



DUBAI TRANSIT HANDLING – TIMELINE



- Shipment arrives on ET600
ETA 2:55 UTC+3



- Chimney stacked pallets are cold-stored
ETC 9:00 UTC+3



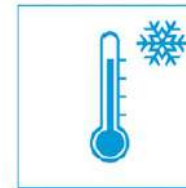
- ULD unloaded and transported to DFC
ETA 4:00 UTC+3



- Boxes are retrieved and ULD is built
ETC 20:00 UTC+3



- DNATA breaks down the ULD, boxes go through scanning
ETC 6:00 UTC+3



- ULD is stored and kept in cool-dolly at 1°C
ETC 21:00 UTC+3



- Boxes are chimney stacked onto pallets
ETC 7:00 UTC+3



- ULD is loaded and KL/AF flight departs
ETD 01:00 UTC+3



Quick transfers

Our flowers are perishable. It is fundamental that transfers from one cold-area to another is done as quick as possible and the exposure to environmental temperature is as little as possible.



Temperature sensitive

Our flowers are highly sensitive to heat and temperature changes. After heating up during the flight, it is key that the flowers are kept a cold-storage upon arrival.



0-1°C	0-2°C	0-4°C
BEST	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE

Moisture sensitive

Moisture hastens the browning of our flowers. The storage of the flowers has to be cool and dry. They must be kept out of direct sunlight and rain at all times.



PHYSICAL DAMAGE OFTEN OCCURS DURING FLIGHT AND TRANSPORT OF OUR FLOWERS. FOLLOWING THE GUIDELINES LISTED ABOVE WILL REDUCE THE CHANCES OF OUR BOXES AND FLOWERS BEING DAMAGED.

BOX HANDLING GUIDELINES



Holding the flowers horizontally limits the movement of the flowers

Less movement = Less damage

TRANSPORT ESSENTIALS



Holding the flower vertically allows the flower to move more in the box.

More movement = More damage

ETA 5:00 DELIVERY AT DFC



ULD delivered to the Dubai Flower Center



Breakdown of ULD upon arrival



Chimney stacked pallets go to the coldest cold-store



Broken down boxes are chimney stacked

CHIMNEY STACKING PROCEDURE



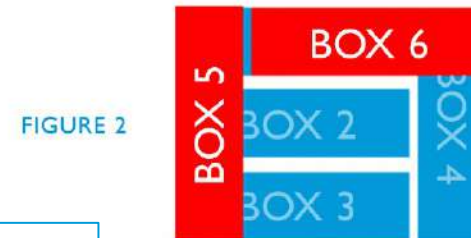
STEP 1

Begin by placing 1 box (BOX 4) over the width of the pallet. Then place boxes over the length adjacent to each other, spread over the width of the pallet. This will leave some space in between them.



STEP 2

Begin the second layer by placing again one box (BOX 5) over the width of the pallet, and place again 3 boxes over the length on top of the previous one to fill the layer.



Use standard "Block pallets"
120 cm x 100 cm / 48 inch x 40 inch



CHIMNEY STACKING PROCEDURE



Pallet after STEP 1 and 2

After building the layer of step 2, you build the next one as step 1 again



Pallet after STEP 1 and 2

Building like this will create 2 holes in the center, the "chimneys" which are never covered, these allow the warm air to escape to the top.

Use standard "Block pallets"
120 cm x 100 cm / 48 inch x 40 inch



CHIMNEY STACKING PROCEDURE



STEP 3

If there's multiple box types, first finish the pallet as far as possible with the HB's, the biggest, then switch to QB, as shown to the left, after finishing the QB's switch to the EB's as shown below.

