National Marine Manufacturers Association

AFTERMARKET CARTON LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to:

1. Present the guidelines for carton labeling/marking by marine accessory manufacturers shipping to marine distributors and/or marine retailers. Accessory item sales to these customers (distributors and retailers) are considered "aftermarket".
2. Present the standard for barcode labeling/marking.
3. Assist companies in transitioning to a single barcode format and data structure.

As agreed upon by the NMMA's Mutual Efficiency Forum (MEF) Aftermarket committee:

1. This specification shall act as a *guideline* for the design of the label and direct carton marks; in this regard, this specification is not a design standard. However, manufacturers should adhere to minimum data contents and size characteristics.
2. This specification shall act as a *standard* for the type of barcode used (Interleaved 2 of 5) and the format of the data contained in the barcode.
3. This specification shall only apply to cartons of the same item packed in standard quantities.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the label described here is to permit both the manufacturer and customer (retailer, distributor, or boat builder) to use barcode scanning technologies to more efficiently perform traditionally manual tasks, such as inventory control, picking, and receiving.

This label has no information related to the purchase order, thus the manufacturer can (and should) apply this label to standard case quantities of merchandise as part of the manufacturing or post-manufacturing (packaging) process. The manufacturer can then use this label with barcode scanning technologies for inventory control and order picking.

It is very important to note that the customer may have additional label requirements that the accessory manufacturer must comply with. Typically, customer-specific labels will have information related to the purchase order and shipment. The use of this label does not in any way negate or override customer-specific labeling requirements. Rather, the label described in this document is complimentary to customer-specific labels: the item-specific information on this label is used together with the customer-specific labels of purchase order information to provide a complete identity of the case contents as it relates to the items and order.

DEFINITIONS

This section will define terms used throughout this document.

DEFINITION: ITEM

An “item” shall be defined as a unique style/color/size of a finished good manufactured or distributed to a customer. Any variation of style, color, and/or size shall warrant a new item number for each variation.

Style variations include composition (i.e. 100% cotton versus 50/50 cotton/wool, plastic versus metal), and features and characteristics that affect the design. Drinkable liquids in different containers (plastic versus glass) of identical volume differ by style (the container composition) and are thus two different items.

Color variations include variations within a color, such as medium blue versus navy blue.

Size variations include not only the physical (dimensional) size of the item, but the item’s weight as well when style and color are equal.

Each unique item shall have a uniquely assigned manufacturer’s item or product identification and a 12-digit Universal Product Code (UPC) that represents a single quantity (“1”) of that item.

DEFINITION: STANDARD PACK

A “standard pack” is a set, pre-defined quantity of more than one of an item in a shipping carton. The “standard pack” quantity is set by the manufacturer, sometimes in collaboration with the customer’s ordering requirements.

An example of a standard pack is a 6-pack or 12-pack of an item.

Note that as just shown, there can be more than one standard pack for an item.

Standard case quantities will be submitted by the manufacturer to the customer using the item information form, which is discussed later in this document.

DEFINITION: CASE PACK

A “case pack” is defined as a shipping carton that holds some “standard pack” quantity of individual items, where each item is the exact same as the other.

DEFINITION: MASTER PACK

A “master pack” is defined as a shipping carton or other type of shipping tote or container that holds multiple case packs.

GUIDELINE VERSUS STANDARD

This section reviews the difference between the label "guideline" and the barcode "standard".

Where carton labeling is mentioned in this specification, the same considerations will apply for direct carton marking. What is important is the data content and data format, not the overall design of the label or marked area.

LABEL/MARKING GUIDELINE

This label specification shall be taken as a "guideline", not a fixed "standard" with regards to the design of the label and/or carton marks. As a guideline, this specification describes the (minimum) data content necessary on the carton and the minimum size of the data to ensure readability, whether that data is printed on a label that is then affixed to the carton, and/or if the data is printed directly ("marked") on the carton.

Manufacturers who are presently labeling/marking their cartons and whose carton labels/marks provide the necessary information in an acceptable format as per their customers' requirements are <u>not</u> required to change their carton labels or direct carton markings.

