

***MICHELIN SPECIFICATIONS***

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***RAW MATERIALS LABEL***

***MARCH 2021***

***PURCHASING DEPARTMENT RAW MATERIAL***

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## **1- Objet :**

The purpose of this Specifications is to enable the routing, flow management and traceability of raw materials received by MICHELIN. These functions are performed in two ways :

- Direct reading of writings by Operators
- Reading of bar-coded information either by a portable reader or by a fixed reader.

The guidelines set out in this document provide specifications for the standard identification labels of Michelin suppliers. This label is designed to improve :

- Product and traceability controls
- Productivity and efficiency through improved and reliable data entry
- Monitoring of internal / external flows
- Monitoring of shipments and freight transfers
- Receipt of products in Michelin entities.

## **2- Domain of application :**

All Raw Materials (Rubbery and Reinforcements domains) received by the Michelin Group in all areas of the world.

The label will be used to identify:

- The packaging unit. Examples:
  - The elastomer container (1T or 500 kg) in metal (reusable) or in wood or other
  - The pallet of bags (or drums) of liquid product or the big-bag of chemical product
  - The wagon or the truck or the maritime container for elastomer, Loads or liquid product
  - The AT roll, the AS box / pallet ...
- The sample for measurement, which is possibly taken from (or accompanies) the received lot.

### ***3- Labels support types - Application – Number of copies***

#### ***3.1- General Conditions***

The labels will be placed in such a way as to respect the readability of the bar codes, for reception. They will be easily spotted. **It is important to ensure that the bar codes will be clearly readable upon receipt at the customer.**

The labels and their supports must not present a risk of contamination of the raw material.

The labels of previous deliveries will be mandatorily removed.

If two copies are requested, one copy will remain on the packaging unit and the other copy will be detachable.

#### ***3.2- Particular Conditions***

##### ***3.2.1- Metallic containers (500kg or 1 T)***

The label and / or its support will be placed on a large side of the container, at the top left.

##### ***3.2.2- Bulk packaging***

When the wagon, container or truck constitutes a single packaging unit, the existing supports will eventually be adapted.

##### ***3.2.3- Non re-usable packaging***

This particularly concerns wood or cardboard containers, pallets in plastic film, pallets of bags or drums. The label and / or its support will be placed on a large side of the packaging unit.

##### ***3.2.4- Chemical Product Big-Bags***

The label will be placed in the transparent pocket attached to the container, along a seam, at the top of the big-bag.

## ***4- Dimensions and content – Generalities:***

The size and format of the label remains free for the supplier if it only contains the information defined in the document and the barcode information (1D and 2D) is clearly and easily readable at a distance of between 2 m and 3m.

- The ' 1D Barcodes requested below are mandatory 'CAB 1D' (in code 128)
- **The ' 2D Barcode' which summarize in a single barcode the data of the 7 '1D barcodes', is **strongly recommended** but should not replace the 7 '1D Barcodes', it must be added to the 1D Barcodes**

The 2D Barcode format will be the worldwide standard 'DATAMATRIX' format, which is more robust in particular for remote reading, but the other global format 'QRCODE' is acceptable.

### Notes:

Among all of the Michelin Group's Raw Material suppliers, some have applications and use cases already in place with 2D Barcodes Labels already validated. This new Standard does not question the uses already validated through current Customer / Supplier relations.

And in general, all suppliers are asked to continue to question Michelin and have its changes in Product identification labels validated.

## ***5- Data Zones and titles :***

Each zone will be bounded by a thin line and must contain, if existing, its title and identifier.

Data zones titles will normally be printed in the supplier language.

## ***6- Definition of expected data (printed and coded in the 1D Barcode) :***

**In each Data zones, the title (ID) will printed in clear**

Ex: Supplier code (V)

**The data will also be printed in clear next to the 1D Barcode**

Ex: 18503

However, the data will be coded in the 1D Barcode with the identifying letter (V, P, S, H, Q or D) ahead

Ex: V18503

On the label, the following 6 data (V / P / S / H / Q / D) are therefore expected, both printed in clear (alphanumeric) and also coded in a 1D Barcode

The number of characters will be fixed for each data encoded in 1D Barcode

The " \_ " will be used to complete the missing data.

**Title (ID) = Supplier Code (V)** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': V18503)

The supplier code will be assigned by the buyer. This will be the MICHELIN code of the manufacturing site.

The length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **6 characters (VXXXXX)**

**Title (ID) = Product Code (P)** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': PPG00501AA)

Number assigned by the purchaser to the product contained in the packaging.

This will be the **MICHELIN product code** which begins with **PG (or FI, RE, RA, AT, TE, LA, PC, AS...)** as defined on the contract orders and / or the expressions of needs and in the approval.