If there's not enough boxes from the same type to finish the layer;

1 HB can be replaced by:

- 2 QB
- 4 EB
- 1 QB & 2 EB

1 QB can be replaced by

- 2 EB



EIGHT BOX (EB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 2.25 KGS
 BOXES PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 152 BOXES
 MAX LAYERS PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 19 LAYERS (8 EB / LAYER)

QUARTER BOX (QB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 4.5 KGS
 BOXES PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 76 BOXES
 MAX LAYERS PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 19 LAYERS (4 QB / LAYER)

HALF BOX (HB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 9 KGS
 BOXES PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 38 BOXES
 MAX LAYERS PER CHIMNEY STACKED PALLET: 9 LAYERS (4 HB / LAYER)

CHIMNEY STACKING PROCEDURE



HALF BOX (HB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 9 KG
BOXES IN A PALLET: 36 BOXES
MAX LAYERS IN A PALLET: 9 LAYERS (4 HB / LAYER)



QUARTER BOX (QB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 4.5 KG
BOXES IN A PALLET: 60 BOXES
MAX LAYERS IN A PALLET: 15 LAYERS (4 QB / LAYER)



EIGHT BOX (EB)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 2.25 KG
BOXES IN A PALLET: 120 BOXES
MAX LAYERS IN A PALLET: 15 LAYERS (8 EB / LAYER)

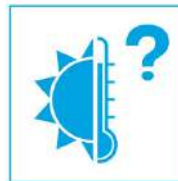


6:00 PALLET COLD-STORING



0-1°C	0-2°C	0-4°C
BEST	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE

- After the chimney stacking the boxes get cold-stored as soon as possible.
- Store it in the coldest cold-store available
- Flower must be chimney stacked and cold-store because they generate ORGANIC HEAT



WHAT IS ORGANIC HEAT?

ORGANIC HEAT IS PRODUCED BY ANY LIVING MATTER. ORGANIC HEAT IS DISPERSED DURING RESPIRATION OR TRANSPIRATION.



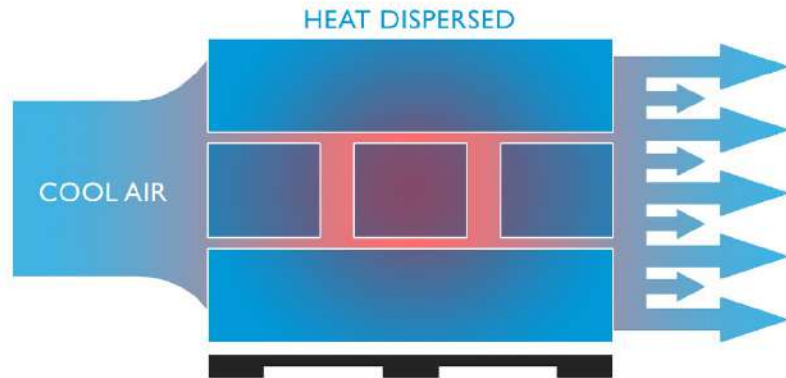
FAQs ABOUT ORGANIC HEAT

- ORGANIC HEAT INCREASES EXPONENTIALLY; THIS MEANS THAT THE HEAT TEMPERATURE INCREASE DOUBLES THE LONGER THE PRODUCT/S ARE NOT SUBJECTED TO RE-COOLING.

- ORGANIC HEAT IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO VASE LIFE AND QUALITY. TO PUT IT SIMPLY, MORE ORGANIC HEAT EQUALS LESS VASE LIFE.

- ORGANIC HEAT INCREASES THE GERMINATION AND TRANSPIRATION OF CUT FLOWERS. THIS IS WHY IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KEEP THE SUGGESTED TEMPERATURE RANGES TO LIMIT ORGANIC PRODUCTION.

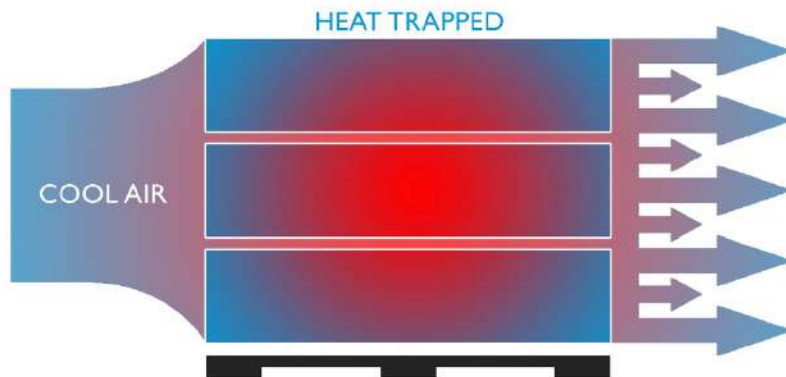
6:00 PALLET COLD-STORING



CHIMNEY STACKING (RECOMMENDED)

