As recommended by New Era Partners

Resources Developed by New Era Partners

FSMA 204 Timeline Infographic

With less than 2 years until the FDA Food Traceability Rule enforcement date, it's crucial to start preparing now. But you don't have to be ready to comply overnight. Our Food Traceability Rule Timeline outlines the path to compliance.

View Infographic

How to Read the FDA FSMA 204(d) Final Food Traceability Rule

We commonly hear feedback that the text of Rule 204 is too long to read. Read our eBook for guidance on how to read the rule in a way that makes it easier to understand.

Read eBook

Additional FSMA 204 Insights by New Era Partners

View Insights



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Resources Developed by FDA

Frequently Asked Questions regarding the FSMA Final Rule on Requirements for Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods

To answer your specific questions about the rule, a good place to start is FDA's FAQs on the rule, organized by topic.

Read FAQs

The Food Traceability List

The FDA final rule on Requirements for Additional Traceability Records for Certain Foods (Food Traceability Final Rule) establishes traceability recordkeeping requirements, beyond those in existing regulations, for persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods included on the Food Traceability List (FTL). The additional record-keeping requirements apply to the foods specifically listed on the FTL, and to foods that contain listed foods as ingredients, provided that the listed food that is used as an ingredient remains in the same form (e.g., fresh) in which it appears on the list.

Review FTL

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) and Key Data Elements (KDEs)

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 (key data elements or KDEs) for certain critical tracking events (CTEs) in the food's supply chain. The information that firms must keep and send forward under the rule varies depending on the type of supply chain activities they perform with respect to an FTL food, from harvesting or production of the food through processing, distribution, and receipt at retail or other point of service.

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Resources Developed by FDA (continued)

Traceability Lot Code

The traceability lot code (TLC) is an integral component of the rule's requirements. It links to the other KDEs required, including the TLC Source, which provides the physical location where the traceability lot code for an FTL food was assigned.

Read more about the TLC

We also recommend New Era Partners' article, What You Need to Know About Traceability Lot Codes

FDA's Product Tracing System

The Product Tracing System (PTS) was built to receive and analyze industry's traceability data and more effectively and rapidly trace food within the US. Its development highlights how technology can support public health efforts by improving foodborne outbreak investigations and fostering widespread trust across the food systems.

Learn More about the PTS



As recommended by New Era Partners

Resources Developed by Produce Traceability Initiative (PTI)

PTI has long been an advocate of data standardization to better handle the massive amounts of data flowing through the supply chain. Check out these valuable PTI resources, including Critical Tracking Event/market role-specific examples of the Electronic Sortable Spreadsheet, and coming soon, a FSMA 204 implementation guide.

View Resources

Resources Developed by Food Industry Association (FMI)

With a focus on awareness, education advocacy, and leveraging data standards to help meet the requirements of the traceability rule FMI has developed a number of tools and resources to support the industry as they diligently work toward achieving the goal of compliance.

Traceability Compliance Guide

Traceability Implementation Guide

Additional FSMA 204 Resources (members must be logged in)

