

Global Packaging Requirements

This cover sheet controls the revision status of this entire document.
All sheets of this document have the same revision number.

Revision History:

Rev	Date Revised	ECR/ECO	By Whom	Why / Sections Modified
0-29	Various	Various	Various	See MyWorkshop for details on previous revisions
30	25 Jun 2026	ECR2428852	Rockwell, G.	Updates/Additions: Section 5.2.1 - Removed IATA France 24-hour emergency contact rule (regulation rescinded) Section 5.2.8.1 - Added PPWR regulation details & noted the planned phase-out of existing legislation Section 5.2.9.3 - Added new EPR labeling requirements per 2026 amendment to PWMR regulation (India). Also added requirements for Battery Waste Management. Section 15.5 - Added two new definitions: Shall & Should A.1 - Updated Industry Standards and Documents to include EU 2025/40 (PPWR)
31	09 Sep 2026	ECR2432945	Prasad, V.	Update document classification to Confidential per DOC3031048 Global Legal policy, and DOC3342687 Engineering Information Classification Guideline. No other content changed.

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This document helps to establish criteria for the design, distribution and/or manufacture of GE HealthCare products. When this document is referenced, this new revision of the document is applicable to any new Purchase Order (P.O.) issued 180 days after the final release of this document. Exception: It is not applicable to P.O.s for existing designs unless called for by specific revision number on the drawing or P.O. When used in new design work it should apply within 180 days of final release of this document.

The RDO for this document is ESB. The owner of this document is HC ISC-HCS-Advanced Manufacturing Engineering.

Supplier(s) Affected?	Yes
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1.0 General

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This document defines the domestic and international packaging requirements for all GE HealthCare (GE HealthCare) products. These requirements apply to GE HealthCare manufactured parts, supplier finished good parts & line-use parts, and all service parts (both GE HealthCare-manufactured and supplier-manufactured).

The purpose of this document is to provide controlled, documented packaging and shipping label requirements for worldwide distribution of GE HealthCare products. The requirements specified in this document are **minimum** requirements. They may be exceeded to comply with specific country or local regulations or requirements, but these minimum requirements are mandatory.

This document includes general and specific requirements, general reference information, and makes reference to other, more detailed specifications that are beyond the scope of this document. The goal is to provide global requirements to help ensure consistent, adequate, and economical product protection, and efficient and safe handling for all inbound and outbound GE HealthCare products.

1.1.1 Use of Document

This document is to be used to define the requirements for the selection of different types and sub-types of packages and to help determine general protection requirements and shipment labeling for traceability compliance.

The reader should start with “Document Usage Roadmap” in Section 2 to identify which sections most apply to them.

1.2 Supplier Responsibility

GE HealthCare relies on the knowledge and expertise of its suppliers and their packaging/handling agents to ensure items are packaged safely and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. These requirements provide a basic understanding of GE HealthCare packaging requirements, but the responsibility for safe and compliant packaging, shipping box labeling, validation testing, and all associated costs rests with the supplier. For questions on these requirements, the supplier or the supplier's agent should contact their GE HealthCare Sourcing Leader or a GE HealthCare Packaging Engineer to discuss their concerns.

1.3 List of Symbols, Abbreviations, Definitions, Acronyms

See [Section 15.5](#)

1.4 Order of Precedence

The following order of precedence shall be followed:

1. The drawing, purchase specification, or other part or assembly specific document
2. This document
3. Other GE HealthCare Standards referenced
4. Industry Standards referenced

GE HealthCare or Industry Standards not referenced may apply.

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2.0 Document Usage Roadmap

Determine which sections are applicable for user's respective role:

This matrix is meant to be a general guide for users to find which sections are applicable to them. It is not an exhaustive list of all the different roles within and outside GE HealthCare.

Sections of PRE	Roles							
	Product Engineering	Suppliers	Service Engineering	LPI	Manufacturing	Packaging Engineers	Quality	EHS
1-General	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2- Document Usage Roadmap	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3- General Package Requirements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4- Handling, Rigging, and Lifting Requirements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5- Sustainability & Environmental Requirements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6- Product Identification, Marking, & Labeling	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7- Distribution Testing Procedures & Documentation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
8- Documentation Requirements	x		x	x		x	x	
9- Special Packaging Requirements for Service Parts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10- Artwork Layout Guidelines	x	x	x		x	x	x	
11- Size & Weight Limits for Distribution & Delivery	x	x	x			x		x
12- Packaging Optimization Best Practices	x	x	x		x	x		
13- Packaging Instructions for Common GE HealthCare Parts	x	x	x		x	x	x	
14- Trial Shipment Testing Instructions	x		x			x	x	
15- General Reference Documents & Specifications	x	x	x			x	x	15.4
16- Labeling/Packing List Examples		x			x	x		

*LPI=Lead Process Integrator for NPI programs

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3.0 General Packaging Requirements

3.1 Package Types & Appropriate Use

3.1.1 Selection of Package Type

Parts shall be packaged as specified in the GE HealthCare Purchase Order, the Purchase Contract, the Purchase Specification, or GE HealthCare Drawing.

GE HealthCare Engineering should determine packaging/product requirements before selecting and designing new packaging. Use DOC2853710 (Design Criteria Form) to help identify and track critical-to-quality design requirements. See Section 3.2 for more guidance on the packaging design process.

When Sourcing or Engineering documents do not explicitly define packaging requirements, select a package type which protects the product as required by this section of the document.

3.1.2 Determine the Type of Packaging Required

Step #1 - Define the Type of part:

It will be either a **Manufacturing Part** or a **Service Part**

Step #2 - Define the Sub-type of part (applies to **Manufacturing Parts** only):

A Manufacturing Part, will either be a **Line Use Part** or a **Finished Good Part**

Step #3 - Apply Type & Quantity:

Use the part type and sub-type to determine the quantity per package and the number of trips per package from the following table and the descriptions in Section 3.

Intended Use		Quantity Per Package		Trips Per Package	
Part Type	Part Sub-type	Individual	Multiple	Single	Multiple (Reusable/Returnable)
Manufacturing	Line Use	Optional	Preferred	Optional	Preferred
	Finished Good	Required		Preferred	Optional
Service	All	Required			Required

3.1.3 Package Type for Manufacturing “Line Use Parts”

Ship “line use parts” in “reusable/returnable containers” whenever possible.

Use “reusable/returnable containers” whenever the cost of the containers and the return transportation is justified. GE HealthCare Sourcing Leaders will provide guidance to select or design containers and assure return to the supplier.

“Multi-pack” “line use parts” whenever possible to minimize packaging material cost and waste.

Do not use “individual packages” for “line use parts” except when the size, weight, or fragility of the part does not allow “multi-pack.”

Use GE HealthCare “milk run” carriers when possible to reduce the cost of delivering parts and returning packaging materials.

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3.1.4 Package Type for Manufacturing “Finished Good Parts”

Unless otherwise specified, always ship “finished good parts” in “individual pack, single trip containers” so that parts do not need repackaging before shipment to customer sites.

When specified, ship “finished good parts” in “individual pack, double trip containers” so that the damaged or defective parts being replaced can be returned in the same package without additional damage.

“Finished good parts” often require multiple shipments or trips. Supplier packaging shall provide adequate protection from the rough handling anticipated during express or courier shipments.

3.1.5 Package Type for “Service Parts”

See [Section 9](#) for additional requirements specific to Service Part packaging.

3.1.6 Other Packaging Definitions and Uses

“Overpack” refers to any packaging that is secondary or tertiary packaging, not applied directly around the product or component. It is packaging that is used to facilitate consolidation and handling. It is used ad-hoc and is not standard. An example of this would be a **pallet** used to combine multiple Finished-Good boxes (see Figure 3.1.6.1). Another example would be the **pallet, large box, and void-fill air pillows** used to combine and brace multiple small Finished Good boxes into a shippable container (see Figure 3.1.6.2).

Overpack is generally applied by GE HealthCare manufacturing facilities, supplier facilities who drop-ship, GE HealthCare distribution centers, and 3rd-party distribution centers.

Figure 3.1.6.1



Figure 3.1.6.2



“Primary packaging” or “Finished-Good Packaging” refers to any packaging placed directly around the product being shipped. This type of packaging is generally standard and used every time the part is shipped. An example of this would be a monitor shipped in a **box with foam endcaps and plastic bag**. All these packaging components would be considered the primary packaging. See Figure 3.1.6.3 & 3.1.6.4 for examples.

GE HealthCare manufacturing facilities apply Primary packaging for Make Parts and occasionally Buy Parts. Suppliers apply primary packaging to Buy Parts, which is often re-used to ship to the customer.

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Figure 3.1.6.3



FG Packaging:2 Foam endcaps + Box+ plastic bag (not shown)

Figure 3.1.6.4



FG Packaging: 9 packaging components including crate, cardboard, bags, foam, straps, etc.

“Secondary packaging” refers to any packaging that combines multiple primary packaging containers, generally containing multiples of the same primary packaging. For example, a **bulk box** coming from a supplier that has 10 primary packaging boxes containing cables. Multiple secondary packaging boxes may then be placed into a larger tertiary crate or box to facilitate shipment and handling.

“Tertiary packaging” refers to any packaging that is not primary or secondary packaging, and which facilitates the protection, handling, and transportation of more than one secondary or primary packages in order to group everything into unit loads during transit. See Figure 3.1.6.5 for visual depiction of primary vs. secondary vs. tertiary packaging.

Figure 3.1.6.5



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3.2 Packaging Design Process

3.2.1 Packaging CTQs (Critical to Quality)

3.2.1.1 Product Protection

- Shock and vibration
- Surface protection
- Moisture protection
- Crush protection
- ESD protection
- Corrosion protection
- Cleanliness protection
- Temperature sensitivity

3.2.1.2 Material Handling

- Follow [Packaging “Golden Rules”](#)
- 4-way pallets or other
- Pallet jack access for all pallets
- Global equipment compatibility
- Design for parts that need special handling (Cranes, forklifts, etc.)

3.2.1.3 Efficient Pack & Unpack

- Minimize cycle time
- Minimize number of people required
- Minimize tools required & use only standard tools
- Safe packing and unpacking

3.2.1.4 Product Identification

- Clear identification during distribution
- Clear identification for Customs clearance
- Clear identification at customer site and installation

3.2.1.5 Size & Weight

- Efficient transport and distribution
- Efficient delivery
- Efficient weight to volume ratio

3.2.1.6 Reusability

- Reusable vs. disposable
- Cost effective return & reuse process required for reusables
- Secure crates with screws and other easy open fasteners instead of nails

3.2.1.7 Lean

- Efficient presentation for manufacturing use
- Efficient delivery and install at customer site

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3.2.1.8 Stability

- Minimize height of product center of gravity
- Design base footprint & fork access points to match center of gravity

3.2.1.9 Validation Testing

- Global shipping validation testing (Reference **46-316745** & **2252595PRE**)
- Technical justifications

3.2.1.10 Packaging Materials

- Use material suppliers available near packing location
- Use standard packaging already in use at packing location
- Use environmentally friendly packaging when possible

3.2.1.11 Safety / EHS

- Ergonomic packing and unpacking
- No pinch points
- No sharp edges
- Comply with manual handling weight limits

3.2.1.12 Regulatory Compliance

- Comply with all shipper and receiver local and national regulations
- Comply with all hazardous material transportation regulations
- Comply with special wood import regulations (China, Brazil, United States, Canada, etc.)

3.2.1.13 Environmental Considerations

- No loose fill cushioning/dunnage materials
- Avoid use of EPS (styrene) foam materials
- Comply with receiver material disposal requirements

3.2.1.14 Documentation

- Package specifications & part numbers
- Link between finished goods & packaging part numbers
- Packaging Taxonomy & attributes
- Package assembly instructions

3.2.1.15 Cost

- Total cost analysis (Product/Packaging/Distribution)

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3.2.2 Packaging DFSS (Design for Six Sigma) – Package Design Process for New Products

3.2.2.1 Define / Measure

- Determine & Document the Package Design Requirements
 - Use **DOC2853710** (*Design Criteria Form*) to capture details
 - Identify CTQ's
 - Storage duration and conditions
 - Determine the Environment
 - Process map packaging life cycle
 - Determine Product Fragility
 - Simulation models (FEM), Product data sheets, Experimental data, Experimental modal analysis, HALT results, Product fragility shock testing, see [Section 15.2](#) if estimating

3.2.2.2 Analyze

- Examine Failure modes of Product/Packaging
- Product Redesign Considerations

3.2.2.3 Design

- Preferred Package Option
 - Map package design objectives
 - New design vs. modifying existing design vs. reuse existing design
 - Concept design layouts
- Design to Meet Basic Protection Requirements
 - Shock, Vibration, Moisture, Stacking, Static
 - Cushion curves
 - [Packaging “Golden Rules”](#)
- Design to Meet Sustainability & Regulatory Requirements
 - REACH/RoHS
 - Labeling/Traceability
 - Hazardous Material shipping
 - Material and size optimization
 - Reusable packaging
 - Recyclability & recycled content
- Design to Meet Special Protection Requirements
 - Liquids, lumber, reusable packaging, strapping, ergonomics
- Design for Handling and Transportation
 - *Size and Weight Limitations For Efficient Distribution & Delivery* (Ref: [Section 11](#))
 - Pallet design
 - 4 way access
 - Pallet jack and forklift access
 - Pallet quality requirements
 - Design for rigging
 - Easy/Safe product removal & packing
 - High CoG loads
 - Requirements for wheeled products

3.2.2.4 Verify

- Design Validation
 - Packaging Testing

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- Technical Justifications
- Quality Plan
 - Material evaluation, SOPs, Design of inspection process, FAI
- Production Plan
 - Supply schedule, vendor capacity, competitive pricing, storage plan

3.2.2.5 Control/Implement Solution

3.2.2.5.1 Documentation

- Package specifications & part numbers
- Link between finished goods & packaging part numbers
- Packaging Taxonomy & attributes
- Package assembly instructions

3.3 Packaging “Golden Rules”

The following rules shall be adhered to for all shipments from GE HealthCare and its suppliers:

1) Products shall not ship on wheels.

Items are not to be shipped on dollies, system wheels, or wheels of any kind. Wheeled products shall be braced and palletized so that they can be properly handled in distribution via forklifts, pallet jacks, and/or cranes.

2) Shippable products shall be fully contained in packaging.

Do not design or ship palletized items without side and top walls-see examples below. Overpacks shall be designed with ergonomics/efficiency in mind.

- Sidewalls, ends, and tops should be designed to be as light as possible. Individual packaging components should not weigh over 35 lb (16kg).
- Fastening devices should be minimized and the required use of hand tools should be avoided when possible.
- Work duration and frequency at floor level should be minimized. For example, avoid designing pallets that require fastening underneath the pallet.

CORRECT



Palletized part WITH side & top walls

INCORRECT



Palletized part WITHOUT side walls

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3) **Pallets should be designed for four-way handling.**

All pallets should be evaluated for four-way handling unless impractical due to small width. The maximum number of sides should be accessible by lifting equipment (including manual pallet jacks) based on the evaluation. If the evaluation determines that it would be unsafe to pick it up from 1 or more directions that cannot be engineered through changes in the pallet designs, then that side should not be accessible for lifting.

4) **Center of Gravity (CG) should be aligned with center of pallet in length and width directions.**

Center pallet blocking & components shall be aligned with the CG of part being packaged.

5) **Packaged-parts shall pass 22° tip test.**

All packaged-parts shall be able to withstand tipping 22 degrees without falling over. See [Section 4.4](#) for more information about tipping hazards.

6) **Packaging should communicate transportation and handling hazards.**

Handling hazards shall be communicated via packaging printing or labels when applicable. Examples include center of gravity locator markings, top-heavy tip warnings, "Do not fork this side", etc. It should also be communicated on the packaging where crane sling locations should be located as well as fork tine locations where necessary. See [Section 6.3](#) for more information about hazard labeling.

7) **De-install should be considered during the packaging design phase.**

8) **Products that could potentially be crane lifted should have packaging that is designed to be crane lifted.**

See [Section 4.5](#) for more information.

3.4 Basic Protection Requirements

3.4.1 Shock & Vibration

Provide adequate cushioning and dunnage materials to prevent damage from shock and vibration during shipment. The amount of protection required depends upon the fragility of the product and varies by the protective materials and mode of transport used. Cushion small products within their packages. Medium and large products can be protected with cushioned wood bases or special isolation systems built into the product itself.