However, manufacturers who do not label/mark their cartons as described in this document, or are looking to change their carton labels/marks, should look to this specification to guide them to an appropriate solution.

BARCODE STANDARD

The MEF Aftermarket committee agreed that the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode will be the standard used to identify case packs and master packs.

To ensure quality barcode scanning, no other barcode will be permitted on the side of the carton where the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode is present.

INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 BARCODE

The Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode (also known as "I 2 of 5") is a standard across many industries (i.e. food, paper) for identifying cartons of standard multiple quantities of the same item. (For example, a standard multiple quantity of an item may be 6, 12, or 18, but not a non-standard carton quantity of 7 or 8. You and your customer will decide the appropriate carton quantity standards for your items.)

The name of this particular barcode comes from the methodology used to define, using thin & thick black bars & white stripes, the numeric characters that can be contained in the barcode. Thus, the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode is (also) a type of barcode *symbology*, or language.

In brief, the data components of the 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode are:

- 1-digit pack level identifier
- A zero fill digit
- The first 11 digits of the item's UPC
- A check digit computed from the preceding 13 digits

See Appendix 1 for an example of an Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode.

INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 ASSIGNMENT

Prior to any labeling or marking, the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode must be assigned to each unique item. However, before the Interleaved 2 of 5 can be assigned, a unique 12-digit UPC must be assigned to each item. This is due to the fact that the primary data components of the UPC – the manufacturer ID and the item reference number – are contained in the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode.

The manufacturer ID is assigned by the Uniform Code Council (UCC). The item reference number is assigned by the manufacturer. The check digit, which exists in the UPC and Interleaved 2 of 5, is computed from the other digits in the barcode.

It is the manufacturer's sole responsibility to contact the Uniform Code Council to acquire a manufacturer ID. This process can take several days or weeks, so the manufacturer should allow sufficient time to accomplish this task prior to shipping product to customers.

GETTING A MANUFACTURER ID

The Uniform Code Council (www.uc-council.org or www.gs1us.org) is the entity responsible for the assignment of manufacturer ID's in North America.

The data components of a 12-digit UPC are:

- 11-digit combination of the UCC-assigned manufacturer's ID + the manufacturer-assigned product number
- 1-digit check digit computed from the prior 11 digits

Due to shortcomings in the UCC's original assignment of manufacturer ID's, they have essentially run out of numbers to assign because of the growth in the number of manufacturers beyond their original estimates. In the past, the manufacturer ID number was always the first 6 digits of the UPC, leaving the manufacturer to assign a 5-digit product reference number, which in total comprised the first 11 digits of the UPC.

This is no longer the case. The manufacturer ID assigned by the UCC can now be a 6, 7, 8, or 9 digit number. As such, this limits the amount of unique items a manufacturer can have at any

given time. For example, a UCC-assigned 9-digit manufacturer ID would only leave 2 digits for the manufacturer-assigned product reference number. Thus, the manufacturer would be limited to 100 (00 through 99) products at any given time.

(The standard rule is that a UPC can be reused and reassigned to another item 30 months after discontinuing the current item the UPC is assigned to.)

Therefore, it is very important for the manufacturer to consider the maximum number of products that will exist at any given time and ensure they receive a manufacturer ID from the UCC that will permit enough availability to identify all unique items with a unique UPC.

BARCODE NAME CONVENTIONS

The UCC's merger with its European counterpart, EAN, has resulted in a more "global" naming convention for some barcodes.

The UPC is now (also) known as the UCC-12.

The Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode may also be referred to as the EAN/UCC-14, and thus the same check digit computation works for both the Interleaved 2 of 5 and the EAN/UCC-14.

PACK LEVEL INDICATOR ASSIGNMENT

The leading (left-most) digit of the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode is a pack level indicator. This single-digit number is a representation of the "current" packaging level.

