

Technical Training Video Transcription

PART 4 - "t" Version Troubleshooting and Contingency Planning

Scene 1

If the container ever exceeds the required temperature, first consider the conditions the container was recently exposed to. The container should return to the required range once it is in more moderate temperatures.

However, the control unit display should be checked and batteries replaced if required. If there is no fan alarm indicator and the container is functional, the problem is process-related. If the container has malfunctioned, empty the dry ice bunker and place the container in temperature controlled storage.

If the container temperature is too high, ensure that it is stored within its specified ambient limits or move it to a cooler area. After checking the batteries, open the container bunker, remove any used wrapping and redistribute the dry ice. There should be sufficient dry ice to cover the bottom of the bunker.

If required, unwrap some of the dry ice and check the container again after twenty minutes. If the container temperature is not decreasing, unwrap all the dry ice or add more.

If the container temperature is too low, once again ensure it is stored within its specified ambient limits or move it to a warmer area. Check if there is an excessive amount of dry ice, or loose pellets were used. Often the bunker door can be left open to release some of the cooling affect. If after twenty minutes the temperatures are not increasing, remove the dry ice. Constantly monitor the container temperature and, when it returns to the required range, gradually re-load the wrapped dry ice slices.

To review some of the major points from this section:

- Prompt action is necessary to ensure high or low container temperatures will not affect the product
- Exposure to high or low ambient temperatures is the most common cause of temperature deviations
- Store the container indoors and with-in its specified ambient limits