



The ReposiTrak Traceability Network®





FMSA 204 Traceability is Here

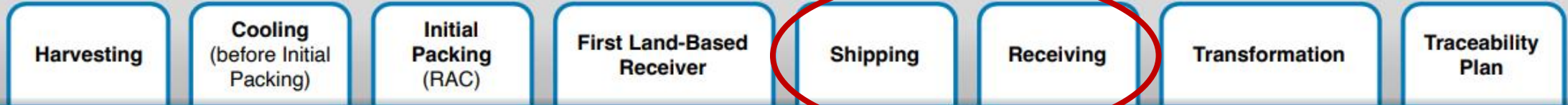
The challenges and what to do NOW!

November 2023

REPOSITRAK.COM

What categories of products need to be tracked?

 Soft Cheeses	 Shell Eggs	 Nut butter	 Cucumbers
 Herbs (fresh)	 Leafy greens (including fresh-cut)	 Melons	 Peppers
 Sprouts	 Tomatoes	 Tropical tree fruits	 Fresh-cut Fruits and Vegetables
 Finfish	 Crustaceans	 Mollusks (bivalves)	 Ready-to-eat deli salads



Every Critical Tracking Event (CTE) has a set of Key Data Elements (KDEs) that must be collected and saved as an easily retrievable record.

Shipping and Receiving CTEs require collaboration between thousands of trading partners.



Shipping KDE Record

The shipping record combines product data with shipment/transaction data. A label, importantly, can only contain the product (static) information.

Product
data that
stays the
same

1. The traceability lot code for the food
2. The product description for the food
3. The location description for the traceability lot code source, or the traceability lot code source reference

Shipment
data that
changes as
the product
moves

4. The location description for the location from which the food was shipped
5. The reference document type and reference document number
6. The location description for the immediate subsequent recipient (other than a transporter) of the food
7. The quantity and unit of measure of the food (e.g., 6 cases, 25 reusable plastic containers, 100 tanks, 200 pounds)
8. The date the food was shipped

Receiving KDE Record

The receiving record combines product data with receiving/transaction data. A label, importantly, can only contain the product (static) information.

Product
data that
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1. The traceability lot code for the food
2. The product description for the food
3. The location description for the traceability lot code source, or the traceability lot code source reference

Shipment
data that
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the product
moves

4. The location description for where the food was received
5. The location description for the immediate previous source (other than a transporter) for the food
6. The reference document type and reference document number
7. The quantity and unit of measure of the food (e.g. 6 cases, 25 reusable plastic containers, 100 tanks, 200 pounds)
8. The date the food was received

The big challenges

At the Supplier Shipping Location

- Your customers need to receive Traceability Lot Code Data and Lot Code Source Reference data from you.
- If you don't track these today, you need to start.
- Your biggest risk is that all your customers choose to do traceability data collection differently, creating more work and cost for you.

At the Distribution Center

- Lot codes are not tracked in wholesaler and retailer DCs today.
- Instituting the systems and processes to track lot codes is expensive and takes months or even years to implement.
- DCs can't create KDE records if they don't have a way to collect and track lot codes.

At the Retail Store

- As a retailer, you MUST have a KDE receiving record for products received at the store, warehouse and DSD items.
- This is not optional...the store KDE receiving record needs to be created by someone.
- As a receiver, you likely know the shipment data, so how do you collect the lot code data?

Labels are required, but NOT the complete solution

- All cases/shipping units need to have identifying lot code information.
- If you don't have labels or Traceability Lot Code case identification, you should address this ASAP...it will be required by your customers.
- Adopt the GS1 standard.
- **IMPORTANT:** Labels only carry the product Key Data Elements, not the shipment data...so labels alone can't be used to generate the required KDE record.

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Steps to take NOW

Product Suppliers

1. Evaluate your labeling, standardize to GS1 labels.
2. Don't be surprised if customers require you to do traceability even if you don't have products on the FSMA 204 list.
3. Make sure your teams understand the risk of customer fragmentation and look for a technical solutions that require little to no new work or cost for you or your customers.

Wholesalers/Distributors/Retailers

1. Identify the products and suppliers you need to track/trace...this is not easy!
2. Identify the DC/warehouse systems and processes that need to change.
3. Understand the requirements of retail stores and what systems and processes need to change.
4. Identify and establish the human and technology infrastructure required to support traceability.

**ReposiTrak's findings:
The amount of time and effort required to
develop and implement a traceability program
is far greater than most people think**

Currently...