The Uniform Code Council permits different definitions in regards to the Interleaved 2 of 5 packaging level assignment. This specification permits the manufacturer to use two definitions for the assignment of the packaging level indicator. The manufacturer may use one of the two definitions exclusively, or may use both definitions in combination on an item-by-item packaging need.

Of primary importance to the manufacturer is that there must be a distinct and unique 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5 for each "first level" package of goods. A "first level" package of goods is thus defined as the box, carton, or case in which the items are first packaged for shipment. Master packs, (boxes containing smaller boxes) are included in this specification's labeling/marking requirements.

Special consideration is given in this specification to large, bulky items that cannot be boxed.

The following table outlines the Interleaved 2 of 5 packaging level indicator assignment, with examples to follow.

Both methods of packaging level indicator assignment have been combined into the following usage table.

Pack Level Indicator	Usage / Notes
0	Conversion of a case pack 12-digit UPC to a 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5. (Described in further detail later in this document.)
1	The first level of packaging. This is likely to be the shipping carton itself. For small boxes that must be master-packed, this is the small box level. For items shipped in cartons of different quantities but are not master-packed, this is the smallest carton quantity. For items shipped in cartons that do not require master-packing, this is the shipping carton.
2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	These packaging level indicators will represent the larger case pack quantities or the master pack levels.
7	Reserved for (future) pallet labeling requirements.

EXAMPLE 1

A small item is manufactured and the manufacturer places them in standard case packs of 6.

The manufacturer would be required to provide an Interleaved 2 of 5 on the standard case pack carton.

EXAMPLE 2

This same manufacturer has received an order of 36 pieces from a customer. The manufacturer places 6 boxes of 6 items each in a master carton for shipping. Each small box must be labeled with an Interleaved 2 of 5. Also, the master carton requires an Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode label and a shipping label.

EXAMPLE 3

This manufacturer has decided that they will not only create small boxes of 6 items for small orders, but also boxes of 18 items for large orders. The box of 18 items is not a master pack.

The manufacturer will create an Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode using package level identifier “1” for the small box of 6 items, and another Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode using a different package level indicator (2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) for the box of 18. The choice of which package level indicator (2 through 6) to use is up to the manufacturer. If the manufacturer believes a box of 12 is a likely future requirement, the manufacturer may wish to assign a package level “3” to the box of 18 and keep package level “2” reserved for the box of 12.

Thus, if the first 11 digits of the UPC for this item were “09549424141”, the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes with check digits would be:

- Box of 6: 10095494241418
- Box of 12: 20095494241415
- Box of 18: 30095494241412

It is important for the manufacturer to note that they are limited to 6 different case quantities (packaging levels 1 through 6) in this scenario.

Note that the check digit, which is computed based on the preceding 11 digits, will be different which each different packaging level indicator.

See Appendix 2 for a graphic that will help explain item UPC assignment and the assignment of multiple Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes for different packaging levels.

CHECK DIGIT CALCULATION

The Uniform Code Council web site contains a "check digit calculator" resource page (http://www.uc-council.org/ean_ucc_system/education_support/cdc.html) that permits data entry of the first 11 digits of a UPC (UCC-12) or the first 13 digits of an Interleaved 2 of 5 (EAN/UCC-14) and shows the resulting check digit. By clicking on the barcode type name at the top of the page, you will also find the formula for calculating the check digit. Manufacturers with many products may wish to devise spreadsheets that calculate the check digit, or place embedded calculations in their business software applications for automatic computation of the UPC and Interleaved 2 of 5 check digits in their item master or product master data files during new item entry.

The check digit of the UPC and Interleaved 2 of 5 are computed in the same manner.

CHECK DIGIT CALCULATION EXAMPLE

The formula for calculating a check digit for the UPC or Interleaved 2 of 5 is called the "Modulus 10", or "Mod 10" for short.

For example, let's take the manufacturer ID 095494 and the manufacturer-assigned item reference number 24141. Together we have an 11-digit number 09549424141.

