



Preview of Traceability Shipment Data Requirements* for FSMA 204

The FDA has published its final rule for additional traceability recordkeeping. Under the <u>Food Safety</u> <u>Modernization Act Section 204d</u> (FSMA 204), those who "manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods included on the <u>Food Traceability List (FTL)</u> must maintain records containing **Key Data Elements** (**KDEs**) associated with specific **Critical Tracking Events (CTEs**); and provide information to the FDA within 24 hours."

The objective of the rule is to enable "faster identification and rapid removal of potentially contaminated food from the market, resulting in fewer foodborne illnesses and/or deaths."

Below is a list of KDEs required under FSMA 204 for every SHIPPING CTE. For a complete list of KDEs for each CTE, please see the FDA's downloadable guide: <u>Food Traceability Rule: Critical Tracking Events</u> (CTEs) and Key Data Elements (KDEs).

Traceability Shipment Data Requirements* for FSMA 204

Information About Your Company & Facilities:

- Your Company Headquarters ID: This is the alphanumeric code that you use internally to identify your company (ReposiTrak account number, DUNS, DUNS+4, an internal number or another identifier).
- Your location from which the food was shipped (the "Facility ID" for the shipper): This is the alphanumeric code that you use internally to identify your plant, warehouse, cold storage, production facility (or other facility type) where product was shipped from (DUNS, DUNS+4, GLN, an internal number or another identifier). This code or ID must match the Facility ID for the shipping location that you provide during the Information Gathering steps when connecting to the ReposiTrak Traceability Network. We do accept multiple IDs for the same facility.

Information About Your Customer and Their Facilities:

- **Customer ID**: This is the customer's name or number as it appears in your system(s). It identifies your retail or wholesale customer at a corporate level (DUNS, DUNS+4, GLN, an internal number or another identifier).
- Facility ID for the Receiving Facility: This is the name or code that appears on your bills of lading (BOLs), invoices or within your systems to identify the facility that is receiving the shipment. Receiving facilities often include distribution centers or warehouses, and common identifiers (IDs) often include the DUNS, DUNS+4, GLN, an internal number or another identifying name or code.

Information About the Item:

- Your Item Number: This is the item code that appears within your systems to identify a product. If you don't have an Item Number, then you can use a UPC or PLU.
- Your Item Name/Description: This is the name of your product and a text description. For example: Mustard, 4oz Squeeze.
- **Item UPC or PLU:** This is the 12-digit UPC or 14-digit GTIN assigned to the item. For produce items that do not have a UPC, the 4 or 5-digit PLU code may be provided.

Information About the Shipment:

- The Quantity for the Food: This is the number of items shipped.
- **The Unit of Measure for the Food:** This is a description of how the food is measured. Examples include: BG-Bag, CA-Case, LB-Pound, EA-Each and CT-Count.
- Date Shipped: The date you shipped the food.
- **Traceability Lot Code (TLC):** Often referred to as the ""lot"" or ""lot code,"" this is the unique number or code used to uniquely identify a lot of a product. The TLC is assigned when the food is initially packed, received by the first land-based receiver, or transformed. Once a TLC is assigned, it must stay the same as the food moves through the supply chain; it can only be changed if the food is transformed.
- **Traceability Lot Code (TLC) Reference Document Type:** This is the type of document that contains the TLC. Examples include a Bill of Lading (BOL), Advanced Shipping Notice (ASN), Invoice or other document type.
- **Traceability Lot Code (TLC) Reference Document Number:** This is the number of your shipping record or bill of lading (BOL).
- Traceability Lot Code (TLC) Source: This is the physical location where the TLC was assigned to the food and can be written as the company's address or as a reference to the address, such as an FDA Facility Registration Number or a website URL. If you assigned the TLC, then the TLC Source is your company. However, if the product already had a TLC assigned when it came into your facility, then the TLC Source is the company who originally assigned the TLC. Examples of TLC Source include: the 11-digit FDA Food Facility Registration Number, a website address that provides the location description, or the supplier's name and mailing address.