3.4.2 Stacking / Crushing Protection

Provide adequate compression strength with the package and/or product to prevent crushing during normal anticipated distribution and storage stacking and handling conditions. **All palletized or crated packaging shall be designed to withstand stacking during transit up to a height of 228 cm (90 inches).** Some package crushing is acceptable as long as there is no product damage or loss of package integrity, but it should be minimized.

3.4.3 Scuff Protection

Use scuff resistant materials to protect all painted, plastic, and other finished product surfaces that come in contact with wood, untreated corrugated fiberboard, other products, or anything that could potentially damage the part surface.

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3.4.4 Labels & Tape on Cosmetic Surfaces

Do not apply temporary labels or tape to exposed product surfaces unless the adhesives used are specifically designed to not harm the surface or have been tested and confirmed to release cleanly and not harm the surface. Consideration shall be given to the length of time anticipated before removal due to adhesive hardening and bonding over time.

3.4.5 Static-Electricity Protection

Package smaller, ESD sensitive parts in metalized, static shielding bags, and seal with a label identifying the contents as "ESD sensitive". Do not place any static generating material, such as instruction sheets, tape, or corrugated packing material inside of these bags.

Wrap and package larger products with exposed electronic components that are susceptible to static damage in antistatic materials. Use static shielding materials as required.

If a part is repacked in a shielding bag after the seal is broken, the seal shall be replaced.

Printed wiring assemblies with batteries shall include an insulator to prevent accidental discharge of the battery.

Printed wiring assemblies and printed wiring boards shall not be packaged in "pink poly" or other plastic materials that use amines, or animal fats, as the static dissipating medium. These films or bags typically exhibit a slimy feel to the touch.

Protect all printed wiring assemblies and products with exposed electronic components from electrostatic discharge (ESD).

All electronic boards and parts containing sensitive, accessible components shall be protected from damage due to electrostatic discharge (ESD). ESD sensitive parts shall be wrapped in a conductive antistatic bag or film. The bag shall be closed using a tamper-proof label.

See [Section 13](#) for more packaging guidance for specific components.

3.4.6 Moisture Protection

Moisture protection requirements apply when such conditions may be encountered during distribution. In a controlled system where rain, standing water, or similar extreme conditions are avoided (i.e., direct shipment from supplier to a manufacturing facility in a dedicated transport vehicle, small package shipping by express carrier, etc.), water resistant materials may not be required. The supplier shall make this judgment based on knowledge of the distribution system being used.

3.4.6.1 Rain / Heavy Condensation

Cover products not contained in waterproof boxes or crates with a water-resistant shroud to prevent water damage during distribution.

3.4.6.2 Humidity

Protect products sensitive to damage from high humidity with sealed enclosures and desiccant.

3.4.6.3 Standing Water

Package bases that may come into contact with standing water shall not lose their compression strength when submerged in water for up to 48 hours.

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3.4.6.4 Rapid Temperature Changes

Rapid temperature changes can occur when aircraft land after prolonged high-altitude flight, or when products are moved from cold delivery vehicles to warm receiving docks. Heavy condensation can form on cold products when they come in contact with much warmer air. Protect products that will be damaged by short-term condensation with vapor barrier materials and desiccant to keep them dry. Products that will not be damaged by short-term condensation can be packed so that air circulates around the product allowing moisture to dry freely as the temperature changes.

3.4.7 Corrosion Protection

Provide protection for products with exposed metal surfaces that are susceptible to corrosion. Package products susceptible to corrosion, in a manner that will provide a dry, non-corrosive atmosphere around them during the expected time of shipment, and any storage. Vapor barrier materials from simple plastic bags and films to heavy foil laminated scrims shall surround the product completely and be sealed to prevent moist air from coming in contact with the product. Desiccants shall always be used with sealed systems to absorb moisture that is inside the vapor barrier material at time of packing and moisture that migrates through the barrier over time.

3.4.7.1 Metal Coating & Finishes

In most cases, metal surfaces that are susceptible to corrosion should be finished, painted, or coated in some way to provide permanent protection.

3.4.7.2 Contact Preservatives

Temporary corrosion prevention/protection materials can be applied directly to metal surfaces. Removal of these preservatives may or may not be required. Provide specific instructions if removal is required.

3.4.7.3 Part Surfaces in Contact with Wood

Part surfaces, either finished or unfinished, should not be in prolonged direct contact with wooden packaging. Moisture barrier materials shall be used to isolate parts from all wooden packaging surfaces or components such as crates, blocking, or pallets.

3.4.7.4 Barrier Materials & Desiccant

The type of vapor barrier material used, and the amount of desiccant required are dependent on the size of the package, expected relative humidity and length of exposure time.

3.4.7.5 Plastic Materials

Plastic materials provide an economical barrier for short-term protection. However, all plastic materials allow moisture to migrate through fairly quickly, which will result in a wet, corrosive atmosphere around the product if exposure time is too long. Time is critical when using plastic barrier materials.

3.4.7.5.1 **Foil Laminated Barrier Materials**

Foil laminated barrier materials are much more expensive than plastic materials but allow moisture to migrate through at a much slower rate, providing protection for much longer periods of time.

Foil laminated barrier materials should have a water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) of 0.02g/100in²/24 Hrs. (0.31g/m²/24 Hrs.) or less and it is recommended that the rate be 0.002g/100in²/24 Hrs. (0.031g/m²/24 Hrs.) or less. (Ref. MIL B 131 H)

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3.4.7.5.2 Desiccant

Desiccant absorbs moisture and is placed inside the vapor barrier material but shall not be in contact with the product. The quantity required can vary by type of desiccant (clay or silica gel) and by manufacturer, but the general formula is 1 unit (33g) for each 90 in² (580 cm²) of exposed vapor barrier surface area. The quantity increases when wood, corrugated, and other materials that can contain moisture are packed inside the vapor barriers, so the quantity shall be adjusted for specific applications. [Section 15.6](#) contains more instructions and details on how to calculate amount of desiccant needed based on the product and package size.

3.4.7.5.3 Dust Cover

A dust cover is a simple plastic bag or sheet draped over a product to help keep it clean. It is not designed to prevent corrosion. This type of cover shall be kept open to allow air to circulate around the product, or condensation will occur and promote corrosion.

3.4.7.5.4 Tape Sealed Joints

Tape can be used to seal barrier joints to provide economical, short-term moisture protection.

3.4.7.5.5 Heat Sealed Joints

Heat sealed joints are more expensive than tape joints, but they provide greater protection from moisture migration and shall be used for longer-term protection.

3.4.7.5.6 Vacuum Pack

When barrier materials are heat sealed, it is most effective to vacuum excess air from inside of the barrier to provide the driest atmosphere possible at time of packing. Desiccant is always required when a vacuum pack is used to absorb moisture that already exists inside the pack, and moisture that migrates through the barrier material over time.

3.4.7.5.7 Wood Inside Barrier

Do not seal green, un-dried, non-treated wood, or any wood materials with a moisture content over 19% (26% for hardwood), inside of a vacuum pack or any other type of airtight cover. The acidic nature of wood moisture will cause severe corrosion.

3.4.7.5.8 Vapor Corrosion Inhibitors (VCI)

Parts or entire products can be protected from corrosion by controlling the atmosphere around the item and filling it with vapor corrosion inhibitors. The VCI material is available in paper, plastic film, foam pads, emitters, and many other delivery systems. It vaporizes around a product, condenses on bare metal surfaces, and prevents corrosion.

WARNING: Because VCI materials condense on all, bare metal product surfaces, they shall be tested to insure no negative effects on the electronics or any other sensitive components of the product.

The type and amount of VCI material to be used is dependent on the type of metal to be protected and the style and cubic dimension of the package being used. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations when selecting a VCI material, and the required quantity for a specific application.

3.4.8 Temperature Protection

Normal environmental extremes anticipated during distribution are -40°C (-40°F) to +70°C (158°F), relative humidity of 10% and 95% (general cargo). When engineering identifies items which are susceptible to damage in this range (requires tighter limits), special handling shall be defined, special carrier handling arrangements shall be made, and the packaging shall be marked with the restricted environmental ratings (i.e., temperature

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and humidity) utilizing the appropriate ISO 7000 graphical symbols (see section 6.2.3). Note that marking the environmental limits on the packaging, on its own, may not prevent the product & packaging being exposed to temperatures and humidities outside of the marked limits and other mitigations may be necessary to ensure the limits are not exceeded.

Design Controls and Risk Management (i.e., CMT (cause mitigation table)) will indicate when temperature and/or humidity requirements are more specific (tighter) than those stated in Thermal Test Guideline. When temperature/humidity conditions are fully tested per the Thermal Test Guideline 2252595PRE and no tighter limits or additional engineering specifications have been defined, then product can be distributed in the same range and considered general cargo.

3.4.9 Contamination & Cleanliness Protection

- Cover larger products on pallets with plastic bags or other acceptable coverings to keep them clean during distribution.
- Bag or wrap smaller products that are susceptible to contamination to keep them clean and free from contaminants, including dust from cushioning and dunnage materials.
- Sterile products shall be packaged following all requirements listed in ISO 11607-1 and ISO 11607-2, or equivalent.

3.5 Packaging Organization and Optimization Requirements

3.5.1 Loss of Small Parts, Papers & Packages

Consolidate very small parts with other parts and packing materials to prevent loss and/or misplacement. Place loose papers, e-License, and other documents in an envelope, pouch, or other containment as necessary, to prevent loss.

When packaging several items in one box, identify hidden and/or small parts contained within that box using bright labels (i.e. "Additional parts inside"), oversized bags, zip-ties or other visible means. Also consider placement inside of the box for visibility. **Visibility is especially important for very small items such as USB drives.**

3.5.2 Package Arrangement for Sub-Assemblies

Whenever possible, package accessories and all items necessary for the assembly of a sub-assembly, together in the same package, or in the case of many small packages, in the same large over-pack.

3.5.3 Standardization, Size & Consistency

- Minimize the number of different box sizes and other packaging materials used.
- Consistently package products in the same container, for every shipment, to help in pre-planning, and to avoid confusion on the receiving end.
 - **Suppliers:** Do not change packaging once approved by GE HealthCare. If packaging needs to be updated, follow the SCR process. GE HealthCare relies on consistent, standard packaging from suppliers.
- Select packages that allow adequate space for cushioning and dunnage material, but minimize unnecessary space, so that the overall package size is as small and compact as possible.

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3.5.4 Packaging Right-Sizing

Condense products as much as possible in packages and crates to reduce air space and provide a high-density package. Transportation costs are typically determined by weight, but many carriers add additional charges when the volume of the crate or package is much larger than the weight of the unit. Reference the following websites to learn more about DIM weights and how to calculate what the DIM weight is for a package or crate.

[Dimensional Weight Information](#)

[Dim Weight Calculator](#)

3.6 Reusable Containers & Materials

- Use reusable containers and packing materials when mutually acceptable between shipper and receiver.
- Reusable packages shall be designed to easily open and re-close and be durable enough to withstand multiple distribution cycles.
- Reusable containers are usually more expensive than disposable containers, so they should not be shipped directly to a customer site unless a return system is in place.
- Always identify the country of origin on reusable containers for customs purposes.

3.7 Reused Containers

- Reused containers shall provide the necessary protection for the product and meet all legal and regulatory requirements/compliance.
- Remove or totally obliterate all old labels and markings that do not specifically apply when a container is reused.
- Never package materials regulated as hazardous in a used container unless it is the exact, same product that the package was originally designed and certified for, and reuse is acceptable in the regulations.
- The outer package of a combination package may be reused to ship a non-regulated material as long as all hazardous reference markings and labels have been removed or totally obliterated.
- Reused containers shall identify the country of origin for customs purposes.
- Corrugated containers shall not be reused if they are ripped, damaged, have any signs of exposure to water, or prior exterior labels cannot be removed. They shall be able to hold all inner pack in a proper manner, equivalent to a new container.
- Crates and pallets that are unstable or moderately-heavily damaged should not be used or should be repaired before using for shipments.

3.8 Handholes in Shipping Containers

Hand holes can be added to shipping containers to allow more efficient manual handling. However, hand holes are not recommended because they allow access to small animals, birds, insects, and other contamination. When hand holes are used, the parts contained shall be protected from contamination that could enter through the holes.

It is recommended that hand holes not be used with containers that will exceed 35 lbs. (16 kg). Hand holes encourage one person lifting and GE HealthCare EHS policy limits one person lifting to 35 lbs. (16 kg). Higher weights can also result in the hand holes tearing out on corrugated boxes, increasing the risk of product damage or personal injury.

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3.9 Packaged Products Containing Liquids

Products and primary packages containing liquids should be sealed in moisture proof bags or liners to create a "Leak-tight" package that will prevent leakage in case of damage. This requirement does not apply to large machines or assemblies that include components containing liquids.

3.10 Lumber & Wood Material Requirements

3.10.1 Conformance

All wood materials shall conform to the minimum requirements and standards of their industry and shall be in compliance with Global Wood Standard ISPM 15.

3.10.2 Moisture Content

The water content of lumber used in wooden pallets, crates, or product blocking, shall not exceed 19% for softwood, or 26% for hardwood material 5 cm (2 inches) or less. The moisture content of all hardwood lumber and softwood lumber greater than 5 cm (2 inches) thick shall be 26% or less.

3.10.3 Bark & Plant Pests

All solid wood materials shall be free from bark, live insects and insect larva.

3.10.4 Defects

Lumber shall be free from the following defects:

- Knots or knot clusters whose diameter exceeds 1/3 of the board width, knots existing at both ends or knots existing at mechanical fastening locations
- Knotholes, borer holes, dead knots, loose knots or the like of 1.2cm or larger in diameter
- Cracks, mold, decay, warping or other defect that jeopardizes the integrity of the material

3.10.5 Formaldehyde Limits for Processed Wood

See [Section 5.2.4.2](#).

3.11 Strapping Requirements

3.11.1 General

Use break-resistant strapping for crate and package reinforcement, carton closure, securement, unitizing, bundling, bracing, palletizing, and other applications. Use adequate corner protectors, cushioning, etc., as required to ensure package integrity and product protection. See Figure 3.10 for example of correct strapping and use of edge protectors.

3.11.2 Security Strapping Requirements

All individual packages weighing over 150 lbs. (68kg) that ship by air with an origination or destination in the United States, shall have banding on all sides, ends, top and bottom.

3.11.3 Edge Protector Use

Edge protectors, whether made from plastic or paper, shall be used whenever corrugated material is banded to a pallet to prevent crushing of the box(es).

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3.11.4 Strapping Materials

3.11.4.1 Plastic

Use plastic strapping for all applications inside of wood crates and boxes, and for reinforcing corrugated boxes and other applications.

Select the type of plastic strapping that best meets the strength and other requirements of the application.

3.11.4.2 Woven Fabric / Plastic Cord

Use woven plastic cord strapping for applications that require a softer, less sharp material, to prevent product damage or injury. This type of strapping is secured by tying or with a metal or plastic buckle.

3.11.4.3 Metal

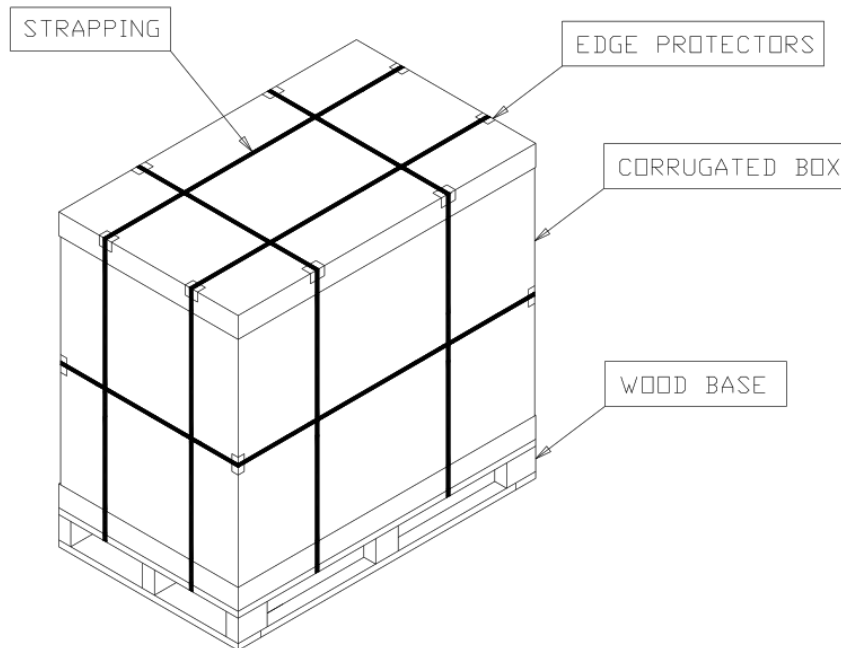
Metal banding is no longer allowed due to EHS concerns and its use is not permitted.