To calculate the UPC check digit for 09549424141:

1. Starting from the left, add up the digits in the odd-numbered positions, that is, the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh positions. In this example, the numbers in those positions are highlighted as follows: **0**9**5**4**9**4**2**4**1**4**1**. The sum of 0+5+9+2+1+1 is 18.
2. Multiply the sum of the odd-position digits by 3. 18 x 3 = 54.
3. Starting from the left, add up the digits in the even-numbered positions, that is, the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth positions. In this example, the numbers in

those positions are highlighted as follows: 0**9**5**4**9**4**2**4**1**4**1**.** The sum of 9+4+4+4+4 is 25.

4. Add the result of step 2 (54) to the result of step 3 (25). The sum of 54 + 25 is 79.
5. The Modulus 10 of a given number is the number that must be added to the given number to result in a number evenly divisible by 10. The number that must be added to 79 to result in a number evenly divisible by 10 is 1, because 79 + 1 = 80, and 80 is the next highest number evenly divisible by 10.
    a. The Modulus 10 result will always be a single digit number between 0 and 9 inclusive.
6. Thus, the resulting 12-digit UPC is **095494241411**.

Now, let's take our UPC and create an Interleaved 2 of 5 using a package level indicator of 1. Therefore, the initial 13 digits of our Interleaved 2 of 5 are 1009549424141, comprised of:

- The package level indicator of 1.
- The fill digit of 0.
- The first 11 digits of the UPC: 09549424141.

To calculate the Modulus 10 check digit for 1009549424141:

1. Sum the digits in the odd-numbered positions starting from the left-most digit; these are the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, and thirteenth digits. In this example, these digits are highlighted as follows: **1**0**0**9**5**4**9**4**2**4**1**4**1**. The sum of 1+0+5+9+2+1+1 is 19.
2. Multiply the result of the odd-position digits by 3. 19 x 3 = 57.
3. Sum the digits in the even-numbered positions, starting from the left-most digit; these are the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth digits. In this example, these digits are highlighted as follows: 1**0**0**9**5**4**9**4**2**4**1**4**1. The sum of 0+9+4+4+4+4 is 25.
4. Add the result of step 2 (57) to the result of step 3 (25). 57 + 25 = 82.
5. The number that must be added to 82 to get the next highest number that is evenly divisible by 10 (90) is 8. Thus, the check digit is 8.
    a. The Modulus 10 result will always be a single digit number between 0 and 9 inclusive.
6. The 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode number is **10095494241418**.

In summary, to calculate a Modulus 10 check digit:

1. Sum of the digits in the odd-numbered positions, starting from the left-most digit.
2. Multiply the result of the "sum of the odds" by 3.
3. Sum of the digits in the even-number positions, starting from the left-most digit.
4. Add the result of step 2 to the "sum of the evens" (step 3).
5. Determine what number must be added to the result of step 4 to get to the next highest number that is evenly divisible by 10.

USAGE

The following circumstances shall require the use of the Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode:

1. Case Pack
2. Master Pack

EXCLUSIONS

In the following circumstances, no carton labeling/marking as outlined in this specification shall be required. (Where the carton is the shipping carton, standard "ship-to" and "ship-from" labeling may still be required.)

1. When shipping a carton of mixed (not-the-exact-same) items.
2. When shipping a carton of the exact same item but the carton quantity is not a standard pack.
3. When shipping a single or "bulk" item.

EXCLUSION BARCODE REQUIREMENTS

In circumstances where a carton contains a mix of items and cannot be identified with a single Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode, each item in the carton must be identified with a 12-digit UPC barcode directly on the item or on the item packaging, as appropriate.

CASE PACK UPC CONVERSION

Traditionally, it was very common for manufacturers across different industries to create, or be asked to create, a UPC representing a case of multiple (exact same) items (a "case pack"). An item number is, after all, just an item number, especially when a quantity can be assigned to it in a database.

To support the full implementation of the 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode, but to not cause excessive chaos due to item renumbering for case pack UPC's, manufacturers will be required to change their 12-digit case pack UPC's to 14-digit Interleaved 2 of 5's by simply using the zero packaging level indicator.