2,000+

Supplier
Connections

30+

DC/Warehouses

4,500+

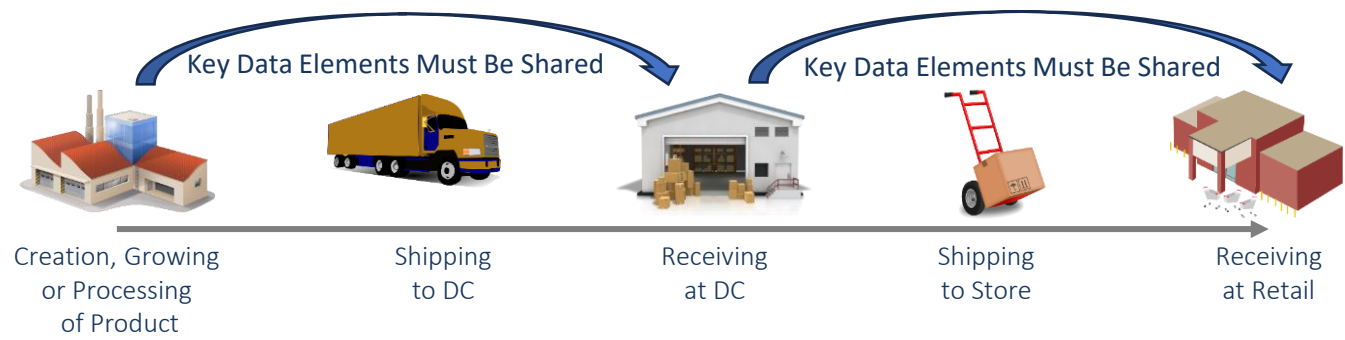
Retail Stores



The ReposiTrak Traceability Network®

**Others are talking about FSMA 204 food traceability,
but ReposiTrak is doing it.**

How will Traceability Data get shared between the trading partners/facilities as product moves through the supply chain?



ReposiTrak completely automates KDE record creation for suppliers into DC and stores.

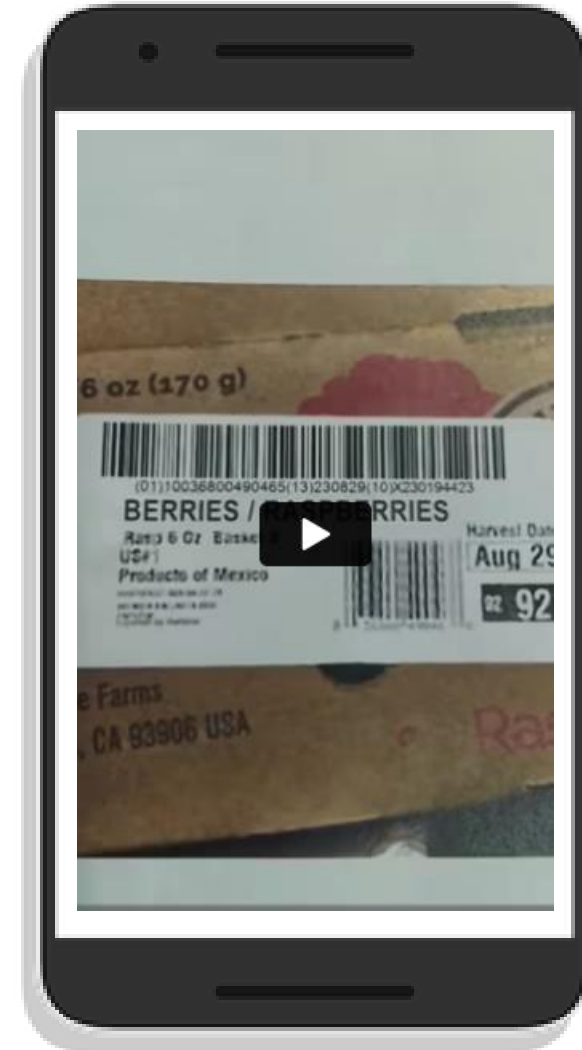
Receiving at stores is simplified using the ReposiTrak mobile app.



Manual TLC Data Capture

As easy as taking a picture

- The ReposiTrak Mobile App captures images of case labels
- The system automatically pulls the TLC data from the image and matches it to shipping data in the system
- Photo Record images are available to view, attached to the new, complete KDE Record
- This is the easiest and most complete KDE record that can be created where automated data exchange is not possible



ReposiTrak Traceability Network is LIVE

- Lowest cost, easiest to deploy and use solution for FDA traceability
- Flat fee, unlimited use pricing model caps the total cost of traceability, regardless of shipment volume
- Includes manual data entry for smaller companies
- Automates error tracking
- Recall automation is also available



Questions

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ReposiTrak is **DOING** traceability, while others are simply talking about it.
Talk to us to find out why.

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