

FSMA Final Rule on Requirements for Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods Glossary

	Description
Cooling	Active temperature reduction of a raw agricultural commodity (RAC) using hydro cooling, icing (except icing of seafood), forced air cooling, vacuum cooling, or a similar process.
Critical Tracking Events CTE	CTE are events throughout the supply chain that are essential for achieving food traceability and supply chain visibility. The Critical Tracking Events in the final rule are harvesting; cooling (before initial packing); initial packing of a raw agricultural commodities, first land-based receiving of a food obtained from a fishing vessel, shipping, receiving, and transformation of the food.
Final Rule on Requirements for Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods.	The Traceability Rule is a FSMA Rule focuses on enhancing the traceability of certain foods throughout the supply chain. The primary objective is to improve the FDA's ability to quickly and accurately trace the movement of food products in the event of a recall or an outbreak.
First Land -Based received	Event at which possession is taken of a food for the first time on land directly from a fishing vessel.
Food Traceability List FTL	List of foods under the scope of the FSMA Traceability Rule and that will require additional traceability records. Foods in the Food Traceability List were defined through risk model developed by the Project Advisory Group (FDA-CDC) and its objective was to rank the risks associated with different foods taking into account chemical and biological hazards.
Harvesting	Activities that are traditionally performed on farms for the purpose of removing raw agriculture commodities (RACs) from the place they are grown or raised and preparing them for use as food.
Initial Packing	Packing a raw agricultural commodity (RAC), other than a food obtained from a fishing vessel, for the first time.
Key Data Elements KDE	Key Data Elements (KDEs) are specific pieces of information that must be documented and maintained at critical points in the supply chain under the FSMA (Food Safety Modernization Act) Traceability Rule. These elements are essential for effective traceability of food products in the event of a foodborne illness outbreak or other safety concerns. KDEs include information such as the names and addresses of entities involved, food descriptions, lot or code numbers, dates and times of events, and quantities of food, and are specific for each CTE.
Receiving	An event in a food's supply chain in which a food is received by someone other than a consumer after being transported (e.g., by truck or ship) from another location. Receiving includes receipt of an intracompany shipment of food from one location at a particular street address of a firm to another location of the firm at a different street address.
Shipping	An event in a food's supply chain in which a food is arranged for transport (e.g., by truck or ship) from one location to another location. Shipping does not include the sale or shipment of a food directly to a consumer or the donation of surplus food. Shipping does include sending an intracompany shipment of food from one location at a particular street address of a firm to another location at a different street address of the firm.

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Sortable spreadsheet	Electronic information that will be required by FDA in the case of a recall or outbreak. In certain circumstances when the public health is threatened, we may request that information about specific foods and specific date ranges (or traceability lot code ranges) be provided to us in an electronic sortable spreadsheet in accordance with § 1.1455(c)(3)(ii), along with any other information needed to understand the information in the spreadsheet. There is no prescription for a specific technology for creating the sortable spreadsheet.
Traceability Lote Code	A descriptor, often alphanumeric, used to uniquely identify a traceability lot within the records of the traceability lot code source (defined below). This is similar to what industry currently refers to as a 'lot' or 'lot code'. https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/traceability-lot-code
Traceability Plan	The Traceability Plan is a document required by the Traceability Rule that reflects the current practices specific to the covered entity and describes how the operation create, maintain, and store records, how they identify the food on FTL that is used, how the traceability is created and how the lots are assigned.
Transformation	An event in a food's supply chain that involves manufacturing/processing or changing a food (e.g., by commingling, repacking, or relabeling) or its packaging or packing, when the output is a food on the Food Traceability List (FTL). Transformation does not include the initial packing of a food or activities preceding that event (e.g., harvesting, cooling). https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/fsma-final-rule-requirements-additional-traceability-records-certain-foods