The addition of the zero packaging level indicator (and the subsequent zero fill character), does not change the check digit between the UPC and the Interleaved 2 of 5.

Only existing case pack UPC's will be converted to Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes by using the zero packaging level indicator; all future Interleaved 2 of 5 carton assignments will use packaging levels 1 through 6.

LABEL PLACEMENT

The Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode label should be placed along one long side of a rectangular, or simply on one side of a square box. The label may be centered or closer to the right edge of the side. The label should be at least ½" away from the bottom edge of the carton and the top edge, and no closer than ½" from the right carton edge.

NO OTHER BARCODE LABEL IS PERMITTED ON THE SIDE OF THE CARTON WITH THE INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 BARCODE LABEL.

SUPPLY CHAIN EFFICIENCIES

The labeling/marking of case packs and master packs brings with it efficiencies to the customer: as opposed to opening boxes and scanning individual items upon receipt, the customer now only needs to scan a single barcode on the outside of the box. However, the efficiencies of this labeling/marking will fail to be fully realized without better collaboration between the manufacturers (suppliers) and the customers (distributors and retailers). Both parties should work together to devise acceptable case pack and master pack quantities, and purchase order systems should be modified to order only in these agreed-upon. Likewise, this type of collaboration should be established between the distributor and retailer.

LABEL SAMPLES

In the appendix of this document are samples of small and large Interleaved 2 of 5 carton labels. These label templates are available on the NMMA web site for several Windows®-based off-the-shelf barcode label design-and-print software applications. A separate instruction document accompanies the label templates.

Of importance is the minimum acceptable information required when labeling or marking cartons. At minimum, the carton label/mark must contain:

- Manufacturer's name, no less than ¼" high characters.
- Manufacturer's item number, no less than ¼" high characters.
- Item description, sufficient to distinguish the item from other (similar) items, no less than ¼" high characters.
- Carton Quantity, no less than ¼" high characters.
- Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode, not less than ½" high, with human-readable numbers no less than ¼" high.

The font (typeface) selected should ensure the letters and numbers are easy to read, especially considering typical distances and lighting found in a warehouse.

The usage of the large and small labels provided by the NMMA is dependent on the size of the carton itself. The large label should be used on cartons whose size can accommodate the large label. If the carton size is not sufficient to support the large label, the small label should be used.

LABEL PLACEMENT

The Interleaved 2 of 5 label or carton marks should be along one side of the carton. For rectangular cartons, the label and/or marks should be along one "long" side. For square cartons, each side is the same size, so this point is moot.

No other barcode label should exist on the same size as the Interleaved 2 of 5 label.

The label should be centered vertically and horizontally on the side of the carton.

ITEM INFORMATION FORM

The NMMA web site contains a form to be used by the manufacturer and customer (distributor and/or retailer) to communicate the Interleaved 2 of 5 assignments for new and existing items.

The purpose of the form is:

1. To allow manufacturers to inform their customers of new Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes for existing products.
2. To allow manufacturers to inform their customers of new Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes for multi-case UPC conversions to Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes.
3. To allow manufacturers to inform their customers of new item information, such as item number, description, UPC, Interleaved 2 of 5, case pack quantity, etc.

ITEM INFORMATION FORM USAGE

The manufacturer will complete the top part of the form, noting the manufacturer's name and contact person information. The manufacturer will note the customer's name – the name of the company who will be receiving this information – and the manufacturer's vendor ID with that customer.

The manufacturer will complete all item information as noted.

- If the item is new (has not previously existed), the manufacturer will indicate this with a "Y". If the item already exists, this will be noted with an "N".
- If the item information is converting a case pack UPC to an Interleaved 2 of 5, then the item will already exist, and the "C/P UPC?" column will be noted with a "Y". If a case pack UPC does not exist for this item, the "C/P UPC?" column will contain an "N".

The manufacturer will submit the form to the pre-designated contact person at the customer site. This is likely the manufacturer's buyer, located in the purchasing department. However, it is up to the customer to designate and make plainly available to their suppliers who the contact person is to be to receive and process this information.

