



Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Food Traceability Rule

Supply Chain Example Seafood

November 2022

Supply Chain Example: Wild-Caught Tuna

The Food Traceability Rule requires persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods on the Food Traceability List (FTL) to maintain and provide to their supply chain partners specific information – called **Key Data Elements** or KDEs – for certain **Critical Tracking Events** or CTEs in the food’s supply chain. This framework forms the foundation for effective and efficient tracing of food.

The following example will walk through the Critical Tracking Events in a wild-caught tuna supply chain where Key Data Elements are required.

Abbreviations used:

- Key Data Elements or KDEs
- Critical Tracking Events or CTEs
- Food Traceability List or FTL
- Traceability Lot Code or TLC
- Raw Agricultural Commodities or RACs
- Distribution Center or DC

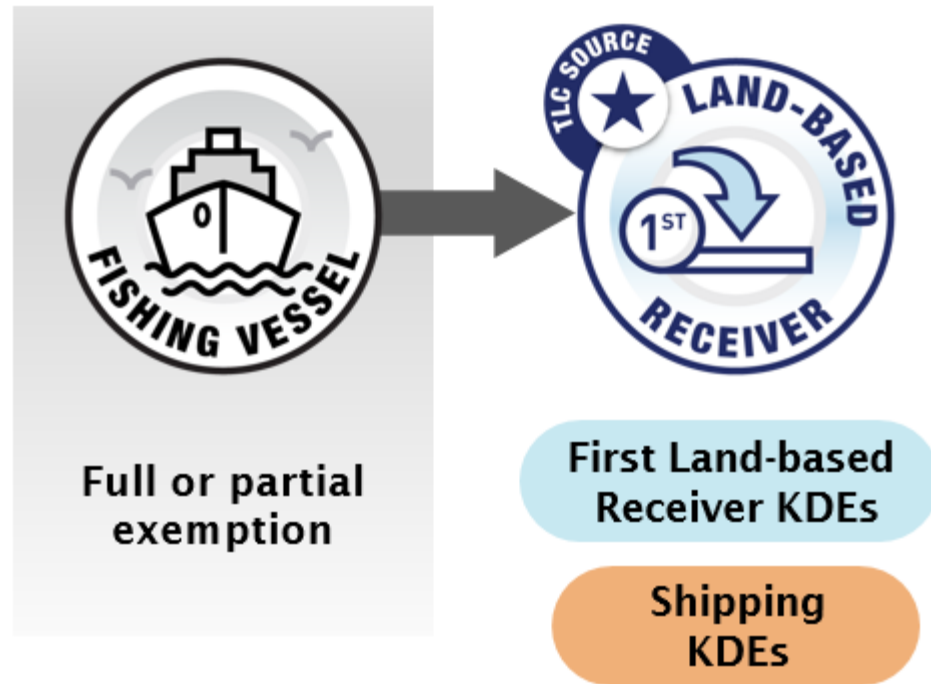
Supply Chain Example: Wild-Caught Tuna



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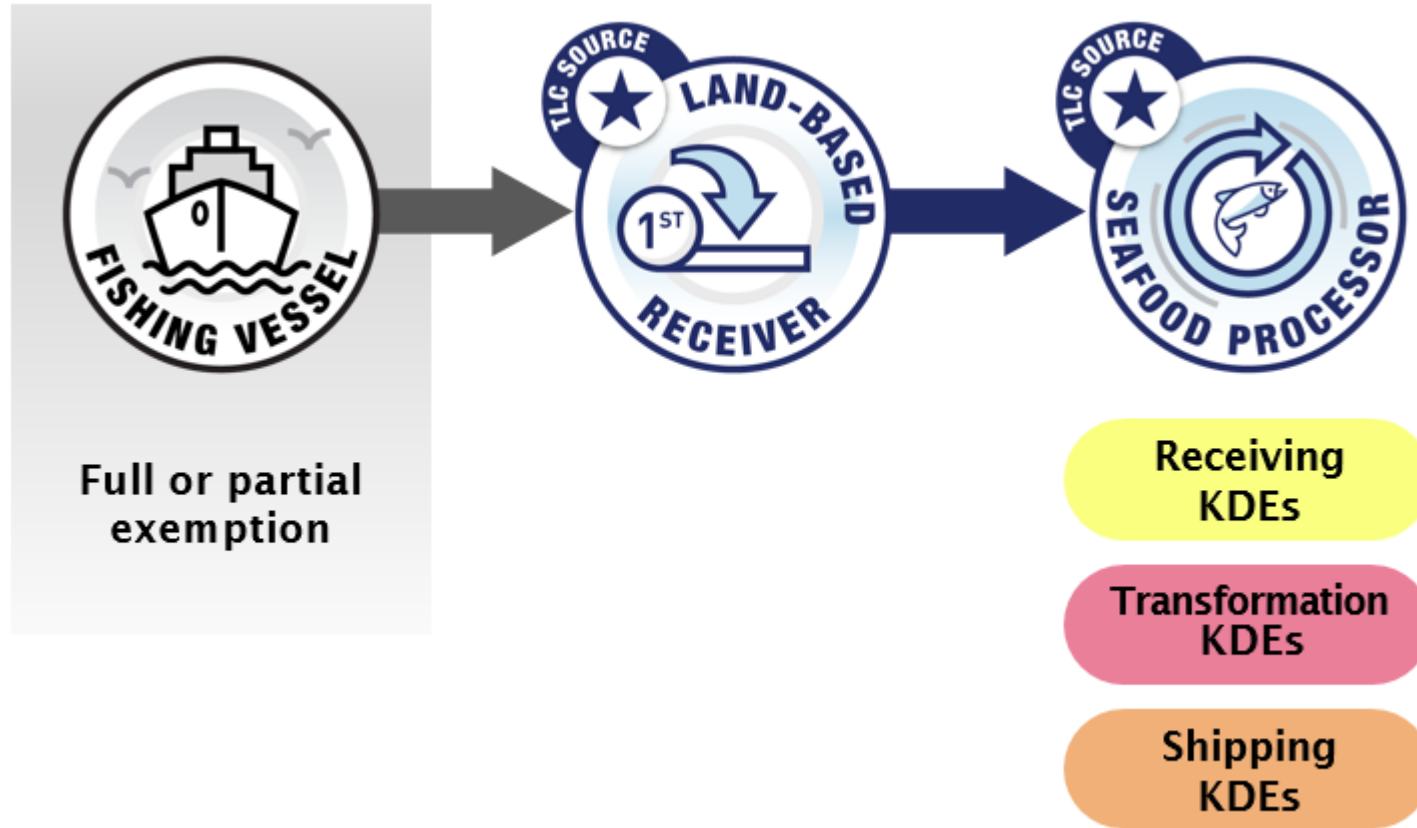


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KDEs can be “linked” in different ways, including by being listed together in single row of an electronic sortable spreadsheet, stored together as a record in a database, shared to a subsequent recipient as an electronic message, or printed on the same commercial document, such as a Bill of Lading. KDEs may also be linked together using a common identifier on multiple records, such as the traceability lot code.

