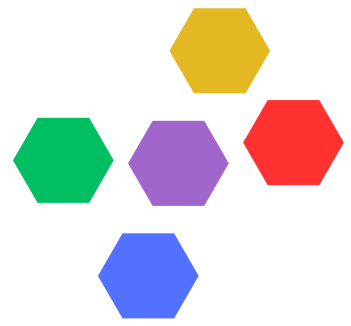


# OPTIMIZATION CHECKLIST



1

## PACKAGING SPECIFICATIONS

Specs are in an EPR system or Excel spreadsheet that's maintained.

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Specs include details like material type, thickness, oxygen or water vapor transmission rate, dimensions, and more.

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Specs are used to look for ways to save money, consolidate, and leverage packaging spend.

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2

## PALLET SPECS

Pallet patterns are stored locally and referenced during production so every pallet is built correctly.

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During product development the team considers pallet utilization when designing packaging to maximize shipping.

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Optimal pallet fit is suggested, even if customer determines final size. Pricing for both pallets are offered during the bid process.

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Distribution and shock/drop testing by ISTA-certified lab have been completed on key products and are documented.

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3

## SHELF LIFE

Third-party shelf life evaluations are documented for key products.

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Packaging structures are optimized for shelf life to prevent wasting money on over-packaging and product failure from under-packaging.

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Products all have date codes, lot tracing by ingredient, and production line.

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4

## STRUCTURE CHOICES

Current structure types and sizes are used for new products whenever possible.

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Obsolete packaging is avoided by coordinating with sales on minimum order quantity (MOQ) runs on unique, customer-specific packaging.

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Generic packaging or late-stage customization is used to reduce number of unique shippers.

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5

## PROCESSES

Plant trial forms and processes exist to test when packaging changes.

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Equipment setup sheets exist to avoid downtime and decrease changeover time.

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When new packaging is added, there is a process in place to gather specifications.

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Packaging quality controls include documentation for charge backs and material age.

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