WITH CHIMNEY STACKING METHOD, IT CAN BE SEEN THAT AIRFLOW IS VERY EFFICIENT. ORGANIC HEAT IS EASILY DISPERSED.

CHIMNEY STACKING GIVES ENOUGH BREATHING ROOM FOR EACH BOX. THIS IS WHY CHIMNEY STACKING IS THE STANDARD STACKING METHOD USED FOR FLOWER BOXES DURING EXPORT AND STORAGE.



TRADITIONAL STACKING (NOT RECOMMENDED)

WITH TRADITIONAL STACKING METHODS, AIRFLOW IS VERY LIMITED, THIS IN TURN TRAPS ALL THE BUILT-UP ORGANIC HEAT. THE HIGHEST HEAT CONCENTRATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STACK.



FAILING TO ADHERE TO THE TEMPERATURE GUIDELINES WILL INCREASE THE GERMINATION AND DEGRADATION OF OUR FLOWERS WHICH RESULTS TO LESSER QUALITY AND SHORTER VASE LIFE.

9:00 BOX RELABELING



1. Agent and shipper finalize the documents while the boxes are cold-stored.



THIS ENTIRE PROCESS IS DONE AS FAST AS POSSIBLE TO KEEP THE AFFECT ON THE TEMPERATURE TO MINIMUM. THE AIM IS TO HAVE THEM NO LONGER THEN 30 MIN OUT OF THE COLD-STORE.



3. While relabeling, the boxes are rebuilt into chimney stacked pallets again.



2. When all preparations are done, cargo is requested from DNATA to be moved out to semi-cold environment and relabeled.

4. Shipment stay in semi-cold environment until 1 police is ready for the x-ray scanning, when done shipment moves back to the cold-store ASAP.

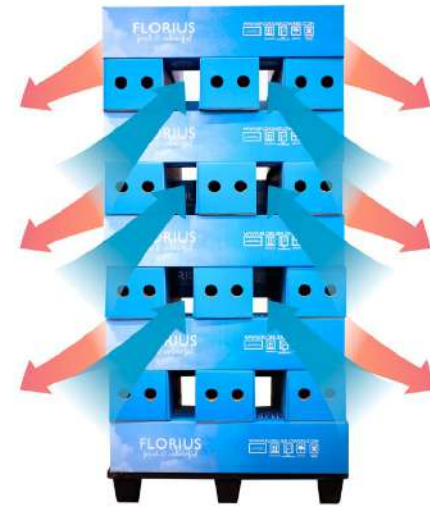


9:30 PALLET COLD-STORING

After scanning and relabeling the boxes go back to the cold-store awaiting built-up.



The earlier the boxes are back in the cold-store, the lower the departure and therefor arrival temperature will be.