The manufacturer must submit the form at minimum 60 calendar days prior to the first shipment to the customer using these barcode labels. The manufacturer is not required to wait for customer approval. There is no negative impact to the manufacturer to ship cartons using an Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode label to a customer who is not scanning this barcode. At minimum, all parties will benefit from cartons with standardized, easy-to-read labeling (or marking).

APPENDIX 1 – INTERLEAVED 2 OF 5 SAMPLE

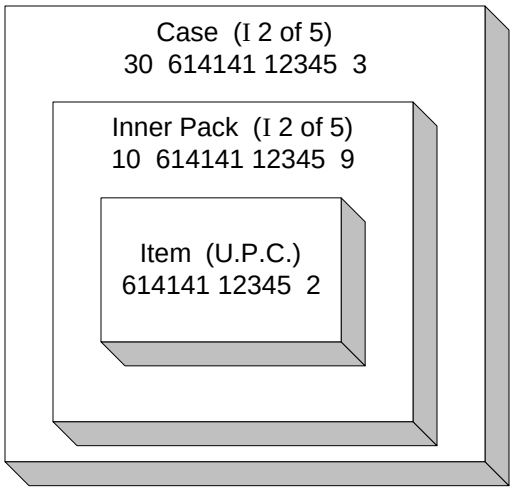
The following is a sample Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode.

In this example, starting from the left and reading to the right:

- The packaging level indicator is the left-most single digit, here a “1”.
- The next digit to the right is always zero (“0”).
- The next 11 digits (here, “01234567890”) represent the first (left-to-right) 11 digits of the item’s UPC.
- The right-most single digit (here, a “2”) is the check digit computed from the previous 13 digits.

APPENDIX 2 – ITEM PACKAGING EXAMPLE

This graphic shows an example of how multiple layers of packaging are identified with an Interleaved 2 of 5 based on the item's UPC.