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Figure 3.10



3.12 Use of Tilt Indicator and ShockWatch Labels

Tilt Indicator labels are reference only and should only be used where the trip angle matches the angle at which the product inside the package will sustain damage. They only provide a notice that the unit tipped to that angle, not when or where it happened. It is not necessarily an indication of an actual tip or damage.

ATTENTION: ShockWatch impact indicators are no longer to be purchased as the product does not provide proven value to product quality or reliability. GE HealthCare no longer requires or endorses the use of ShockWatch impact indicators for any transportation or packaging applications.

3.13 Ergonomic Package Designs

Include ergonomic considerations in all packaging design and handling practices. Design packages to minimize strain on people during product removal and repacking.

Boxes weighing between 16 kg-32kg (35 lbs.-70 lbs.) should be palletized for mechanical handling or have labeling to identify box as a 2-person lift. Individual boxes over 32kg (70 lbs) should be labeled for mechanical lift only. These requirements apply to all inbound and outbound packaging & parts. See [Section 6.3.3](#) for more information on labeling requirements.

If feasible, keep boxes under 35 lbs. (16kg) so that they can be handled safely by one person.

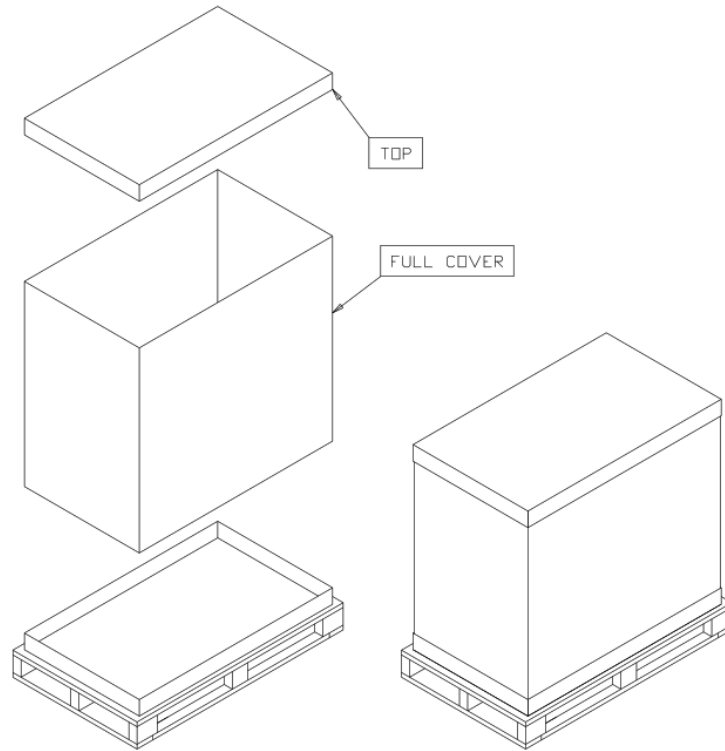
Design crates with a removable top and sides to reduce back strain from bending and lifting while removing the product. An example of a package that reduces back strain during product removal is shown below.

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PREFERRED DESIGN
COVER LIFTS OFF, MINIMIZING
BACK LIFTING REQUIRED TO
REMOVE PRODUCT.



WHEN POSSIBLE, DESIGN PACKAGE WITH
REMOVABLE COVER TO EASE LIFTING
OF HEAVY PARTS AND REDUCE
POTENTIAL FOR BACK INJURIES.

3.14 Time Sensitive Materials

This section is applicable to all batteries in the product. It is applicable to all types of product-whether a service part (FRU), a line-use part, or a finished good. It is applicable to all types of batteries including coin, lead-acid, lithium-ion, etc. It is mandatory to label the “Install by” or “Recharge before” date for all new batteries. This requirement is not mandatory for repaired/refurbished devices when batteries are not replaced.

Materials that are classified as having a shelf life shall have a visible expiration date on the external packaging in human readable format. The date format shall indicate expiration date, month and year. Recommended formats are: “Expires DD/MMM/YYYY” or “Expires DD-MMM-YYYY”. The following are some examples:

Recommended format:	Non-recommended format:
01/APR/2025	04/01/2025
01-APR-2025	2025-04-01

Batteries shall have an install by date stated on the outside of the package. The install by date should be either documented in the engineering design outputs or PDM system, if not documented, it shall be no greater than 1 year for rechargeable batteries (secondary batteries). For non-rechargeable batteries (primary batteries) the

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install by date shall be no greater than 85% of the manufacturer suggested install by date. Example: alkaline batteries have a 10-year shelf life so 8.5 years from the manufacture date shall be the install by date. Acceptable formats are: "Install by DD/MMM/YYYY" or "Install by DD-MMM-YYYY". The format shall be written below the date.

Batteries that require recharging shall have a visible recharge by date on the external packaging. The date format shall indicate recharge by date, month and year. Acceptable formats are: "Recharge before: DD/MMM/YYYY" or "Recharge before: DD-MMM-YYYY". If the battery has exceeded the recharge by/before date and not received the recommended recharge the battery is to be classified as defective.

Acceptable:	Not Acceptable
01/APR/2025	04/01/2025
01-APR-2025	01/04/2025
	2025-04-01

Once a battery is determined to be defective, that battery shall then be recycled per local regulations and a new battery should be ordered.

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4.0 Handling, Rigging, and Lifting Requirements

4.1 Pallet Design Criteria

4.1.1 General

The design of the pallet is very important, because it provides the basis of the strength of the entire package, and it also provides the means for mechanical handling and securement of the product.

4.1.2 Standard Design Characteristics

Some characteristics of the base design are consistent for all products, including height of runners, runner spacing, fork hole openings, etc. See **Figure 4.1.2.1** for typical base designs and specifications.

Additionally, all pallets, both for incoming and outgoing materials, should follow the following principles:

- **Pallets should be designed for four-way handling. Pallets for smaller products/parts shall be large enough to be handled by a standard pallet jack on at least one side at a minimum to allow for safe material handling.**

All pallets should be evaluated for four-way handling unless impractical due to small width. The maximum number of sides should be accessible by lifting equipment (including manual pallet jacks) based on the evaluation. If the evaluation determines that it would be unsafe to pick it up from 1 or more directions that cannot be engineered through changes in the pallet designs, then that side should not be accessible for lifting.

- **Pallets with a length over 183cm (72in) shall have forklift height openings of 95mm (3.75in) or greater (see Figure 4.1.2.1).**
- **Every pallet should have bottom deck boards to ensure the blocks or lumber that give height to the pallet are not easily knocked off while being manipulated by handling equipment (see graphic below).**



- **Foam components may serve as pallet blocks or stringers only if they are securely bolted to the pallet. Do not use nails, as foam does not hold fasteners well and can loosen during shipping and handling.** See the graphics below: the image on the left shows a pallet with foam nailed in place, while the image on the right provides a section view of a pallet block secured with bolts.

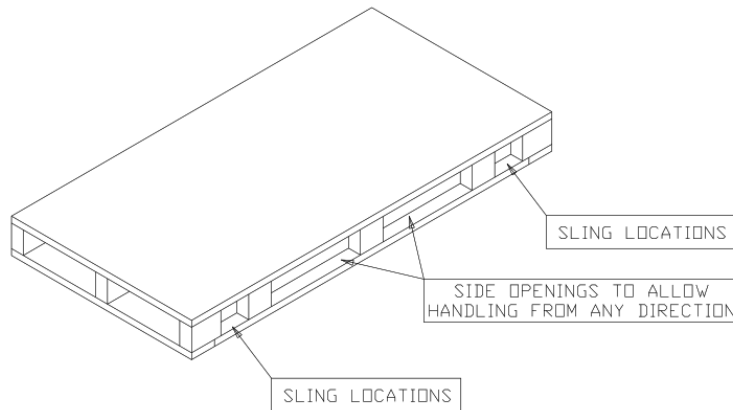
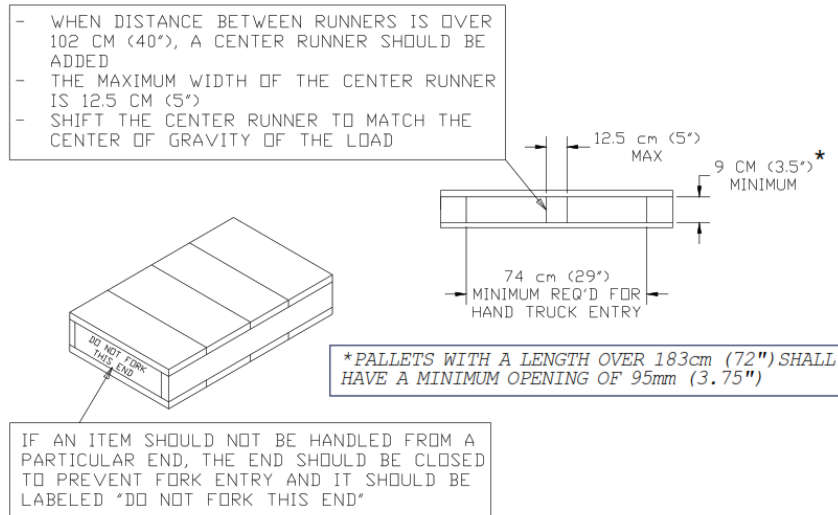


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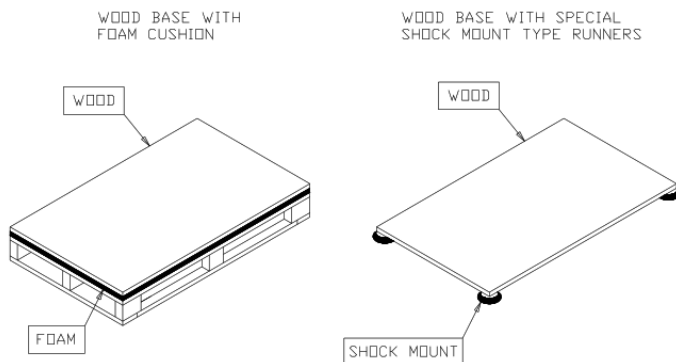
Figure 4.1.2.1



4.1.3 Pallet Cushioning

If a pallet requires cushioning due to product fragility, a wood base with foam cushion or shock mount runners can be used to reduce shock to the product. See **Figure 4.1.3** for examples.

Figure 4.1.3



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4.2 Fork Lift & Pallet Jack Handling

4.2.1 Fork Positioning

The fork pocket positions shall be as wide as possible as the design would allow for stability. The fork pockets should also be centered in relation to the loads anticipated CG location. If spreading the forks is necessary for handling it should be communicated through graphics on the package.

4.2.2 High Center of Gravity (C.G.) Loads

It is permissible and encouraged to strap a palletized load with a high C.G. to the carriage of a forklift for safety purposes. C.G. shall be identified on all sides, see [Section 6.3](#) for C.G. label examples.

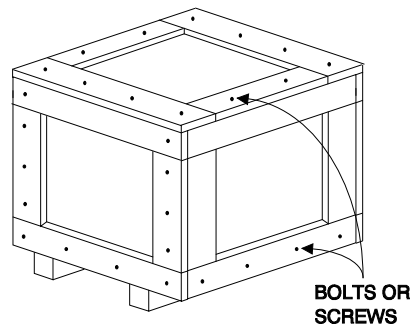
4.3 Package Opening & Product Removal

Easy opening and product removal shall be incorporated into the designs of wood crates and boxes to minimize uncrating time and the chance for product damage at the receiving pole and/or customer site. **Bolts, clips, latches or screws should be used INSTEAD OF nails and or staples to secure wood crates and boxes.**

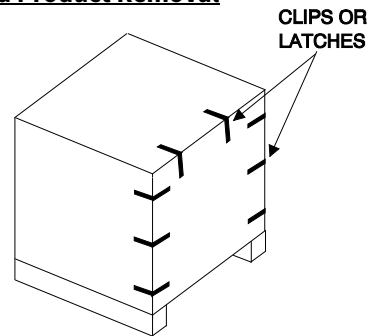
Provide a ramp for products on wheels to allow them to be safely rolled off their shipping base.

In all cases, if there is a specific method for safely opening a crate or removing a product, instructions shall be included on the outside of the crate to provide guidelines for the person doing the uncrating.

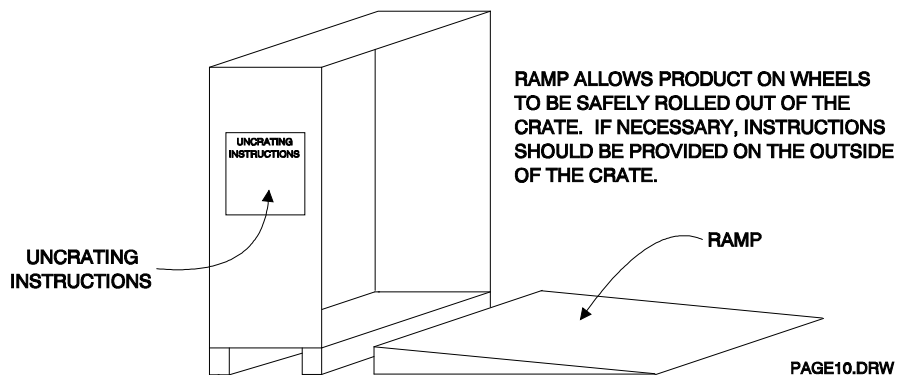
Package Designs For Easy Opening And Product Removal



BOLTED CRATE
ALLOWS EASY OPENING WITH
ELECTRIC DRILL OR OTHER POWER
TOOL . CRATE IS ALSO REUSABLE.



MECHANICAL CLIPS
CLIPS CAN BE MANUALLY OPENED,
NO TOOLS ARE REQUIRED, CRATE
IS REUSABLE.



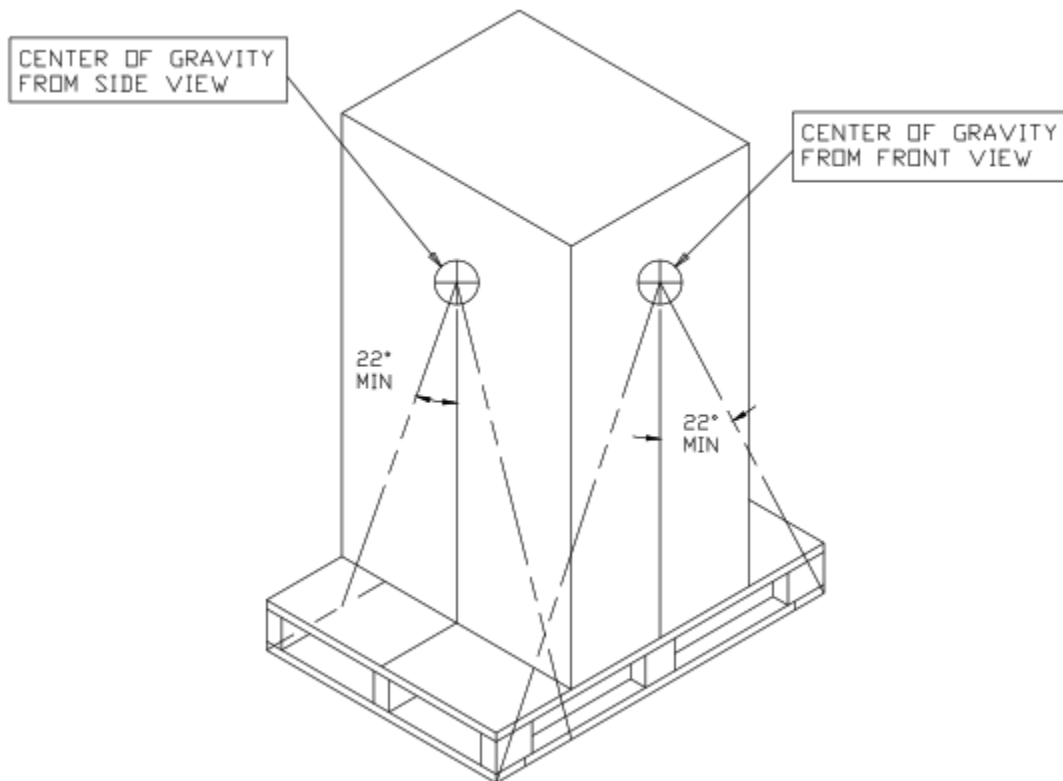
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4.4 Design for Stability

All crates and boxes that are tall, top heavy, or otherwise unstable, shall have wood bases designed to prevent accidental tipping during shipping and handling. Unstable is typically defined as an item in its shipping configuration having a tip angle within 22 degrees in any direction.



