Origin Freight Forwarders
- Origin-Destination Carrier
- Ground Handlers / Terminal Operators at Origin
- Ground Handlers / Terminal Operators at Destination
- Consignees
- Destination Freight Forwarders

Physical flow - freight

+32°C
-10°C
Why define a new label?

- Standardize the nearly endless parade of labels applied by shippers throughout the industry
Implementation of Standards

鞍山 Mandatory IATA Time & Temperature Sensitive label effective since July 1st, 2012
鞍山 Shipment label, specific to the healthcare industry, that must be affixed to shipments booked as time and temperature sensitive cargo
鞍山 The label is part of the overall process
鞍山 The importance is to ensure the initial step of the process is appropriate
Time & Temperature Sensitive Label (Effective 1st July 2012)

- The initial booking is the key step to a successful cargo transportation
  - Triggers the appropriate handling processes associated to healthcare transport
  - Responsibility of the shipper (or designated shipper’s agent by service agreement) to apply the label
  - A 24-hour contact telephone number(s) must be provided at booking
Time & Temperature Sensitive Label (Effective 1st July 2012)

- Appropriate use of the label
  - The label, when used, must be affixed to at least 1 side panel of the outermost visible means of containment
  - The lower half of the label must never be left blank
  - The temperature range indicated on the label relates to the external transportation temperature range of the shipment
  - Celsius (°C) scale must be used and the text in English
Time & Temperature Sensitive Label (Effective 1st July 2012)

➔ Appropriate use of the label

➔ The transportation temperature range specified on the label must match the transportation temperature range stated on:
  ➔ the Air Waybill,
  ➔ the Service Level Agreement (SLA), or
  ➔ the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

➔ When agreed, the lower half of the label may be used to communicate SOP numbers, in addition to the transportation temperature range

+15°C to +25°C
Benefits of the Label

- One unique, universally accepted and recognized label for all temperature sensitive healthcare cargo shipments
- Reflects the external temperature range required during transportation
- Strengthens the overall supply chain by increasing visibility and awareness
- Provides uniform and clear transportation temperature range during the handling and operational processes
- Reduces
  - delays due to inaccurate or inconsistent handling information
  - risk of mishandling that may affect the quality of the drug product
  - risk of adverse exposure
Applicability of the Label

- To healthcare products but not to any other perishables
- To healthcare shipments requiring temperature controlled service, which have also been booked as time and temperature sensitive cargo
- To passive or active solution but if the shipments is booked as time and temperature sensitive cargo
- To domestic and international shipment for which a temperature controlled service is booked
- Not to packages taking care of the control of the temperature for which no temperature control service is required
Example of Best Practices
Industry Feedback
Industry Feedback on the implementation of the Time & Temperature Sensitive Label

- Industry Survey Timeline: August – October 2012
- 180 Stakeholders
  - Airlines
  - Freight Forwarders
  - Ground Handling Agents
  - Shippers
- 59 Countries / Regions
Supply Chain Stakeholders

- 37% Airline
- 22% Freight Forwarder
- 6% Ground Handling Agent
- 2% Shipper
- 33% Other

IATA Cargo
Label Implementation Status

Industry Implementation Status

- Yes: 61%
- No: 28%
- Other: 11%
Implementation Plans and Time Frame

51% Have plans to implement
49% No plans to implement
Key Results

- Need to strengthen the value proposition of implementing this label
- Further educate freight forwarders and shippers about this regulation
- No strong regulatory enforcement possible as compared with the Dangerous Goods Regulations
- Operational processes and responsibilities in affixing the Label will need further clarification
Next Steps

- Continue raising awareness of the IATA requirements when meeting stakeholders of the supply chain.
- Promote the forthcoming “Temperature Control Regulations” (TCR)
- Address the industries’ concerns at the relevant industry meetings
- Consider surveying the industry again in six or twelve month time to benchmark the progress.

» Continue the education and communication
2013 Roadmap
Supply Chain Process

- The label is part and completes the process
- The importance is to ensure the initial step of the process is appropriate and correct
Temperature Sensitive Healthcare Regulations

► Promote the New Temperature Controlled Regulations (TCR)
Changes Going Forward

- Booking Process (e.g. SPH)
- Standard Acceptance Checklist
- Temperature Control Regulations
- Temperature Monitoring Devices
- Engage with Cargo Supply Chain
- Training
- Compliance Audit
Changes Going Forward

Example:
New IATA Special Handling Code: “CRT” Control Room Temperature
Changes Going Forward

IATA ACCEPTANCE CHECK LIST FOR TIME AND TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE HEALTHCARE SHIPMENTS

Air Waybill No: ___________________ Origin: _______________ Destination: _______________
SOP No (where applicable): ___________________

Note 1: Answer "Not Applicable" only where an IATA box is provided.
Note 2: If any question is answered "NO," the person checking the shipment shall inform the sender and/or contact the Shippers emergency contact number. This information should be recorded in writing, to be easily retrieved.

A. Air Waybill
1. Single temperature range indicated on Air Waybill where applicable [YES NO N/A]
2. 24 hours emergency contact number(s) [YES NO N/A]

B. Temperature Checks
1. Shipment delivered on temperature controlled truck [YES NO N/A]

C. Shipment / Labelling
1. IATA TMI or "Temp." symbol and/or pre-printed on the container [YES NO N/A]
2. Temperature range of Service on the label matching the temperature range stated on the Air Waybill [YES NO N/A]

D. Active Temperature Controlled Container (ACT)
1. ACT container check sheet completed & posted in container pouch [YES NO N/A]
2. The container temperature is in the temperature specified range [YES NO N/A]

E. Comments: ________________________________

Checked by: ________________________________
Name: ___________________ Place: ___________________
Date/Time: _______________ Signature: _______________
Changes Going Forward

- Standardize the use of Temperature Monitoring Devices
  - Dedicated Working Group
Changes Going Forward

- Booking Process (e.g. SPH)
- Standard Acceptance Checklist
- Temperature Control Regulations
- Temperature Monitoring Devices
- Engage with Cargo Supply Chain
- Training
- Compliance Audit

Physical flow - freight

Origin-Destination
- Carrier
- Ground Handlers / Terminal Operators at Origin
- Ground Handlers / Terminal Operators at Destination

Origin-Destination
- Carrier
Changes Going Forward

- Booking Process (e.g. SPH)
- Standard Acceptance Checklist
- Temperature Control Regulations
- Temperature Monitoring Devices
- Engage with Cargo Supply Chain
- Compliance Audit
- Training
Changes Going Forward

- Temperature Control Regulations
- Booking Process (e.g. SPH)
- Standard Acceptance Checklist
- Temperature Monitoring Devices
- Engage with Cargo Supply Chain
- Compliance Audit
- Training
Thank You

Andrea Gruber
Manager Business Process & Standards
IATA Cargo
grubera@iata.org
www.iata.org/perishables

To represent, lead and serve the airline industry