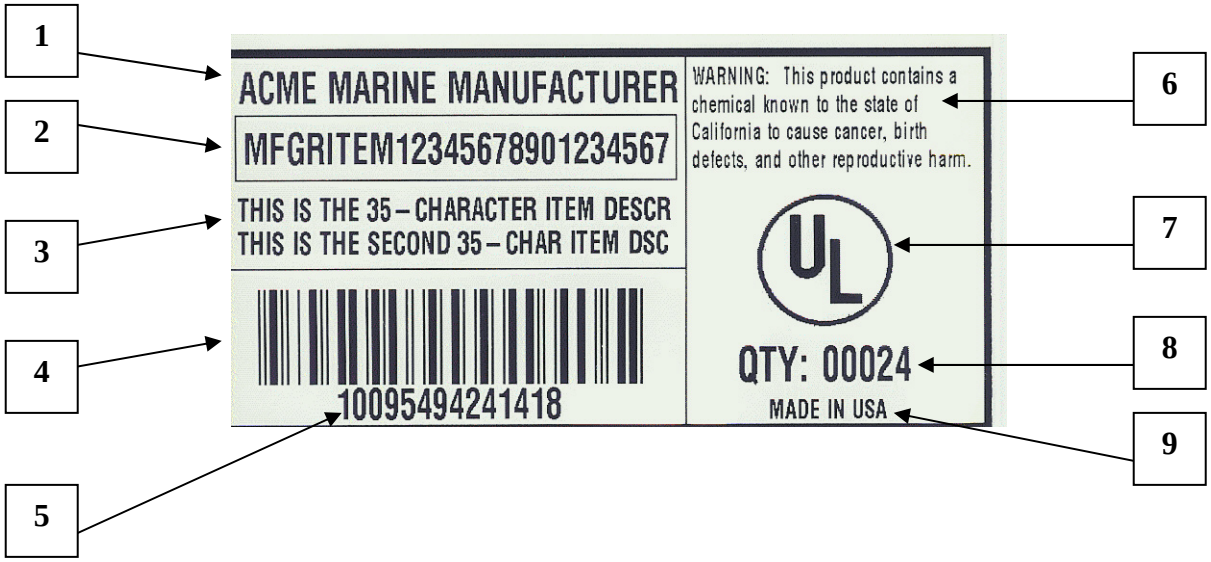


In this example, the item's 12-digit UPC is 614141123452. The item is initially packaged in some standard, pre-defined quantity, into an inner pack and this inner pack is assigned Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode 30614141123459. A pre-defined standard number of inner packs is then further packaged together in a master pack, which is assigned Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode 30614141123453.

It is very important to note that the inner pack and the master pack are each pre-defined & standard quantities, and that these quantities have been approved by the customer.

APPENDIX 3 – SAMPLE SMALL LABEL

This is a sample of the small Interleaved 2 of 5 carton label. The label size is 4"W x 2"H. The label was printed on a Zebra® 105Se printer, thermal transfer mode, at 203 dots-per-inch.



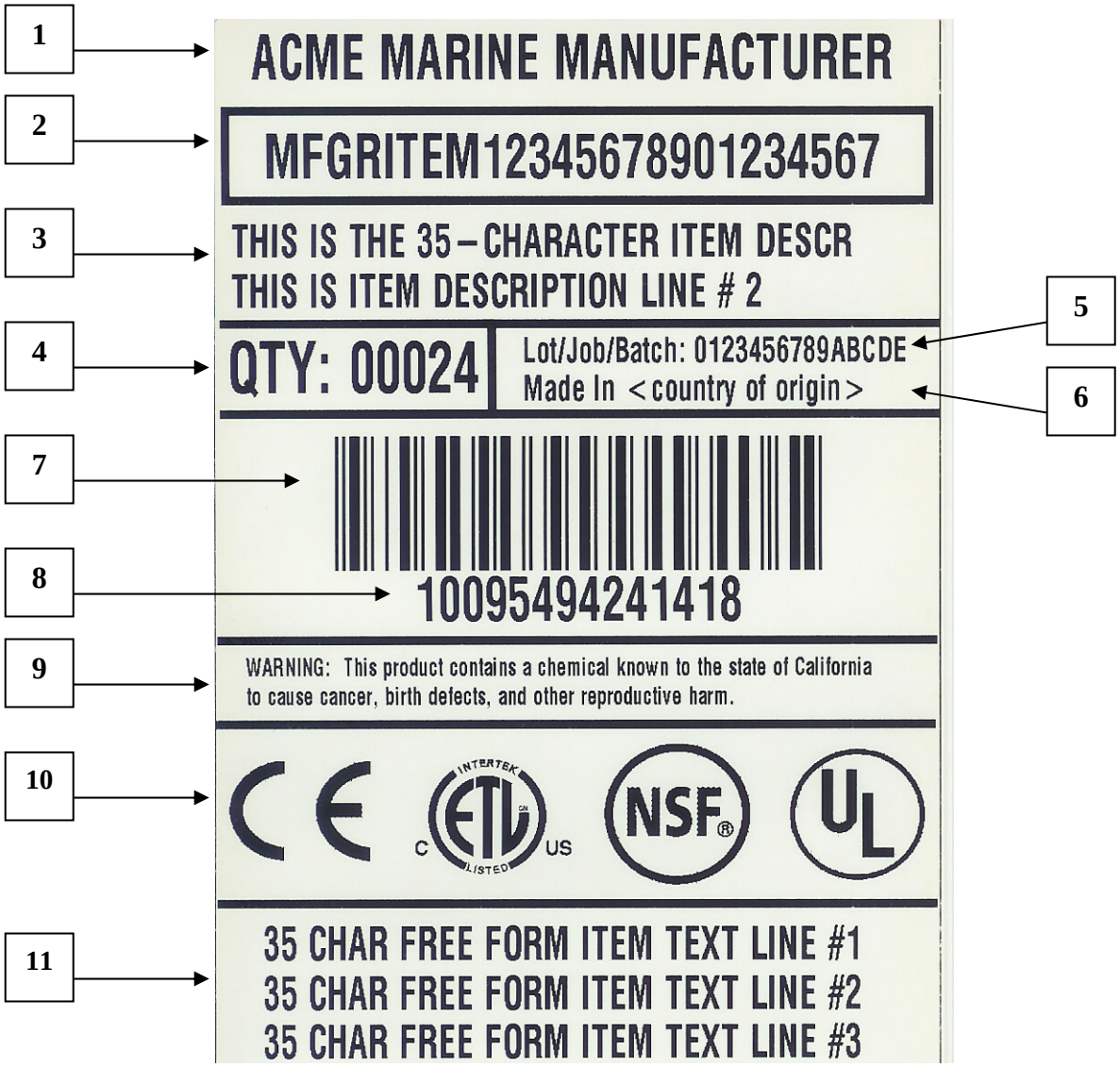
The following table describes the above small label data fields. The M/O column designates whether the field is Mandatory or Optional for manufacturers who produce their own carton labels or carton marks.