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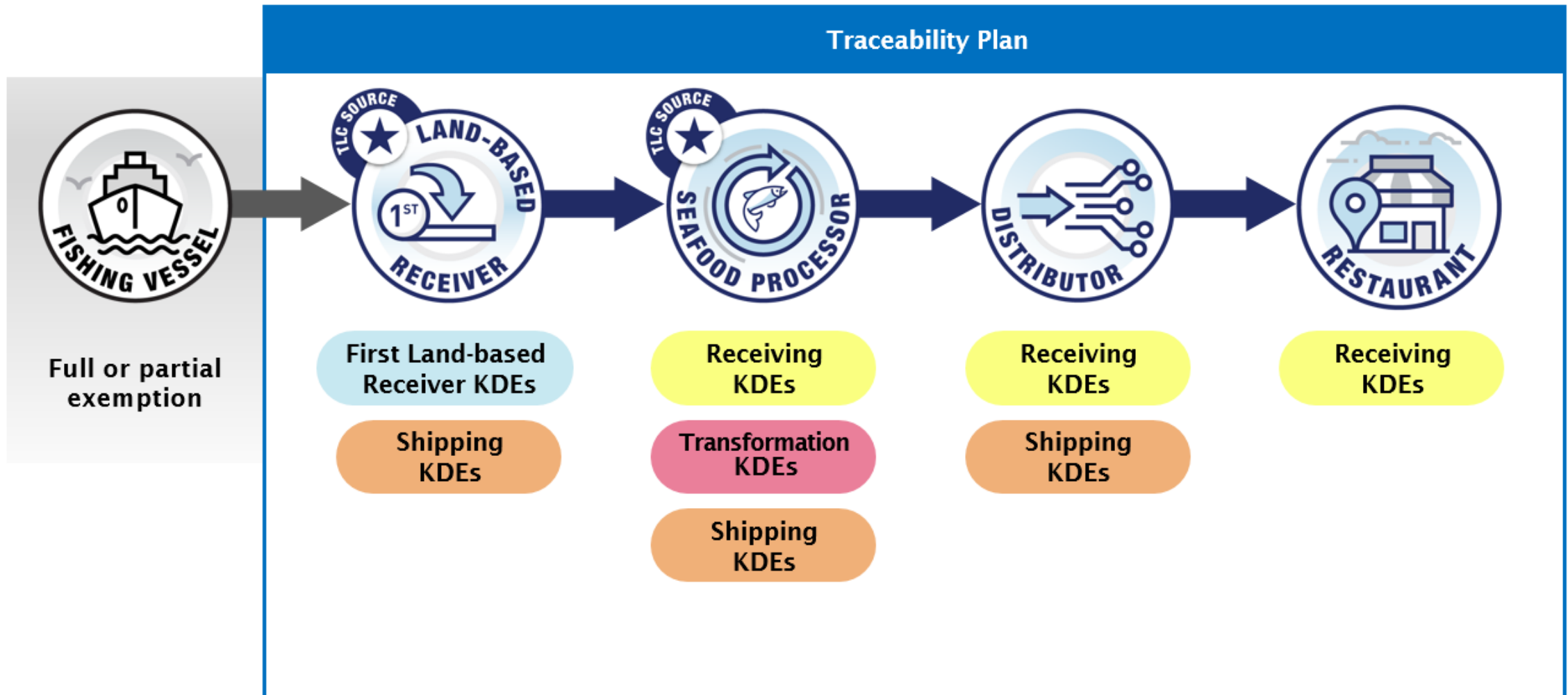
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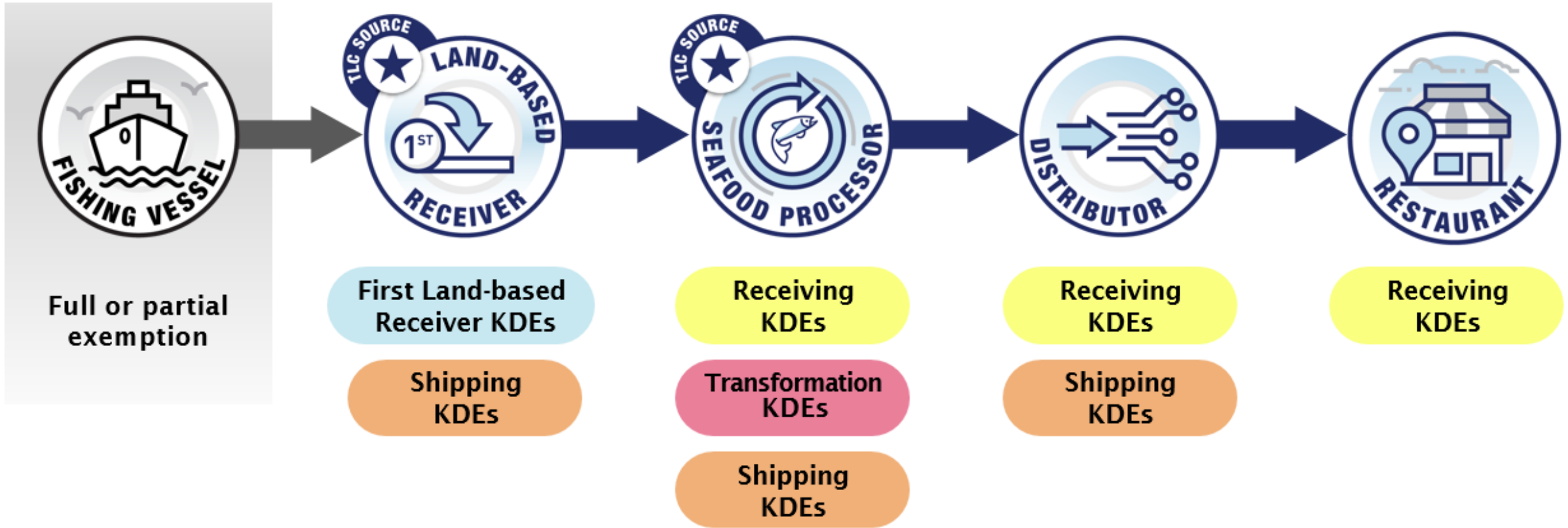
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