A standard test to determine stability is the **22-degree tip test**. (Tip the product 22 degrees from vertical and release. It should right itself without tipping over in either direction). The maximum tilt angle expected during distribution is 20 degrees. This can occur when a product is moved from a truck bed to the ground using a ramp.

4.5 Design for Rigging / Lifting

Packaging designed for handling via an overhead lifting device such as a crane or hoist will require a complete analysis performed by a qualified individual.

4.5.1 Material Considerations

The material selected as the structural components of the pallet shall be able to withstand the various forces imposed on the pallet from the sling loadings. See the "Loadings from rigging" section below. Materials selected shall be able to handle the forces in its various states, for example- wood moisture content level should be taken into consideration when determining strength requirements of wood.

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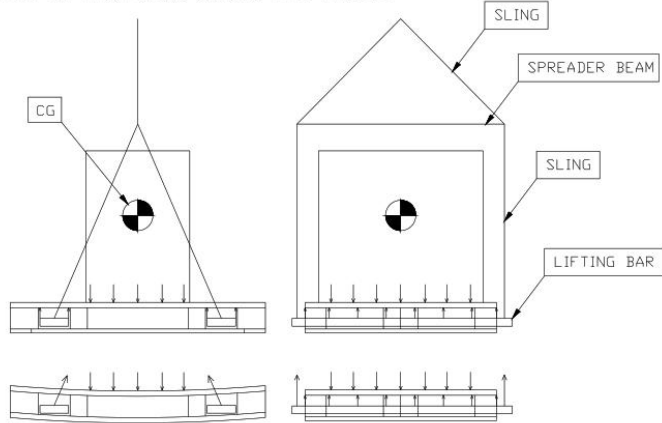
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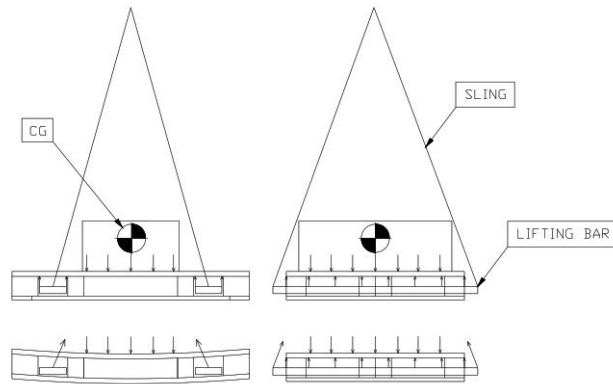
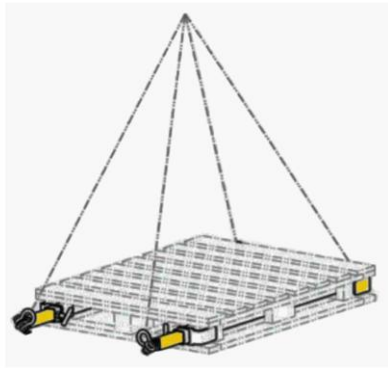
4.5.2 Loadings from Rigging

The loadings within the pallet are directly related to how the rigging is set up to lift the pallet. Several examples are below to show exaggerated deflections and loadings the pallet will see based on how the rigging is configured.

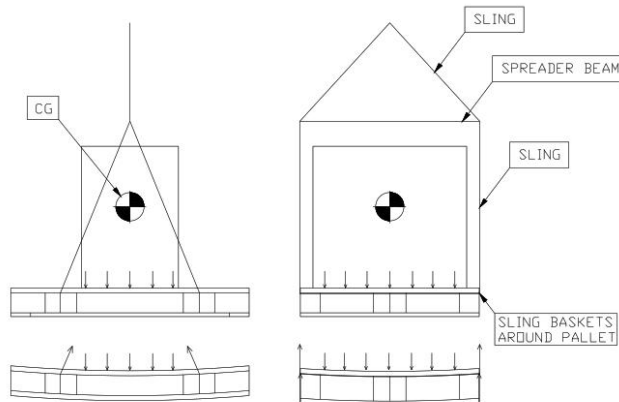
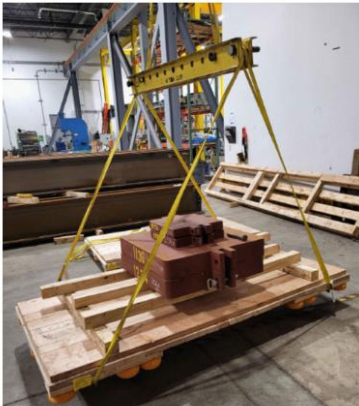
SPREADER BEAM ON TOP WITH LIFTING BARS UNDER THE PALLET



SLINGS DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO HOOK ON TOP WITH LIFTING BARS UNDER THE PALLET



SPREADER BEAM ON TOP WITH SLINGS BASKETED UNDER THE PALLET



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Approval details stored in the electronic master (PLM) system

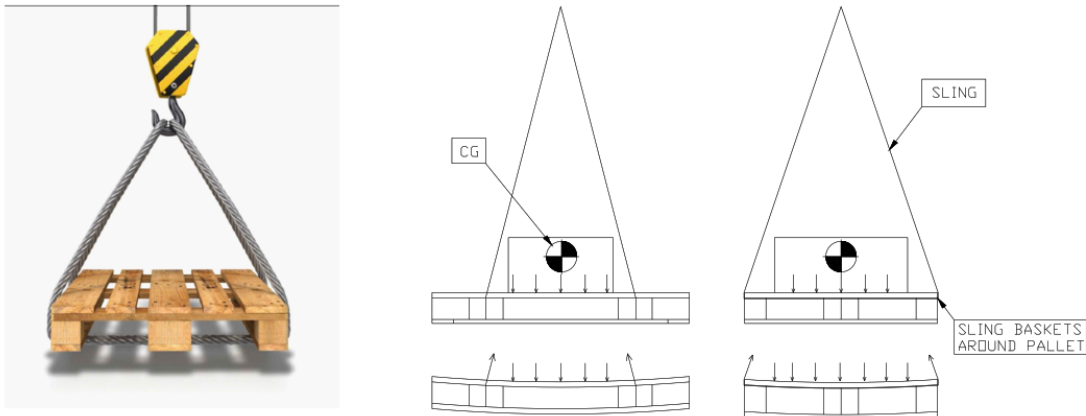
UNCONTROLLED COPY – OBTAIN CURRENT VERSION FROM ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT STORAGE (PLM) SYSTEM

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Because there is little to no control over how the pallet is rigged on site, it is necessary to design the pallet to handle the worst-case rigging configuration. This worst-case rigging configuration is typically a 4-point sling basket as shown below.

SLINGS DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO HOOK ON TOP WITH SLINGS BASKETED UNDER THE PALLET



4.5.3 Center of Gravity (C.G.) Considerations

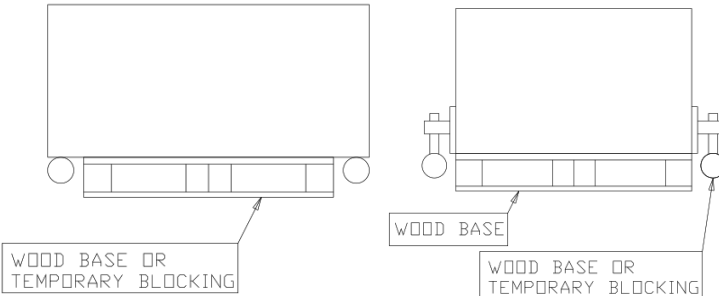
When any load is lifted via an overhead device, the load will always orientate itself so that the C.G. is directly underneath the hook of the lifting device. The rigging locations on the pallet or package shall take this into consideration and be positioned symmetrically around the C.G. to ensure a safe lift. C.G. labeling shall be identified on all sides, see [Section 6.3](#) for C.G. label example.

4.6 Product & Package Height

Minimize total shipping height to allow efficient global transport. Reference “*Key Height Limits for Air Transport*” and other information in [Section 11.2.1](#).

4.7 Mechanical Handling for Products on Wheels

Items shall not be shipped on dollies, system wheels, or wheels of any kind. Wheeled products shall be braced and palletized so that they can be properly handled in distribution via forklifts, pallet jacks, and/or cranes. When an item on wheels is shipped on top of a wood base or other type of blocking arrangement, **consideration shall also be given to providing a method for safely returning the item to the ground**. All other standard considerations for safe handling covered in this guideline shall also be followed. Reference the diagrams below for typical examples of methods of incorporating mechanical handling with items on wheels. See graphic below for acceptable examples.



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5.0 Sustainability & Environmental Requirements

All packages and packaging materials used for GE HealthCare products shall be in full compliance with all legal and environmental regulations and requirements for all countries where these products are distributed. Research full documentation, links, or GE HealthCare documents to ensure proper compliance.

5.1 Environmental Packaging Design Requirements

These requirements are not only for GE HealthCare Finished Goods Packaging but also required of suppliers to GE HealthCare (line use, finished goods, and FRU packaging).

5.1.1 Packaging Material Selection

See *Eco-Friendly Packaging Selection Guide- DOC2856619*- for recommendations on more sustainable packaging materials and uses. This guide can be referenced both internally and externally (suppliers).

- Design packages using materials that promote recyclability.
- Packaging shall not contain materials made from styrene polymers (PS, EPS, XPS) or polyvinyl chloride (PVC), including products commonly known as Styrofoam.
- Do not use free flowing dunnage material (i.e. loose peanuts).
- Use compostable paper-based packaging materials whenever possible, such as corrugated fiberboard, molded pulp, paper filler, cellulose, etc. Use single-use plastic sparingly.
- Use packaging material with the highest amount of PCR (Post-consumer-recycled) content as possible.
- Wood-based packaging (e.g. fiberboard, card, paper) shall be from recycled or certified sustainable sources (i.e. FSC / PEFC certified)

5.1.2 Waste & Optimization

- Design packages with the least amount of materials that will still provide adequate protection for the products contained.
- Design packaging in the smallest size package possible while still protecting the product.
- When possible, packages should be designed using materials that minimize impact on the waste stream.
- Design packaging so that components can be easily separated.
- Avoid gluing multiple materials together, if possible.
- Include instructions on how to separate packaging materials if packaging is assembled with more than one material.
- If using plastic, shall be comprised of a single resin, or a combination of resins (e.g., a blend) that are compatible for recycling, and separable by hand or with commonly available tools from other plastic parts that are not compatible together for recycling. ESD/anti-static plastic products and moisture-vapor barrier bags are exempt.
- Use reusable packaging when appropriate (i.e., closed-loop-shipping from supplier to GE HealthCare, less than 100 miles).

5.2 Regulatory Requirements

Note for Suppliers: The Supplier is the original “Shipper of record” and shall comply with the information below to ship material to GE HealthCare. As regulations change and apply differently to different materials GE HealthCare cannot interpret regulations for each Supplier. Qualified suppliers are chosen based on their ability to meet these requirements.

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5.2.1 Hazardous Material / Dangerous Goods

Package, mark, label, and document any material, product, and product outer package that is regulated as hazardous by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), or the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for air shipment, or by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for ocean shipment, or United Nations (UN) Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria, or any other regulatory body, to meet all regulatory requirements for the mode of transport being used.

Packages that contain batteries usually require specific markings and labeling to be applied-consult with local EHS and Logistics prior to packaging and shipping. In addition to individual packing requirements for batteries, consider the overall quantities being shipped for production or field actions as there are also limitations on shipment size and density in storage facilities that can vary globally. The GE HealthCare Dangerous Goods team (part of the Central Supply Chain Logistics team) can be consulted for more information on limitations.

Batteries need special labels when they are shipped individually, or inside equipment. According to IATA rules, if a battery is included in a product, the outer box shall be marked with clear information. This includes the type of battery, its chemical makeup, and its energy capacity.

For lithium batteries, use the flowchart on pages 10–12 of the [IATA guidance document for lithium and sodium-ion batteries](#).

For lead-acid batteries, wet batteries shall follow [Class 8 \(hazardous materials\)](#) rules. Non-spillable batteries do not have to follow Class 8 rules, but the package shall be labeled with the required “non-spillable battery” marking.

When required by the regulations, packages for these materials shall be tested and certified to meet the performance-oriented-packaging (POP) UN testing requirements. There are specific regulations about documentation and packaging printing that need to be followed.

Examples of hazardous materials (non-exhaustive list): Lithium batteries, aerosols, alcohols, flammable liquids & gases, fuels, paints, refrigerant gases, dry ice, Helium. Reference free tool to look up hazmat materials under US Domestic Surface Transportation: [ECFR Hazmat](#). Each authority has their own list of hazardous materials. Contact EHS for more information.

Hazmat Authorities

Air Transportation- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

<https://www.iata.org/en/publications/dgr/>

Ocean Transportation- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

<https://www.imo.org/en>

US Domestic Surface Transportation - U.S. Department of Transportation, United States Code Of Federal Regulations, CFR 49, Parts 100 to 199.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/>

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - *Radioactive materials only*

<https://www.iaea.org/>

5.2.2 Hazardous Materials-EU: UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272 / 2008 on Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures

The EU's Classification, Labeling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation, (EC) No 1272/2008 presents the EU's implementation of the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for the Classification of Chemicals. The goal of the

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GHS and the GHS regulations adopted by or to be adopted by various countries is to implement a global system of defining chemical hazards, classifying chemicals by their hazards, and communicating those hazards by a standardized system of labels, signal words, hazard pictograms, and Safety Data Sheets. US OSHA issued a final rule in March 2012, revising its Hazard Communication standard to align with the GHS and requiring GHS labeling of all chemicals by June 1, 2015. The EU now requires chemical substances to be labeled in accordance with CLP, and mixtures are also required to have CLP compliant labels. The specific regulation for the country to which the chemical is being shipped should be consulted to ensure compliance.

Labels meeting the requirements of GHS shall be affixed to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, substance or mixture or to the outside packaging. Labeling of packaging in accordance with GHS regulations shall be compatible with labeling required by the rules on the transport of dangerous goods if the chemicals are to be shipped. **For the EU, Article 33 of the CLP regulation provides specific rules** for labeling of outer packaging, inner packaging, and single packaging to be compatible with both CLP and the rules relating to the transport of dangerous goods.

In addition, Article 35 of the CLP regulation provides general rules related to the structural integrity of packaging of hazardous chemicals. These requirements, as applicable to GE HealthCare's products, are satisfied by complying with the rules regulating the transport of hazardous materials\dangerous goods discussed in Section 5.2.1 of this document.

5.2.3 Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

When required, ship chemicals and materials which present potential health hazards with one copy of their SDS in a pouch, on the outside of the package, and a second copy inside the package with the product. When shipping to a GE HealthCare manufacturing facility for "Line Use", only one copy is required for the entire shipment.

Note: Many chemicals and materials not regulated under the transportation regulations defined in Section 5.2.1 do require SDS documentation to communicate important safety information.

5.2.4 Wood Packaging Materials

5.2.4.1 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH WOOD IMPORT REGULATIONS

Due to expanding global wood import regulations on unprocessed raw wood packaging materials, processed wood should be used for all wood packaging shipped to GE HealthCare whenever possible.

When unprocessed raw wood packaging material is used in the construction of bases, pallets, boxes, crates, blocking, and all other packaging materials, it shall meet the treatment and stamping requirements of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, ISPM #15, issued by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). All wood packaging materials (solid and processed wood) shall be free from blue stain, worm holes, and any bark.

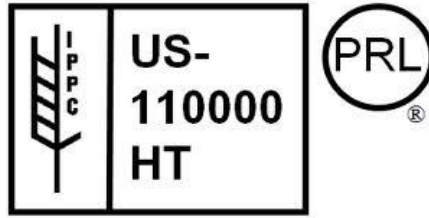
Plywood, particleboard, and corrugated fiberboard are examples of processed wood that are not included in this requirement.

The figure below provides a typical example of an ISPM #15 certification mark where the "XX" stands for the ISO two letter country code, "000" a unique number assigned by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) to the producer of the wood packaging material, and "YY" the IPPC abbreviation for the approved treatment measure used.

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Typical ISPM # 15 Wood Packaging Certification Marking

This marking shall be legible, clearly visible, permanent & not transferable, and shall be on at least two opposite sides on the outside of all packages that include any unprocessed raw wood materials.

The use of red or orange color should be avoided.