Chimney stacked pallet airflow



BEST

0-1°C / 32-34°F
TEMPERATURE VARIANCE



GOOD

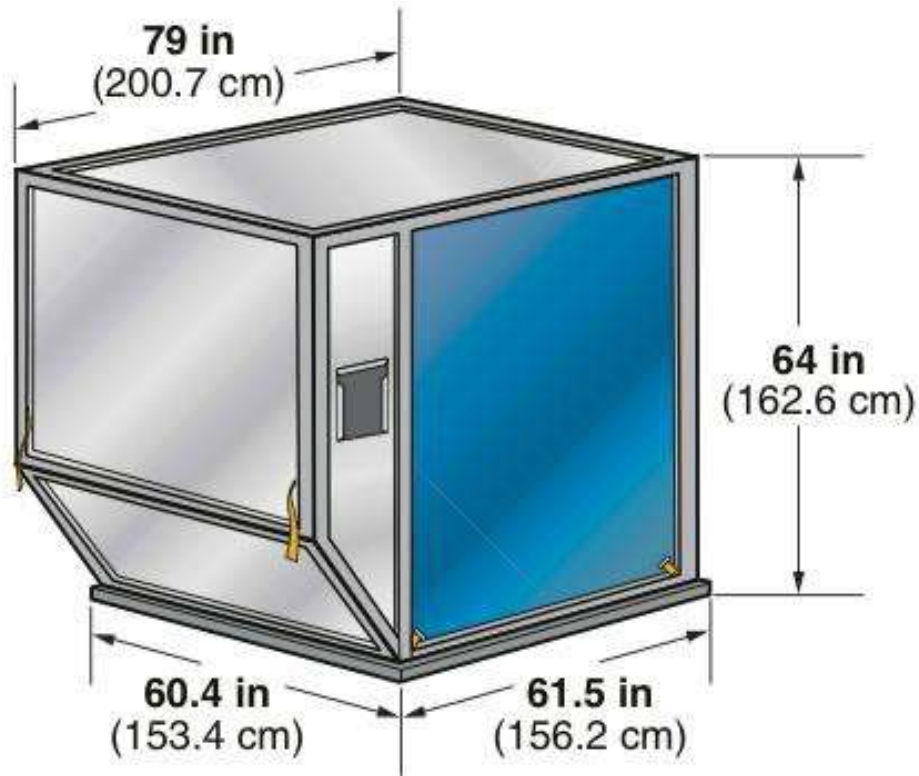
0-2°C / 32-37°F
TEMPERATURE VARIANCE



ACCEPTABLE

0-4°C / 32-39°F
TEMPERATURE VARIANCE

21:00 ULD BUILD-UP



LD3 AKE

Load configuration

75 HB

- Layer 1: 8HB
- Layer 2: 7HB
- Layer 3-7: 12 HB
- Layer 8: 10 HB

Weight ~ 650 kg

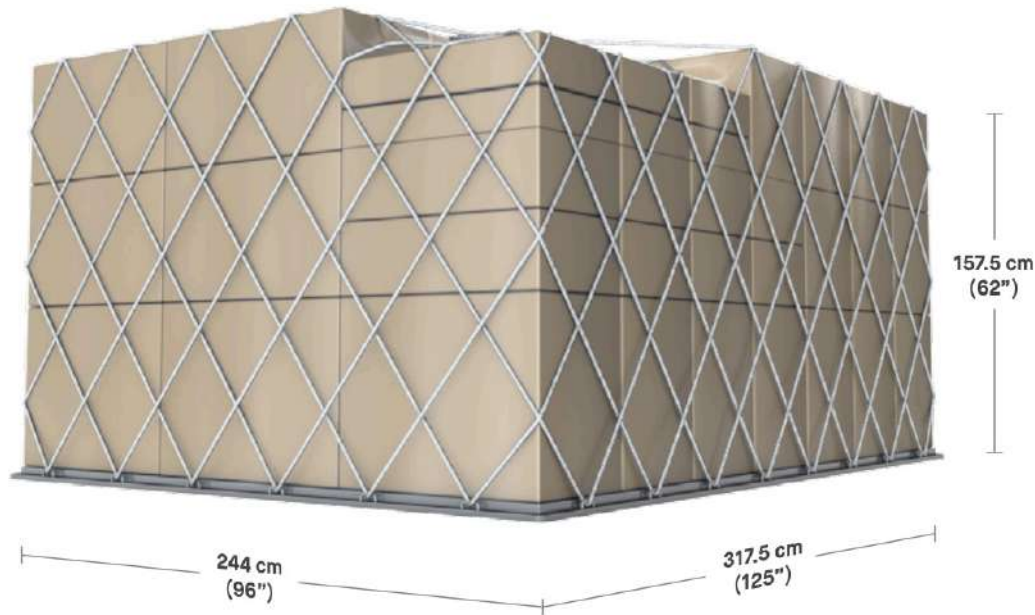


Since two QB's equal the size of one HB and two EB's equal the size of one QB, we might exchange one HB's for two QB boxes though never will the other way around since that will not fit.