The length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **10 characters (PPGXXXXXXXX)**

**Title (ID) = Label Number (S)** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': S212230001)

The label number of each packaging unit (also called serial number at MICHELIN), not necessarily in sequential order, will be assigned by the supplier and not by the buyer.

For a given product, each supplier must not repeat label numbers for at least 1 year

The length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **10 characters (SXXXXXXXXX)**

**Title (ID) = Lot Number (H)** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': H0A00212345)

Reference number assigned by the supplier to identify products from the same production lot.

The length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **11 characters (HXXXXXXXXXX)**

**Title (ID) = Quantity (Q)** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': Q001000)

The quantity data (numeric) will be without decimal, without point or comma.

The unit of measurement, unless otherwise specified, will be the kilogram (kg)

The unit of measurement will be placed on the right of the quantity; it will not be encoded in the bar code.

The length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **7 characters (QXXXXXX)**

Ex: Printed 1000 kg → coded Q001000 / Printed 900 kg → coded Q000900 / Printed 97 kg → coded Q000097

**(Note for the Textile Reinforcement domain, the quantity is the commercial weight)**

**Title (ID) = Date of Fabrication (D) DD/MM/YY** (Example of data in the '1D Barcode': 31/10/19 or 31.10.19)

The format of the fabrication date of the product must be printed in clear (DD/MM/YY in priority)

The day, month and year will all be 2 characters long

There must be a separator between the day, month and year: / or .

So the length of the code in the 1D Barcode will be **8 characters (DD/MM/YY or DD.MM.YY)**

The identifier **D** is not coded in the 1D Barcode

**Note: When a product is (re)packaged by a subcontractor or intermediate distributor, the actors in the chain, which might have to attach a new label, will have imperatively to report the product's fabrication date, and not to put the new date of (re)packaging.**

### **Trade Name**

The trade name of the product is also expected but will not be expected in the form of 1D Barcode, only printed.

## ***7- Definition of expected data in the 2D Barcode :***

The 2D Barcode of the label will be the synthesis of the 6 '1D Barcodes', so it will contain the data (V/P/S/H/Q/D)

**The Michelin Group preferentially wishes to receive the construction of data in the following order:**

**And the 'P+S+H' sequence will mandatorily be respected in this order**

'V'+**P'+S'+H'**+'Q'+D'

If the 6 data in the '1D Barcodes' are the following ones:

1D Barcode for V = **V90437** (6 characters)

1D Barcode for P = **PPG99999ZZ** (10 characters)

1D Barcode for S = **S123456789** (10 characters)

1D Barcode for H = **H0004709214** (11 characters)

1D Barcode for Q = **Q049999** (7 characters)









1D Barcode for D = **25.01.19** (8 characters)

V, P, S, H and Q letters which lead off the 1D Barcodes will not be reported in the 2D Barcode, which is therefore the following :

**90437PPG99999ZZ123456789000470921404999925.01.19**

Note :

The code contained in the 'CAB 2D' is not necessarily expected printed in alphanumeric clear as in the following example.

<b>SHIP FROM</b> ACME Co. LLC (410411) Greenhouse #4 DBA 410 Green Blv. Greentown, NS, CA		<b>PLANT / DOCK</b> Michelin Canada - PPC/CA1 Plant Dept Z Dock ZR 10292 Pumphouse RD Abercrombe, NS B2h 5E6, CA			
90437PPG99999ZZ123456789000470921404999925.01.19					
<b>SUPPLIER CODE (V)</b> 90437 		<b>LOT NUMBER(H)</b> 0004709214 		<b>PURCHASE ORDER (K)</b> 4070282929 	
<b>PRODUCT CODE (P)</b> PPG99999ZZ 			<b>TRADE NAME</b> SILICA		
<b>LABEL NUMBER (S)</b> 123456789 			<b>DATE OF FABRICATION (D)</b> DD.MM.YY 25.01.19 		
			<b>QUANTITY (Q)</b> 049999 		
Supplier Defined			Supplier Defined		



<b>SHIP FROM</b>		<b>PLANT / DOCK</b>	
ACME Co. LLC (410411)		Michelin Canada - PPC/CA1 Plant	
Greenhouse #4		Dept Z Dock ZR	
DBA		10292 Pumphouse RD	
410 Green Blv.		Abercrombe, NS B2h 5E6, CA	
Greentown, NS, CA			
			
90437PG99999ZZ123456789000470921404999925.01.19			
TRADE NAME		<b>SILICA</b>	
PRODUCT CODE (P)		LABEL NUMBER (S)	
PG99999ZZ		123456789	
SUPPLIER CODE (V)		LOT NUMBER (H)	
90437		0004709214	
DATE OF FABRICATION (D) DD.MM.YY		QUANTITY (Q)	
25.01.19		049999 kg	