For additional information, the following is the link to the IPPC Web site: <https://www.ippc.int/>

The following is a link to the ISPM # 15 document in multiple languages (Next to "Publication"):
<https://www.ippc.int/publications/regulation-wood-packaging-material-international-trade-0>

NOTE: This section contains relevant links to an external website. The intent of this section is to guide the reader of this document to places where additional information can be found on the given topics discussed in this document. The above links and information located at these links are subject to change and are intended as reference only.

5.2.4.2 Formaldehyde Limits in Processed Wood Packaging Materials

Processed wood packaging materials (plywood, particle board, oriented strand board (OSB), etc.) shall have a formaldehyde level less than or equal to 1.5mg/L using the ASTM 5582 desiccator test or an equivalent test.

5.2.5 RoHs

Packaging materials are not included in RoHS but have specified restrictions in 94/62/EC (being replaced by PPWR – Regulation (EU) 2025/40 in Aug 2026).

It is still best to avoid the following ten RoHS restricted substances:

- Cadmium (Cd)
- Lead (Pb)
- Mercury (Hg)
- Hexavalent Chromium: (Cr VI)
- Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB)
- Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDE)
- Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)
- Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)
- Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)
- Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)

Note: PBB and PBDE are flame retardants used in some plastic materials

94/62/EC Article 11 "Concentration Levels of Heavy Metals Present in Packaging", states:

1. The sum of concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium present in packaging or packaging components shall not exceed 100 ppm by weight.

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2. The concentration level referred to in # 1 (above) shall not apply to packaging entirely made of lead crystal glass as defined in Directive 69/493/EEC (1).
3. All Exemptions to #1 (above) shall be approved by the EU Commission including:
 - The conditions under which the above concentration level will not apply to recycled materials and to product loops which are in a closed and controlled chain,
 - The types of packaging which are exempted from the requirement referred to in # 1 (above).

In addition to the list above, special attention shall be paid when choosing **desiccant** materials. Do not use desiccants that contain more than 0.1mg/kg of DMF(Dimethylfulmarate) an anti-fungal biocide. Reference EU Directive 2009/251/EC for more information.

5.2.6 REACH – EU Regulation (EC) No 1907 / 2006

Packaging materials are considered to be an "article" according to the EU REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals) regulations. As a result, reporting may be required under specific circumstances when Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) are included in the packaging materials.

Suppliers: All packaging materials used for GE HealthCare products shall comply with the latest revision of GE HealthCare document **5396068GSP**, "GE HealthCare REACH Requirements for Suppliers to GE HealthCare Legal Entities". See [Section 15.4](#) for additional reference information.

5.2.6.1 Following Steps will help ensure compliance

- Step 1: Identify packaging materials used for GE HealthCare products
- Step 2: Confirm that these materials meet the REACH definition of an "Article"
- Step 3: Identify items that meet the requirement for "Intended Release"
- Step 4: Ensure that all materials comply with the latest revision of GE HealthCare document "**5396068GSP**, "GE HealthCare REACH Requirements for Suppliers to GE HealthCare Legal Entities".
- Step 5: Primary means of reporting Reach Compliance (SVHC, Authorization, Restricted) is via www.Bomcheck.net. For alternative reporting options please contact Material.Compliance@ge.com

5.2.6.2 Compliance Statement

Product managers are responsible for ensuring their products **and** corresponding packaging are compliant with REACH regulations and that proper documentation is maintained in GE HealthCare's PLM. Suppliers are responsible for providing their REACH declarations—including SVHCs, Authorizations (Annex XIV), and Restrictions (Annex XVII). To ensure efficient and standardized compliance management, suppliers are *strongly encouraged* to enter REACH declarations into BOMcheck.

5.2.7 Recycling Markings

Recycling marks are required on most packaging materials. Follow <https://how2recycle.info/labels> for best practices on how to communicate end of life packaging instructions. Include international and country specific recycling marks and symbols on packaging materials.

Corrugated fiberboard (cardboard) boxes and crates shall be marked with a Mobius Loop

Mobius Loop



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Mark shall be applied as follows:

- Minimum of one mark per package
- Size to be 20mm, 40mm, 60mm or 80mm wide
- Easily visible
- The color green is recommended, but not mandatory
- These marks can be preprinted on the box or added with a permanent label

Wood crates and boxes do not require a recycling mark. However, all wood materials do require treatment certification markings as defined in Section 5.2.4.

Plastic packaging requires marks and material codes that will comply with China requirement GB 18455-2022 & 97/129/EC. Material markings according to the Industry Standards ISO 1043 and ISO 11469 may be used if it is confirmed that they will comply with the above standards. Examples include:



Metal outer packages require marks and material codes that will comply with China requirement GB/T 18455-2022. Examples include:



Green Point (Dot) Mark is a symbol that indicates the manufacturer has purchased a license for the right to use the symbol and has a process in place for recovering and recycling the material. Do not use this symbol unless all requirements have been satisfied. This mark is commonly used in EU and is referenced in 94/62/EC.



5.2.8 European Union Packaging Requirements

5.2.8.1 PPWR- Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation 2025/40

PPWR is a major change and replacement of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC (PPWD), which governed packaging since 1994. It has more stringent, circularity-oriented, measurable requirements that cover the packaging's full life cycle. Under Directive 94/62/EC, packaging requirements were largely principle-

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based, focusing on essential requirements such as minimization of packaging, recoverability, and limits on hazardous substances. However, implementation was left to individual Member States, resulting in fragmented compliance approaches, country-specific labeling schemes, and inconsistent enforcement. In contrast, the PPWR introduces uniform, prescriptive, and measurable requirements, shifting the regulatory approach from general compliance principles to quantifiable and auditable criteria applicable across the full packaging lifecycle.

Key changes under the PPWR include **mandatory design-for-recyclability requirements**, where packaging shall meet defined recyclability performance criteria aligned with existing EU recycling infrastructure, as well as **requirements to minimize packaging weight, volume, and empty space with enforceable thresholds**. **The regulation also introduces new obligations not present in the previous directive, including minimum recycled content targets for plastic packaging, requirements for reuse and refill systems, and expanded controls on substances of concern beyond the existing heavy metals limits.**

Additionally, the PPWR establishes harmonized EU-wide labeling requirements to support correct waste sorting and consumer understanding, moving beyond the voluntary material identification system defined in Decision 97/129/EC, which will be repealed effective 12 August 2028. The new framework also enables the use of digital data carriers (e.g., QR codes) to provide detailed packaging information and improve traceability.

Finally, the PPWR significantly strengthens documentation, traceability, and accountability requirements, **mandating that economic operators demonstrate compliance through formal technical documentation (including Declarations of Conformity)** covering recyclability, material composition, and substance compliance. As a result, packaging development, sourcing, and approval processes shall integrate regulatory compliance as a core design input, ensuring that all packaging placed on the EU market meets the PPWR requirements throughout its lifecycle.

GE HealthCare has obligations as a packaging producer (including roles as a manufacturer, importer, and distributor) within the European Union. All GE HealthCare packaging placed on or shipped to the European market shall comply with the applicable regulatory requirements outlined below. This includes adherence to both current obligations and upcoming provisions under the evolving regulatory framework; therefore, key regulatory milestone dates are included to indicate when new requirements take effect, even where they may not immediately apply to GE HealthCare.

For additional guidance on compliance expectations refer to RIA 13708263535 (DOC3348225). The following templates are available for use by internal and external stakeholders to facilitate compliance efforts:

- **DOC3347610** - PPWR Internal DoC Template
- **DOC3347582** - PPWR Supplier DoC Template
- **DOC3347618** - PPWR Supplier Technical File Documentation Template
- **DOC3347615** - PPWR Internal Technical File Documentation Template
- **DOC3354485** - PPWR Technical Data Sheet- Component-Level

See regulatory details below.

1. Obligations of Manufacturers

- 1.1. Manufacturers shall only place packaging on the market which conforms to the requirements below (points 2-9).
- 1.2. Before placing packaging on the market, **manufacturers** shall carry out the **conformity assessment procedure** or have it carried out on their behalf, and shall draw up technical documentation.

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- 1.3. Manufacturers shall draw up a **declaration of conformity** for packaging which has been demonstrated by the conformity assessment.
- 1.4. Manufacturers shall keep the technical documentation (conformity assessment) and Declaration of conformity for **5 years** from the date the packaging was placed on the market for **single-use packaging** and **10 years** from the date the packaging was placed on the market for **reusable packaging**.
- 1.5. Manufacturers shall ensure that procedures are in place for series production of packaging to remain in conformity with this regulation.
- 1.6. Manufacturers shall ensure that the packaging bears a **type**, batch, or serial number or other element allowing its identification, or where the size or nature of the packaging does not so allow, that the required information is provided in a document accompanying the packaged product.
- 1.7. Manufacturers shall indicate on the packaging (or QR code) **their name, registered trade name or trademark, postal address**, and, where available, **the electronic means of communication by which they can be contacted**. Where that is not possible, it shall be required in a document accompanying the packaged product.
- 1.8. Manufacturers who have reason to believe the packaging they have placed on the market is not in conformity shall take the corrective measures to bring that packaging into conformity, withdraw or recall it, as appropriate. Manufacturers shall immediately notify the market surveillance authority of the EU Member State in which they made the packaging available of the suspected non-compliance and the corrective measures taken.
- 1.9. Manufacturers shall provide all documentation of packaging conformity upon request.
- 1.10. Points **1.2 and 1.3** shall not apply to "custom-made transport packaging for configurable medical devices and medical systems that are to be used in industrial and healthcare environments." All other requirements apply.
2. Substance restrictions
 - 2.1. **Compliance date 12 Aug 2026:** The sum of the concentrations of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium shall not exceed 100 mg/kg.
 - 2.2. Presence of substances of concern (SoC) is to be minimized.
 - 2.3. Substances of concern implies
 - 2.3.1. EU REACH SVHCs
 - 2.3.2. Substances impacting negatively on packaging recyclability and re-usability
 - 2.4. **By 31 December 2026** EU Commission will publish a report of SoC for packaging
 - 2.5. Compliance with the requirements from 2.1 and 2.2 shall be demonstrated in the technical documentation drawn up (conformity assessment).
3. Recyclability grades
 - 3.1. All packaging placed on the market shall be recyclable.
 - 3.2. **By 1 January 2028**, EU delegated acts shall establish design for recycling criteria and recyclability performance assessment & grades. This includes framework for modulating EPR fees in function of recyclability performance grades.
 - 3.3. **By 1 January 2030**, EU delegated acts shall establish methodology for the recycled-at-scale assessment per packaging category
 - 3.4. Recyclable implies
 - 3.4.1. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2030 or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the delegated acts:** Packaging is designed for material recyclability AND
 - 3.4.1.1. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2030 or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the delegated acts:** Packaging unit recycling performance grade $\geq 70\%$
 - 3.4.1.2. **Compliance date 1 January 2035:** Packaging unit recycling performance grade $\geq 80\%$
 - 3.4.2. **Compliance date 18 months from the date of entry into force of the delegated act:** In order to increase the level of recyclability of packaging, EPR financial contributions paid by producers shall be modulated in accordance with the recyclability performance grades

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- 3.4.3. **Compliance date 1 January 2035:** Waste from packaging can be separated and processed without impacting recyclability of other waste streams AND
- 3.4.4. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2035 or 5 years from the date of entry into force of the delegated acts:** The separated waste streams above are “recycled at scale”, this implies
- 3.4.4.1. An annual quantity of recycled material per packaging category equal to or greater than 30 % for wood and 55 % for all other materials
4. Recycled content in plastic packaging
- 4.1. **By 31 December 2026** implementing act shall establish the methodology for the calculation and verification of the percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste
- 4.2. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2029 or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the implementing act** the calculation and verification of the percentage of recycled content contained in packaging shall comply with the established methodology
- 4.3. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2030 or 3 years from the date of entry into force of the implementing act (by 1 January 2040)** plastic part of packaging placed on the market shall contain the following minimum percentage of recycled content recovered from post-consumer plastic waste, per packaging type and format calculated as an average per manufacturing plant and year:
- 4.4. 30 % (50%) for contact-sensitive packaging made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) as the major component.
- 4.5. 10 % (25%) for contact-sensitive packaging made from plastic materials other than PET;
- 4.6. 35 % for other plastic packaging
- 4.7. **The following are exempt from this requirement:**
- 4.7.1. Packaging parts where the plastic is less than 5% or those made of compostable plastics
- 4.7.2. Contact-sensitive plastic packaging of medical devices, **exclusively destined for research use and investigational devices** covered by Regulation (EU) 2017/745;
- 4.7.3. Contact-sensitive packaging for IVDs and outer packaging for medicinal products
5. Packaging minimization
- 5.1. **By 12 February 2027**, EU Commission shall request the European standardization organizations to issue harmonized standards for the calculation and measurement of packaging minimization
- 5.2. **By 12 February 2028**, EU Commission shall establish the methodology for the calculation of the empty space ratio
- 5.3. **Compliance date 1 January 2030**, packaging shall be designed so that its weight and volume is reduced to the minimum necessary. Until this date EU PPWD minimization requirements apply.
- 5.4. **Compliance date later of 1 January 2030 or 3 years from the entry into force of the implementing acts**, economic operators who fill grouped packaging, transport packaging or e-commerce packaging shall ensure that the maximum empty space ratio, expressed as a percentage, is 50 %.
6. Packaging re-usability
- 6.1. **By 12 February 2027**, a delegated act shall establish a minimum number for the rotations for reusable packaging
- 6.2. **From 11 February 2025** Packaging conforming to criteria defined in the regulation (on health & safety, re-use, recyclability, reconditioning...) is considered to be re-usable.
7. Harmonized packaging labelling
- 7.1. **Exemption:** this requirement does not apply to immediate and outer packaging as defined in Regulations (EU) 2017/745 (EUMDR) and (EU) 2017/746 (EUIVDR)
- 7.2. **By 12 August 2026**, implementing acts shall establish a harmonized label and specifications for the labelling requirements and formats, including where provided through digital means.
- 7.3. **By 12 August 2026**, implementing acts shall establish the methodology for identifying the material composition of packaging by digital marking to facilitate consumer sorting.

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- 7.4. **By 1 January 2030**, implementing acts shall establish the methodology for identifying substances of concern by means of standardized, open, digital-marking technologies. That methodology shall ensure that the marking includes at least the name and concentration of the substance of concern present in each material in a packaging unit.
- 7.5. **Compliance date later of 12 August 2028 or 24 months from the date of entry into force of the implementing acts** packaging shall have a harmonized label containing its material composition to facilitate consumer sorting. Until this date existing requirements per the EU PPWR apply.
 - 7.5.1. It may contain destination information to enable consumer sorting
 - 7.5.2. If it contains SoC, it shall have a standardized digital marking with material information
- 7.6. **Compliance date later of 12 February 2029 or 30 months from the date of entry into force of the implementing act** reusable packaging shall bear a label informing users that the packaging is reusable.
- 7.7. The information contained in the labels shall be made available in one or more languages which can be easily understood by end users, as determined by the Member State in which the packaging is to be made available
8. Extended producer responsibilities – (EPR): Producer registration, annual reporting and EPR fees in each EEA country. Administrative responsibilities are harmonized across the EEA.
 - 8.1. **“Producer”**=> manufacturer, importer or distributor established in a Member State and makes available packaging
 - 8.2. **By 12 February 2026**, implementing acts shall establish the format for registration and reporting to, National registers: granularity of data to be provided, packaging types and material categories to be covered.
 - 8.3. **Compliance date - within 18 months of the date of entry into force of first implementing act**, Member States shall establish a national register to monitor EPR compliance.
 - 8.4. Producers or producer responsibility organizations are obliged to register before packaging is made available in a Member State
 - 8.5. Producers will continue to have EPR and EPR schemes established based on the EU Waste Directive 2008/98/EC.
 - 8.6. EPR provisions in the PPWR will prevail in case of conflicting requirements with respect to the EU Waste Directive
 - 8.7. PPWR aims to incentivize recyclability by having reduced EPR fees for better recyclable performance grades (framework to be established **By 1 January 2028**)
 - 8.8. In addition to the costs referred to in the Waste Directive 2008/98/EC, the financial contributions paid by the producer shall cover the following costs:
 - 8.8.1. costs of labelling waste receptacles for the collection of packaging waste
 - 8.8.2. costs of carrying out compositional surveys of collected mixed municipal waste
9. Environmental / Sustainability Claims
 - 9.1. Only claim ‘recyclable / reusable / recycled content / compostable’ if it exceeds PPWR minimum requirements and follows PPWR methodologies / rules (i.e. no ‘compliance-level’ claims presented as an advantage).
 - 9.2. Claims shall be specific about scope, stating whether the claim applies to the packaging unit, part of the packaging, or all packaging placed on the market.
 - 9.3. Evidence required: claims shall be supported in the packaging technical documentation (kept with the PPWR conformity file).
 - 9.4. No misleading labels / marks: do not use marks / symbols that could mislead or confuse users about recyclability / reusability / end-of-life where PPWR harmonized labelling applies.