Always start with the HB layers first and finalize with the smaller boxes at the top. Each layer of HB and QB's will have EB's to fill up the gaps, hence the 27 HB and 6EB configuration per layer; this creates the most optimal pallet configuration.

Don't build ULD earlier than 5 hours before confirmed departure

21:00 ULD BUILD-UP



PMC LOWERDECK

Load configuration

189 HB

27 QB

45EB

- Layer 1-7: 27 HB & 6 EB
- Layer 8: 27QB & 3EB

Weight ~ 1900 kg



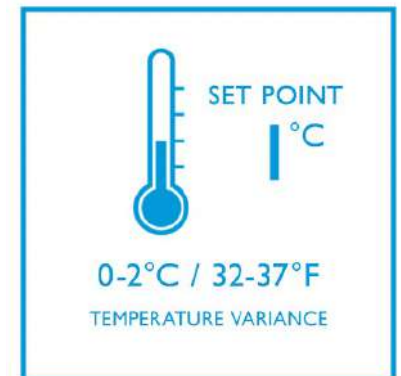
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22:00 Awaiting loading

When the ULD build-up is finished, the ULD must be stored in a COOL-DOLLEY awaiting loading and departure.



ETD AF655 – 0:40 (+1) / KL428 – 0:55 (+1)

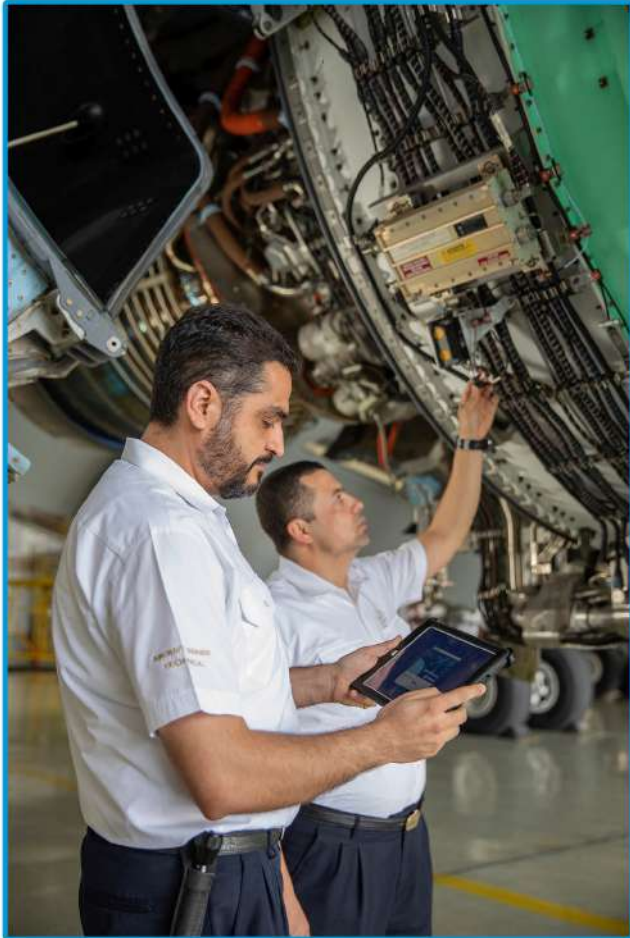
Bon voyage!



Notion to captain:



Delays – What to do?



DELAY			
	< 4 HOURS	4-12 HOURS	12 < HOURS
ONBOARD	Leave ULD on the plane	Offload, take ULD back to the cooler	Offload, take ULD back to the cooler
NOT ONBOARD	Take ULD back to the cooler	Take ULD back to the cooler	Take ULD back to the cooler
Break ULD back into chimney stacked pallets.			

Key is to never leave the boxes in ULD if there is no new ETD or if the delay is longer then 12 hours.