FIELD #	FIELD DESCRIPTION	M/O
1	Manufacturer's Name; maximum 24 characters; should be all upper-case; minimum ¼" height.	M
2	Manufacturer's Product Number; maximum 25 characters; should all be upper-case; minimum ¼" height.	M
3	Manufacturers Product Description; 2 lines of 35 characters each; should be all upper-case; minimum ¼" height; first description line is mandatory, second description line is optional (may print all blanks or print nothing in this area).	M
4	Interleaved 2 of 5 Barcode; minimum ½" height; narrow bar width of 0.013"; wide-to-narrow bar ratio of 3:1.	M
5	Human Readable Interleaved 2 of 5; minimum ¼" character height.	M
6	California Proposition 65 Warning Message: print only if applicable by item.	O
7	Certification Logo; print the necessary certification logo, if applicable.	O

FIELD #	FIELD DESCRIPTION	M/O
8	Carton Quantity; minimum ¼" height characters; leading zeroes are not required.	M
9	Country Of Origin; print the country of origin of the product, preceded by the phrase "Made In ".	O

APPENDIX 4 – SAMPLE LARGE LABEL

This is a sample of the large Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode label. The label size is 4"W x 6"H. The label was printed on a Zebra® 105Se printer, thermal transfer mode, at 203 dots-per-inch.



The following table describes the above small label data fields. The M/O column designates whether the field is Mandatory or Optional for manufacturers who produce their own carton labels or carton marks.

FIELD #	FIELD DESCRIPTION	M/O
1	Manufacturer's Name; maximum 24 characters; should be all upper-case;	M

FIELD #	FIELD DESCRIPTION	M/O
	minimum ¼" height.	
2	Manufacturer's Product Number; maximum 25 characters; should all be upper-case; minimum ¼" height.	M
3	Manufacturers Product Description; 2 lines of 35 characters each; should be all upper-case; minimum ¼" height; first description line is mandatory, second description line is optional (may print all blanks or print nothing in this area).	M
4	Carton Quantity: Minimum ¼" height characters; leading zeroes are not required.	M
5	Lot/Job/Batch Number: print the reference number for the lot, job, or batch associated with the product's manufacturing.	O
6	Country Of Origin; print the country of origin of the product, preceded by the phrase "Made In ".	O
7	Interleaved 2 of 5 Barcode; minimum ½" height; narrow bar width of 0.013"; wide-to-narrow bar ratio of 3:1.	M
8	Human Readable Interleaved 2 of 5; minimum ¼" character height.	M
9	California Proposition 65 Warning Message; print only if applicable by item.	O
10	Certification Logos; print up to 4 different certification logos as appropriate.	O
11	Free Form Item Information Lines; print up to three 35-character lines of item information text; use minimum ¼" height characters, all upper case; examples are "PROTECT FROM FREEZING", "KEEP AWAY FROM MAGNETIC FIELDS", "HANDLE WITH CARE", etc.	O