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5.2.8.2 Additional Requirements

5.2.8.2.1 REACH – EU Regulation (EC) No 1907 / 2006. See section 5.2.6

5.2.8.2.2 97/129/EC - *EC Identification System For Packaging Materials*

If material markings are included on the packages, they shall be in compliance with European Community Directive: 97/129/EC – “*EC Identification System For Packaging Materials*”. This is similar or equivalent to ISO 1043. This directive will be repealed on 12 August 2028 under the new EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).

5.2.8.2.3 PPWD 94/62/EC (being replaced by PPWR 2025/40 in Aug 2026)

The European PPWD Directive 94/62/EC defines requirements for the design and environmental impact of packaging and packaging waste (PPWR).

Packages shall be designed for compliance with EU Directive 94/62/EC per GE HealthCare documents:

- DOC1141717, “*GE HealthCare Packaging Requirements Document for EU Directive 94/62/EC*”
- DOC1220258, “*GE HealthCare Functional Requirements for Compliance with EU Directive 94/62/EC and Amendments*”

5.2.9 Registration and Reporting – Country Specific

A site that engages in packaging may have certain local or country specific obligations, including registration, reporting and recycling targets. Each location shall identify and comply with their specific requirements.

5.2.9.1 South Korea

Promotion of Resource Conservation and Recycling Act [Act No. 16083], Article 9-3 requires the reporting of the material structure of all product packaging placed in the country on an annual basis. Based on the evaluation of the report by the Korea Environment Corporation (KEC), a label indicating "difficult to recycle" may be required to be placed on the packaging of the product.

5.2.9.1.1 Measuring the Amount and Type of Packaging

As packaging may vary product to product and site by site, sampling of (10) international shipments of a product is needed to gather the data required for submission to Korea Environment Corporation (KEC). The data for packaging material can then be averaged to set the estimate for packaging for the product for future shipments.

5.2.9.1.2 Reporting the Amount and Type of Packaging

The regional EHS team shall be responsible for submitting the report on an annual basis. Sales information can be used to identify which products were sold in the previous year and combine the list of products with the packaging information measured in the previous section to aggregate the report for Korea Environment Corporation (KEC).

5.2.9.1.3 Labeling

In the event that Korea Environment Corporation (KEC) determines the product packaging requires a "difficult to recycle" label, regional EHS will inform the specific product team of the requirement to produce a label to be applied to those products shipping to South Korea.

5.2.9.2 Singapore

The Resource Sustainability Act (RSA) and the Resource Sustainability (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019 requires the reporting of the material structure of specific product packaging placed in the

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country on an annual basis, however, medical devices and components of medical devices are excluded from this reporting. The list of regulated consumer and regulated non-consumer products is given in the first and second schedules of the Resource Sustainability (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019.

5.2.9.2.1 Measuring the amount and type of packaging

As packaging may vary product to product and site by site, sampling of (10) international shipments of an in-scope product is needed to gather the data required for submission to National Environment Agent (NEA). The data for packaging material can then be averaged to set the estimate for packaging for the product for future shipments.

5.2.9.2.2 Reporting the amount and type of packaging

The regional EHS team shall be responsible for submitting the report on an annual basis. Sales information can be used to identify which non-medical device products were sold in the previous year and combine the list of products with the packaging information measured in the previous section to aggregate the report for National Environment Agent (NEA).

5.2.9.3 India

GE HealthCare is required to comply with India's **Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016** and **Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022** by meeting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) obligations for all packaging and battery-containing products placed on the market, including registration, reporting, and achieving mandated recycling and recovery targets.

5.2.9.3.1 Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 (latest amendment 2026) requires several rules to be implemented and complied with when shipping items to India as well as products which are manufactured in Indian sites and sold within the domestic market. This regulatory rule was created to fast-track the elimination of single-use plastics (SUP), Increased thickness of Plastics and enforce the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) guidelines for plastic packaging materials.

5.2.9.3.1.1 Packaging expectations & bans

- Plastics less than 50 micron (1.97 mil) are no longer allowed to be shipped into the country. This includes common plastic items such as stretch wrap, plastic bags, bubble wrap, air pillows, etc.
- GE HealthCare shall obtain valid certificates or statements from respective plastic packaging suppliers to ensure compliance with the above requirements. A copy shall be retained to ensure compliance with the requirements and shall be shared as needed. Suppliers shall provide certificates of conformance upon request from GE HealthCare.
- Place the GE HealthCare EPR certificate number (as stated in tabulation below) on the plastic packaging using a barcode or QR code AND print the Name and GE HealthCare EPR certificate number in the product information brochure. The GE HealthCare EPR numbers for Importers and Brand Owners are as follows of respective legal (both should be mentioned):

EPR number of respective Legal entity:

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Sr. No.	Legal Entity Name	Address	Type Importer/Producer/Bluck consumer	PWM EPR Certification Number
1.	Wipro GE HealthCare Private Ltd.	No.4 Kadugodi Industrial Area, Bangalore - 560067	Per PWM type registered as both importer and Brand owner	Brand owner Regn. No. BO-05-000-07-AAACW1685J 23 Importer Regn. No. IM-13-000-07-AAACW1685J 23
2.	Wipro GE Medical Device Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	No.4 Kadugodi Industrial Area, Bangalore - 560067	Per PWM type registered as both importer and Brand owner	Brand owner Regn. No. BO-22-KAR-06-AACW7855J-23 Importer Regn. No. IM-22-KAR-06-AACW7855J-23
3.	Wipro GE HealthCare Private Ltd,	No.122, Part 1, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore - 560066	Per PWM type registered as both importer and Brand owner	Brand owner Regn. No. BO-05-000-07-AAACW1685J 23 Importer Regn. No. IM-13-000-07-AAACW1685J 23
4.	GE BE Private Ltd.	No.60, EPAP Area, Whitefield Bangalore - 560066	Per PWM type registered as both importer and Brand owner	Brand owner Regn. No. BO-29-KAR-03-AAACG6714A-23 Importer Regn. No. IM-31-KAR-03-AAACG6714A-23

- This applies to all items (products / parts / accessories / components/& flexible plastic packaging material) shipped to India or produced and sold within India.

Compliance with the requirement for plastic sheets in medical device packaging to be at least 50 microns thick can leverage the following two **exemptions** from the PWMR 2026 notification:

- If the multilayered packaging is an integral part of the product, then plastic sheets less than 50 microns thick are permitted.
- If the plastic sheet affects the functionality of the product, then plastic sheets less than 50 microns thick are allowed.

5.2.9.3.1.2 Labeling

- It's recommended that all items shipped to India carry a self-declaration seal / imprint on the packaging box stating that "All plastics used for packaging have thickness greater than 50 microns" along with the respective Shippers "Legal entity name". This could be a sticker added to outside of box or a printout included with the packing list.
- This EPR Bar-code or QR code labels shall contain the information of Legal name of registered GEHC company in India, Address and ERP number of the legal entity receiving the materials if it is scanned. This information is checked by Custom officers while products imported into India.
- EPR certificate information shall be mentioned in each Product Manual shipped to India.
- EPR labels shall be placed in primary boxes and outermost boxes which contain plastics in them with information about Type/category of plastic rigid, flexible, multilayer, etc.,
- If outer-most box is made from a wooden material (for import clearance), the ERP label to be placed on outer-most wooden box, which contains the plastics inside it.
- For plastic packaging materials used to package Finished Good products, the plastics used shall be printed with EPR details.

5.2.9.3.1.3 Reporting the amount and type of packaging

The regional EHS team shall be responsible for submitting a material summary report on an annual basis; Packaging CoE & Product Compliance shall assist with calculations.

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5.2.9.3.2 Battery Waste Management rules, 2022

The Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022 require compliance for all products containing batteries that are imported into or manufactured and sold in India. The regulation establishes Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), making producers (including importers) accountable for the full lifecycle of batteries, including meeting annual collection and recycling targets.

5.2.9.3.2.1 Expectations & Bans

- All producers must register under the rules and obtain valid EPR certification, regardless of battery type or size.
- The EPR certificate number must be printed on the battery, packaging, or equipment containing the battery.
- Batteries must be labeled with: EPR number, crossed-out wheeled bin symbol, applicable hazardous material symbols (Pb/Hg/Cd), safety warnings, and capacity/rating information.
- Labels must be clear, visible, and permanent.
- Place the GE HealthCare battery EPR certificate number (as stated in tabulation below) on the packaging using a barcode or QR code **AND** print the Name and GE HealthCare EPR certificate number in the product information brochure.

EPR number of respective Legal Entity:

Sr. No.	Legal Entity Name	Address	Type Importer/Producer/Bluck consumer/Manufacturer	BWM EPR Certification Number
1	Wipro GE Healthcare Private Ltd.	No.4 Kadugodi Industrial Area, Bangalore - 560067	Per BWM type registered as Producer	Certificate No.: 12331169
2	Wipro GE Medical Device Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	No.4 Kadugodi Industrial Area, Bangalore - 560067	Per BWM type registered as Producer	Certificate No.: 911862
3	Wipro GE Healthcare Private Ltd.	No.122, Part 1, EPIP Area, Whitefield, Bangalore - 560066	Per BWM type registered as Producer	Certificate No.: 12331169
4	GE BE Private Ltd.	No.60, EPAP Area, Whitefield Bangalore - 560066	Per BWM type registered as Producer	Certificate No.: 39103194

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5.2.9.3.2.2 Labeling

- All products containing a battery and shipped into or sold within India must include an EPR label.
- QR/barcode labels must include the legal entity name, address, and EPR number of the registered Indian entity.
- EPR details must also be included in product manuals.
- All labels must be visible, legible, and indelible.

5.2.9.3.2.3 Reporting

- The regional EHS team shall be responsible for submitting a material summary report on an annual basis.
- The Product Compliance team shall support calculation and reporting requirements under battery waste management.

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6.0 Product Identification, Marking, & Labeling

6.1 Identification of Manufacturing & Service Parts

6.1.1 General Requirements for “Line Use”, “Finished Good” & “Service” Parts

Identify parts contained in all packages with the following as a minimum:

- GE HealthCare order number
- Part number or Catalog number with latest revision (i.e., PN 123456 Rev. 3) (as referenced on the order)
- Description
- Production Control Identifier(s) (e.g., Serial number, Lot number), if applicable
- Unique Device Identification number (UDI), if applicable
- Quantity on outer package(s) and inner package(s)
- Shelf Life Expiration Date if Applicable

Include any additional information required for reshipment or direct shipment to a GE HealthCare customer or any special information as specified in the GE HealthCare order.

Do not include the part name, description, or graphics on the outside of the package if it will encourage theft or any other security risk during distribution. (i.e. TVs, computers, monitors, cameras, etc.)

6.1.1.1 Packing List

Include a packing list that identifies the major components of the shipment and a cross-reference to the catalog number of the item that they are a part of and the production control identifier(s) in Barcode with Human Readable format for each item if applicable. Reference the example provided in [Section 16.1](#) for specific details.

Attach the Packing List on the outside of one of the packages in an envelope or pouch labeled “Packing List Enclosed” or similar.

Attach the Packing List on a side of the package rather than the top if possible.

6.1.1.2 Item Traceability

Items identified as requiring traceability shall have either a shipping container label, as defined in [Section 6.2.1](#), or Product Locator Cards. Reference GE HealthCare Document 5215680GSP “*Supplier Product Locator Card Procedure*” for specific requirements.

The Unique Device Identification number (UDI), if applicable, is also required to be provided on the shipping box label. Reference GE HealthCare_GQP_12.04 Identification and Traceability Procedure, DOC0373356 for specific product identification and traceability requirements.

Items requiring traceability shall have their item number and production control identifier entered in Quality Plan if purchased from a supplier or captured in GLPROD/eDHR if manufactured.

6.1.2 Specific Requirements for “Line Use” Parts and GE HealthCare Affiliate Shipments

6.1.2.1 Barcoded Receiving Label

- **For GE HealthCare Affiliate Parts** – All shipments between **Oracle Apps enabled** GE HealthCare affiliates require the ISO Receiving Label. Attach barcoded ISO Receiving Label to each box in the shipment. Refer to ISO Receiving Label SOP for instructions on generating this label for your affiliate shipments.

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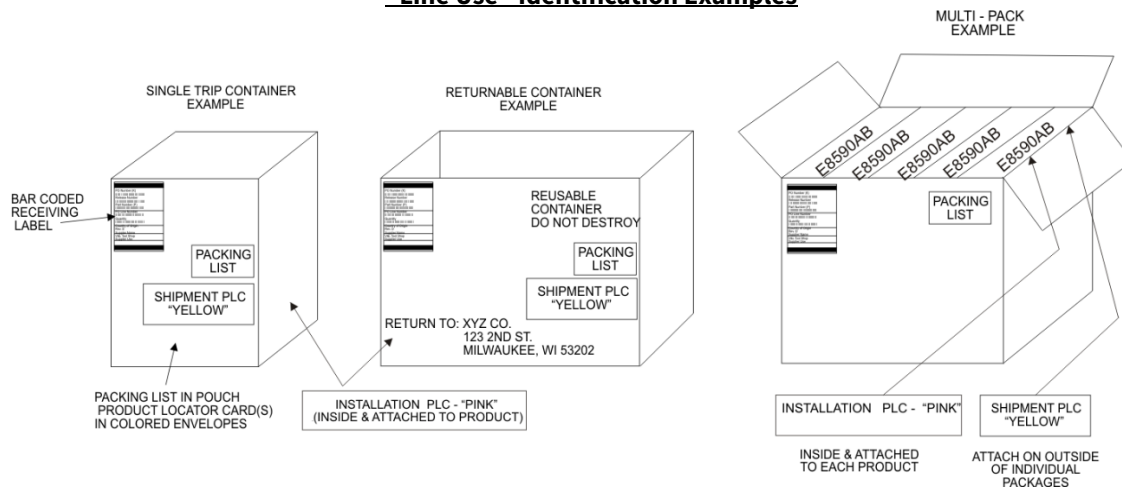
6.1.2.2 Packing List for "Line Use Parts"

Each shipment to GE HealthCare shall include a minimum of (1) packing list including the following information (as a minimum):

- GE HealthCare ship-to address
- GE HealthCare modality (X-Ray, MR, US, etc.)
- GE HealthCare PO+RELEASE number (13 digit number)
- GE HealthCare part/catalog number, (as referenced in the GE HealthCare PO)
- GE HealthCare part/catalog description
- Production Control Identifier(s) (e.g., Serial number, Lot number), if applicable
- Unique Device Identification number (UDI), if applicable
- Quantity
- ASN#
- Shelf Life Expiration Date if Applicable

[Section 16.2](#) provides a typical example of supplier packing list.

"Line Use" Identification Examples



6.1.3 Specific Requirements for "Finished Good" Parts

6.1.3.1 Multiple Packages

Clearly identify the outside of each package as "Box 1 of 4", "Box 2 of 4", etc., when more than one box or package is used to contain an item. Position the box number close to the product identification number to avoid confusion with other multiple package items and the case numbers used to identify an entire system.

6.1.3.2 Multi-pack

The outside of all multi-packs shall clearly identify the number of pieces contained.

Do not mix part/catalog numbers. Each multi-pack shall contain only similar items.

Each individual package contained in a multi-pack shall be identified with the part/catalog number as a minimum and any additional information as specified in the order.

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6.1.3.3 Checklist

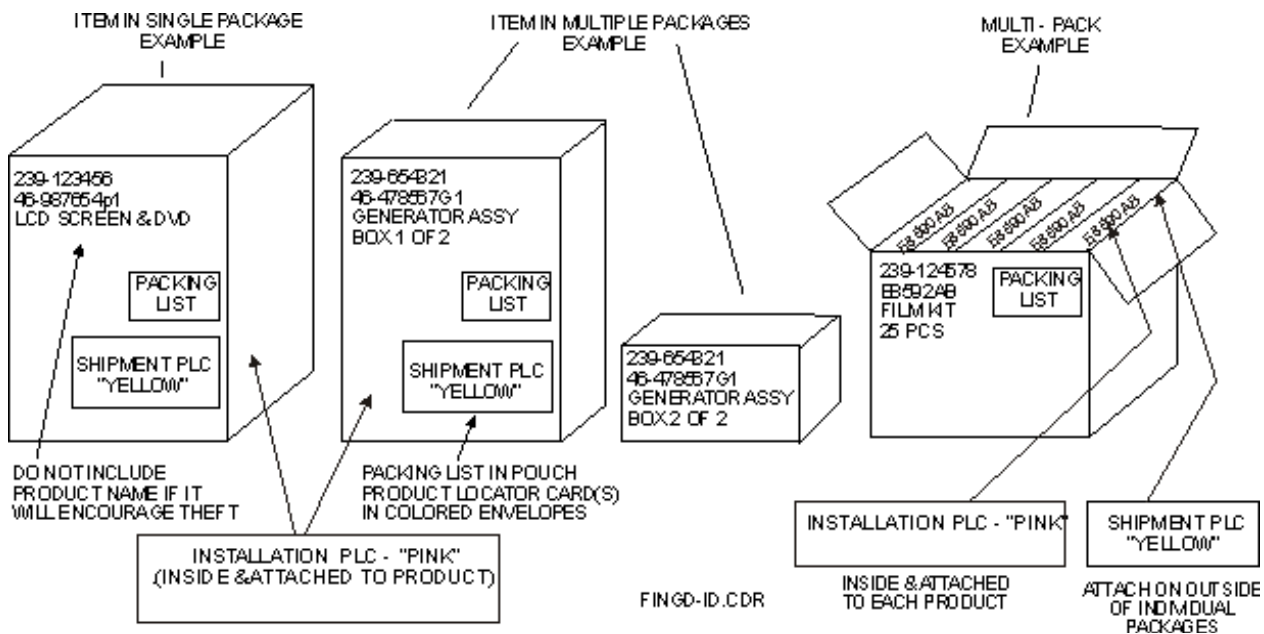
Include a checklist in all packages containing loose parts that adequately identifies and states the quantity of each part contained. It is also highly recommended that a simple, graphic picture of each item be included.

6.1.3.4 Packing List for "Finished Good Parts"

Include a packing list that identifies the Order number and product identification information and traceability information for all materials included with the shipment. Reference [Section 16.2](#) for a typical example.

Clearly identify items shipped in multiple packages. Include a reference on the packing list for the Case / Box #(s) in which each item is packed.

"Finished Good" Identification Examples



6.1.3.5 Packing List for "System Shipments"

Include a packing list that identifies the components of the shipment and a cross-reference to the part/catalog number of the item that they are a part of. Include a reference to the Order number and/or customer order number, as specified in the purchase agreement. Reference [Section 16.1](#) for a typical packing list example.

Attach the Packing List to Case #1 of the system shipment.

6.1.4 Special Requirements for Direct Shipments to GE HealthCare Customer

Mark systems shipped directly to GE HealthCare customers with the same information as those shipped to a GE HealthCare facility, plus additional information that will be required by the customer. The special information will typically include the GE HealthCare order number, customer PO number and the customer ship-to address. The buyer will provide this information in the purchase agreement or through special communications.

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6.2 Shipping Container Marking & Labeling

6.2.1 General Requirements

Include the general shipping information contained in the purchase order. This typically includes: shippers name and address, GE HealthCare ship-to address, and any required precautionary information (i.e., fragile, handle with care, static sensitive, etc.). Avoid abbreviations as much as possible.

The shipping container label shall contain, in Barcode with Human Readable format: the item number, production control number(s), FDA Code and FDA Code Description if applicable, and UDI number if applicable. Production control numbers include serial number, lot or batch number, expiration date (shelf life), and/or manufacturing date. Information on the shipping container, product, and shipping documents shall match. All information shall match country specific licensing and registration.

When using overnight carrier services or other express delivery systems; the carrier labels should be applied to what is considered the top of the package. These carriers use automatic scanning systems that require their barcodes to be face up. Placing the labels on the top of the package will aid in keeping the package in the desirable upright orientation.

All prior shipment and other non-required markings and labels shall be removed covered or otherwise obliterated.

When an over pack or consolidation pack is used, it is acceptable for the outer packaging to cover the markings and labels on the individual packages. Safe handling information (Fragile, This End Up, etc.) and other information critical to the safety of the shipment (i.e., temperature limits, "Do Not Freeze", etc.) needs to be duplicated on the outer packaging.

All regulatory and environmental marks and labels defined in [Section 5.2](#) shall also be included in labels on inner and outer packaging components when required.

All labels shall be securely affixed with water resistant, permanent adhesive. Add staples or other mechanical fasteners as required when attaching to wood or other surfaces where adhesive alone may not permanently hold the label. Print labels with permanent ink on a contrasting background. Avoid using inks in the red tones unless the ink is specifically designed to be fade resistant.

6.2.2 Marking

6.2.2.1 Method of Marking

Use labels, stencils, printing or tagging to mark the exterior of packages and shipping containers. The item number, production control identifier(s) and UDI number shall be in Barcode with Human Readable format. Handwriting or lettering should be avoided.

6.2.2.2 Stenciling

Stencil by brushing, rolling, or spraying a sharply cut stencil with waterproof, black stencil ink.

6.2.2.3 Labels

Print, type or reproduce the required marking on labels. The item number, production control identifier(s) and UDI number shall be in Barcode with Human Readable format.

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6.2.3 ISO Warning Labels

When possible, use labels with international symbols per ISO 7000, following international labeling Standard ISO 780.

When a symbol is required that is not included in ISO 7000, it is acceptable to use a custom design symbol, if that symbol communicates a globally recognizable message. The following are typical examples of ISO 7000 symbols and commonly used custom design symbols:

International Warning and Information Symbols

ISO 7000-0615: Protect from heat and radioactive sources	ISO 7000-0621: Fragile; handle with care	ISO 7000-0622: Use no hooks	ISO 7000-0623: This way up	ISO 7000-0624: Keep away from sunlight	ISO 7000-0625: Sling here	ISO 7000-0626: Keep away from rain
ISO 7000-0627: Centre of gravity	ISO 7000-2405: Do not roll	ISO 7000-0629: No hand truck here	ISO 7000-0630: Stacking limit by mass	ISO 7000-0631: Clamp as indicated	ISO 7000-0632: Temperature limit	Perishable
Handle with care	ISO 7000-2402: Do not stack	ISO 7000-0533: Upper Temp Limit	ISO 7000-0534: Lower Temp Limit	Do not freeze	Keep frozen	Keep away from cold
ISO 7000-1065: Support at center	Caution top heavy	ISO 7000-2404: Do not clamp as indicated	IEC 60417-5134: Electrostatic sensitive devices	Do not drop	Lift by inner fastening	ISO 7000-2406: Use no forks
ISO 7000-2620: Humidity limitation	Keep away from magnets	Do not step on	Tilting limit	Do not tip	ISO 7000-2403: Stacking limit by number	ISO 7000-2621: Atmospheric pressure limitation
ISO 7000-0659: Biological risks	ISO 7000-1051: Do not re-use	ISO 7000-2608: Do not resterilize	ISO 7000-1135: General symbol for recovery / recyclable	ISO 7000-2401: Protect from radioactive sources	ISO 7000-2606: Do not use if package is damaged	ISO 7000-2609: Non-sterile

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6.2.4 GE HealthCare Commonly Used Hazard Warnings

Use the following hazard labels when the product requires them. Labels are listed with North American suppliers and part numbers for ordering purposes.



CoG (Center of Gravity) Locator- Use to mark loads with high CoG's and/or off-centered

Example: Part Number: IEC6199-PA (3in x 3in); Supplier: Clarion Safety



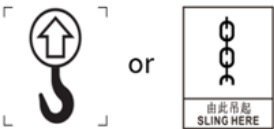
Tip Warning Label- Use to loads that have high CoG's and are a tipping hazard if mishandled

Example: Part Number: IS5157-PA (3in x 3in); Supplier: Clarion Safety



Forklift Point- Use to communicate proper fork tine lift location

Example: Part Number: SSL-1709 (3in x 5in); Supplier: HCL



Sling Lift Point- Use to communicate sling lift location

Example: Part Number: IS6071-PB (2in x 2in); Supplier: Clarion Safety

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6.2.5 Special Labeling Requirements for Heavy Packaging

All crates and packages over 16 kg (35 lbs.) are to be identified according to their weight range. Graphics shall be used to indicate the package weight range, as well as number of people required to manually lift it, and when a mechanical lift is required per the pictograms below.

1. **Packages 16 – 32 kg (35 – 70 lbs.) - 2 FEs or Mechanical Lift** (For labels, use black characters on yellow background)

- Part number **5325887**



2. **Packages > 32 kg (70 lbs.) - Mechanical Lift** (For labels, use black characters on red background)

- Part number **5325888**



Label Ordering Options:

There are multiple suppliers that labels can be purchased from. Any qualified label supplier can be used as long as they meet requirements listed in the part numbers' (above) specifications.

DuraTech

See [contact information](#) in 9.7.

6.2.6 Special Labeling Requirements for System Shipments by Location

Reference DOC0841496, *Global Labeling Content Requirement*, for all country-specific labeling requirements.

6.2.6.1 Domestic Shipment

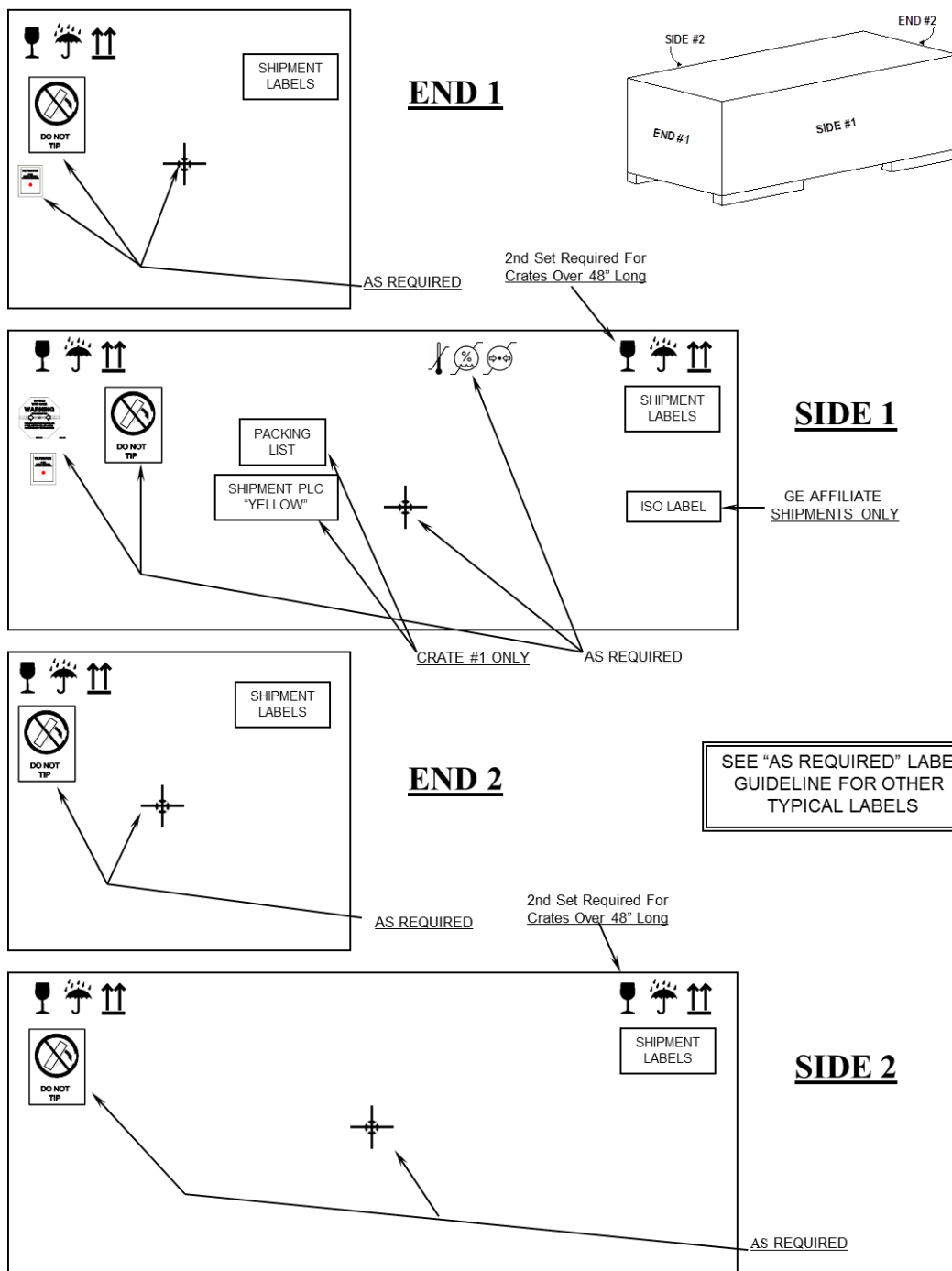
Some products may ship on a dolly or pallet and not include a shipping container. For these products, only the shipment labels and other shipment related information is required.

Mark and label packages as closely as possible to the layout on the following page:

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DOMESTIC

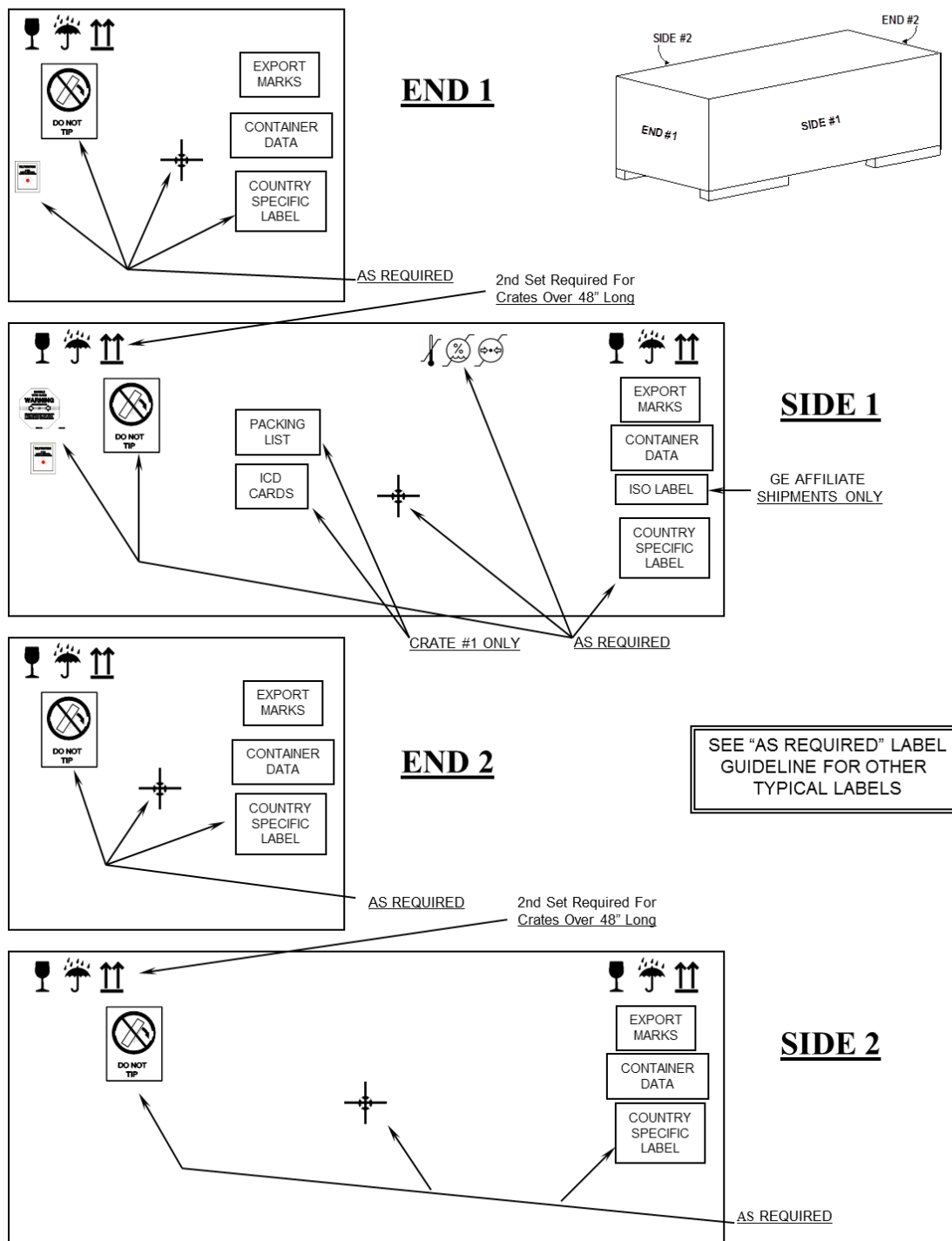


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6.2.6.2 International Shipment

International Shipment Marking and Labeling Layout

INTERNATIONAL



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6.2.6.2.1 Standard Export Marks

The standard exterior marking requirements for international packed and containerized units shall include the following information:

From: Shippers Name & Address

Ship To: Consignee Name & Address

Shipment Info: - Purchase Order Number:

- Order Number:

- Invoice Number:

- Manifest Number:

- Catalog Number:

Container Data: - Item Number:

- Outside Dimensions:

- Net Weight:

- Gross Weight:

Made In: Country of Origin

6.2.6.2.2 Net Weight and Gross Weight

The net and gross weight values shall be followed by the unit of measure (pounds or kilos) in capital letters. All weights shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

6.2.6.2.3 Outside Dimensions

Outside dimensions shall be shown on all shipping containers, having a cube of 493 cubic cm (30 cubic inches) or over, or having any single dimension of 183 cm (72 inches) or over. Outside dimensions shall be shown in the order of length, width, and height. Dimensions shall be rounded to the nearest cm/inch.

6.2.6.2.4 Location of Marking

It is assumed that the container will have two ends, two sides, a top and a bottom. Open crates and other irregular containers shall be marked to conform to this specification as closely as available space and shape of the container permit.

6.2.6.2.5 Container End Marking

When the container is .3 cubic meters (10 cubic feet) or under, the container data marking and destination address may be omitted from the end.

6.2.6.3 Special Labeling Requirements for System Shipments to **China**

Packaging and/or containers carrying products or devices for sales and distribution in China shall be marked/labeled per the requirements in GE HealthCare document DOC0062044, *China Labeling and Language Requirements and Procedure*, Section 5.2.6.

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6.3 Shipping Container Artwork

6.3.1 General Requirements

Refer to [Section 10](#) for guidelines around artwork placement and layout.

When the GE HealthCare logo is used on packages, specific guidelines shall be followed for placement, size, and color of all logo graphics. See the GE HealthCare [branding web site](#) for specific details.

The use of the GE HealthCare logo and branding graphics is recommended for manufacturing finished good parts but is not a requirement.

6.3.2 Requirements for Updating to GE HealthCare Branding

As part of our separation from GE, GE HealthCare entered into a Trademark License Agreement (or “TMLA”) that includes a number of requirements. One of those requirements is that we fully implement our new Visual Identity expressed in our Brand Guidelines “as soon as reasonably practicable.” This requirement extends to packaging and labeling.

This requirement translates to applying new GE HealthCare branding on **new** products going forward to the new GE HealthCare brand (e.g., applying the new GE HealthCare logo, changing all text on labels and shipping packaging from GE Inspira to Source Sans Pro, and applying our new color palette).

If hardware is being modified or a new iteration will be introduced the packaging should also be updated if still containing outdated GE artwork. Any questions about this should be directed to brand.health@gehealthcare.com.

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6.4 Smart Labels for Delivery & Installation

Smart Labeling utilizes color coded or other special labeling on the outside of finished good packages to provide visual identification for how the package should be handled, or where it needs to be delivered at a customer site. The label can identify a specific room, location in a room, or provide other direction that will help direct it to the correct site location during delivery so the installer can quickly locate it during the installation process.

The following example shows colored labels used to identify the specific room packages need to be delivered to during a MR system delivery.



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7.0 Distribution Testing Procedures & Documentation

7.1 Validation Testing

7.1.1 Scope

For new programs, it is recommended to create a document that outlines the engineering strategy for determining which components require testing, which do not, and the justification for omitting or skipping specific tests. There are two document template examples that can be used, though it's recommended to modify based on the business or product: **DOC2891013**, "NPI Packaging Macro Gap Assessment" and **DOC1496944**, "MR Packaging Analysis Plan Template".

Shippable parts should follow a risk-based approach to validation testing depending on the type of part, the expected shipping conditions, the fragility, and the potential business impact of part failure. Use the Validation Decision Matrix (Section 7.1.3) to determine what level of testing is required for each part based on the identified risk criteria.

Technical justifications for previously-tested-packaging associated with high-risk components shall not reference testing performed prior to Revision 10 of document 46-316745. Revision 10 incorporated critical safety testing protocols, including tip tests, enhanced shock evaluations, and improved handling assessments, which are essential for ensuring product integrity.

When considering changes to packaging, transit methods, or other common modifications for existing products, refer to document **5463977GSP**, "Packaging Change Validation Testing Checklist", to determine what validation testing, if any, is required.

7.1.2 Packaging Testing Requirements Summary

Packaged parts should be capable of passing the GE HealthCare shipping and handling tests defined in GE HealthCare Document **46-316745**, "Mechanical Environment Test Standard" and should comply with the environmental requirements defined in GE HealthCare Document **2252595PRE**, "Thermal Environment Test Guideline" when this packaging Standard is specified on GE HealthCare engineering documentation. **The supplier is responsible for all testing and validation required to ensure their packaged part complies with the above requirements.** Refer to **DOC2948746**, "GQP_10.01.021 Third Party Testing of GE HealthCare Products" for all requirements of testing GE HealthCare products and/or when using a third party test laboratory.

Testing consists of exposing packaged products to hazards expected in the distribution environment utilizing mechanical devices to replicate:

- Drop
- Shock
- Vibration
- Stacking / compression
- Horizontal impacts
- Powered and manual handling
- Tipping

NOTE: The GE HealthCare Packaging CoE and GE HealthCare Advanced Technology Center are available for consultation to help understand the requirements of 46-316745 and 2252595PRE. It is recommended that one or both be consulted for questions related to these two documents and before testing or creating engineering technical justifications in lieu of the testing requirements defined in them.

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7.1.3 Validation Decision Matrix

In Table 7.1.3.1, the minimum testing requirements are notated per type of product packaging. See Table 7.1.3.2 for definitions and examples of the terms used in the Validation Decision Matrix. FG (Finished-Goods) & FRU parts have the most stringent validation requirements.

Table 7.1.3.1

Validation Decision Matrix			
Type of Packaging	Risk Level		
	Low	Medium	High
FG Make-Part	D	B	A
FG Buy-Part	D	B	A
Line-Use Part	D	C	B
FRU-Part	D	B	A
Interplant	D	C	B
Returnable	D	C	B
Overpack	D	C	C

Table 7.1.3.2

Category	Description	Definitions	Examples
Testing	A GE HealthCare Test	All test steps outlined in 46-316745 Section 4.0 unless not applicable or with documented technical justifications.	N/a
	B Baseline Packaging Test	Alternative testing outside of 46-316745 that gives some degree of shipping confidence, such as ISTA 2a/2b, ISTA 3a/3b, ASTM D4169-(DC-2 or DC-13), or ASTM D7386	
	C Trial Shipment Test	Shipment-based test as outlined in Sections 7.1.4 and 14.0.	
	D No Test Required	No packaging testing required.	
Type of Packaging	FG Make-Part	Packaging applied to products assembled or manufactured by GE HealthCare. Typically purchased and applied by GE HealthCare or a contracted company.	CT Detectors, Ultrasound, Anesthesia, Mammo, MR, or IGS HLA's, X-ray tubes, etc.
	FG Buy-Part	Packaging provided by suppliers for purchased products. Supplier packaging is often reused for final customer shipment.	Monitors, certain accessories, generic components, certain covers (enclosures), off-the-shelf components, printed materials
	FRU-Part	Packaging applied to Field Replacement Units (service parts).	Service parts

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Category	Description	Definitions	Examples
	Line-Use	Packaging for components that are used or assembled during the manufacturing process. This packaging is not intended for customer shipment.	Packaging used to ship bulk-order of 50 identical parts to a GE HealthCare manufacturing facility for integration into a CT assembly
	Interplant	Packaging for internal shipments between GE HealthCare manufacturing or distribution sites. Not used for customer delivery.	Packaging used to ship from WSO to MTY
	Returnable	Packaging designed for multiple uses within a supply chain or closed-loop system.	Totes, plastic pallets & crates, collapsible containers, etc. Commonly shipped between GE HealthCare & local manufacturers
	Overpack	Secondary or tertiary packaging used to facilitate consolidation and handling. This packaging is not applied directly to the product.	Lean carts, Large boxes and/or pallets that contain several Finished goods, void-fill air pillows, etc.
Risk level	Low	A component or accessory that: Does not directly impact patient safety or device functionality if damaged during transit, has low financial impact if lost or damaged, is easily replaceable, and does not delay installation or clinical use.	Printed materials, non-functional accessories, brackets, simple plastic housings, keyboards, USB drives, fasteners, cables, hoses, etc.
	Medium	A part that supports device functionality but is not essential for patient safety, has a moderate financial impact if damaged or delayed, may cause minor delays in assembly or delivery.	Display panels, covers, housings, non-sensitive electronics, control knobs, basic sensors, simple assemblies, some systems containing batteries in which the batteries have already been tested to the high-risk level, etc.
	High	A part where damage, failure, or contamination during handling or transit could result in patient safety risk (sterility breach, compromised device performance, regulatory non-compliance (failure to meet ISO, FDA, or internal standards), significant financial impact, and/or operational disruption (installation delays)	Hazardous materials (including batteries and parts that contain batteries), essential-to parts, high-value or complex assemblies, tubes, fragile or precision-engineered components, detectors, calibrated electronics, etc.

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Table 7.1.3.3 provides recommended guidance for determining product risk level. Final risk-determination shall be decided by Product Engineering.

Table 7.1.3.3

Risk Prioritization Methodology		
Risk Factor	Description	Score: 1-5
Financial Impact	How expensive is this part? 1=Low cost, 5=Expensive	
Installation Risk	How critical is this part to product installation? Would not having the part cause critical delays to the installation? 1=Minimal delay, 5=Critical delay	
Product Fragility	How fragile is this part? 1=Very durable, 5= Extremely fragile	

To determine the risk level, sum up the numbers from each question. The following determinations should be made based on the score:

- **High Risk:** Sum between 11-15
- **Medium Risk:** Sum between 7-10
- **Low Risk:** Sum between 3-6

Note: Shipping anything that is hazardous material, has a battery or is a battery, or is considered “essential-to” should always be considered high-risk, regardless of score.

Product Fragility: If fragility of the product is not known, use Figure 7.1.3.1 below to estimate the fragility. “Fragility” refers to the maximum shock that an item can withstand without suffering damage. This fragility is normally expressed by a “G” value. G is the gravitational constant; the cushioning G-value indicates the deceleration, or negative acceleration that an item can withstand without being damaged. The more fragile a product is, the less G-s it can tolerate.

Figure 7.1.3.1

	Fragility (in G's)	Typical Contents
	15-25	precision-aligned test equipment, biomedical electronics
	25-40	navigational equipment, medical diagnostic equipment
	40-60	aircraft accessories, electromechanical equipment
	60-100	computer processors, TVs, monitors
	70-150	electronic games, solid state electronic devices, furniture
	150 and up	machinery

7.1.4 Altered Package Validation

When a package is opened and changed by adding or removing components, the dynamics of the original package may be changed enough to impact packaging performance. When this situation applies, the package shall either: be tested in both configurations, or have a documented technical justification why testing is not required.

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7.1.5 Trial Shipment Testing

Trial shipment (also known as a road test) can be performed in addition to the testing listed in 46-316745. These shipments are optional and are considered supplemental. Trial shipments may not be performed as a replacement for the standard validation testing. An instance where this rule doesn't apply is for components that exceed the safety parameters for lab testing- for example a CT gantry.

See [Section 14](#) for instructions on performing trial shipments.

7.1.6 Lifting Testing

When it is likely that a product will require lifting via an overhead source with rigging, an analysis of the pallet shall first be completed by a qualified individual. Once completed, the pallet shall be tested to 125% of pack weight in worst-case loaded configuration (this is the safety factor). The load position, load footprint, load height and center of gravity position shall be duplicated in the test. The rigging configuration shall be setup such that it produces the worst loading into the pallet. (Typically, this is with slings wrapped around the bottom of the pallet with a 4-point configuration to the lifting hook).

Test procedure shall be as follows:

- Visually inspect the pallet for any deformations, cracks or defects
- Place the test weights on the pallet such that the C.G. is positioned correctly in the length and width position
 - Test weights shall be within 125% +/- 2.5% of the heaviest load anticipated on the pallet
 - Test weight footprint shall be the same as the footprint of the heaviest load anticipated on the pallet
- Configure the rigging to lift the pallet to induce the worst loading on the pallet
 - Rigging height shall be only tall enough that the expected load will fit with no interference with the spreader beam or slings
- Lift the pallet and test weights off the ground a few cm/inches and hold for 10 minutes
 - Observe the pallet during the test lift and note any excessive deflections, cracking or areas of concern
- Lower the pallet to the ground and perform a post-lift inspection
 - Note and document any permanent deformations, cracks or defects

7.1.7 Post-Testing

Products and parts that were physically tested shall not be shipped to GE HealthCare as new or repaired material unless all original inspections and testing are passed. Follow the business segment or manufacturing site procedures, some products can not be sold after performing testing.

7.2 Validation Testing Documentation

7.2.1 Information Required Prior to Testing

- Part specifications – size, weight, and fragility in all orientations
- Known or anticipated weak points on the product or damage history if existing
- Packaging specifications
- Acceptance Criteria – both package and product

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Typical Product & Package Acceptance Criteria:

Product Requirements:

- Each UUT (unit under test) shall be free from cosmetic damage and structural damage. A failure occurs if any of the following conditions are observed:
 - Structural integrity of the UUT is compromised due to cracks, yielding of material (i.e. permanent deformations), or loosening of fasteners.
 - Detachment of any UUT parts, including fasteners and electronic components.
 - Visible degradation of appearance (scuffing, scratches, or other visible damage).
- Each UUT shall be able to pass functional testing after packaging testing has been completed.

Package Requirements:

- Some packaging damage is acceptable; however, damage shall not be catastrophic.
 - Pallet/base shall be in a condition that allows safe handling.
 - Corrugated glue joints shall remain fully attached along the entire joint.
 - No large tears or holes to the outer packaging should be found after testing.
 - All packaging components shall remain securely fastened together.

7.2.2 Suggested Verification Methods

The suggested verification methodology for each part class listed in table below is provided as guidance for verifying the condition and/or functionality of the packaged item(s) after packaging test. Methods other than those listed may be used if formally approved by GE Engineering.

Part Class	Method
Cables/Cable Kits/Hoses	Visual Inspection
Simple Parts/ Kits	Visual Inspection
Assemblies	Functional System Level Testing
Covers/Enclosures	Visual Inspection
Electronic Circuit Boards	Functional System Level Testing
Hazardous Materials	Visual Inspection

Visual Inspection

The packaged item(s) shall undergo a visual inspection to confirm compliance with the documented acceptance criteria. See typical acceptance criteria in 7.2.1.

Functional System-Level Testing

The packaged item(s) shall be functionally tested using the following procedure:

1. Prior to packaging, test for part functionality.
2. Apply stress to packaged part per testing procedure.
3. Upon completion of packaging testing, remove part and test for functionality.

7.2.3 Testing Documentation Requirements

- Detail of packaging used in testing (part numbers, description, intake form for suppliers)
- Test conditions (temperature & humidity)
- Test methods (vibration, drop, etc.)
- Test procedure (duration, frequency, orientation, height, etc.)
- Results (pass, fail, comments)

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- Test equipment (model, serial number)
- Name of person who performed test and date performed
- Name of person who approved test and date approved

7.2.3.1 GE HealthCare Document **DOC0359234** "AME Lab Environmental Testing Template," provides a test report form that can be used to meet the minimum requirements. Suppliers may use their own report form if it includes the minimum required information. Supplier shall maintain test reports and submit to GE HealthCare.

7.2.3.2 When testing is successful and complete, all test reports and documentation related to the testing and package design shall be collected and added as a reference file or specification to the Finished Good via MyWorkshop. This information will serve as the validation for the package.

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8.0 Documentation Requirements

8.1 General Documentation Requirements

8.1.1 Part Numbers, Part Organization, and Packaging Taxonomy Requirements

New packaging components require MWS Packaging Classification and relevant attributes to be completed- see DOC2918356, Packaging Taxonomy Classification Instructions, for instructions on how to complete. Note: Adding a Packaging Classification to an existing part does **NOT** require an ECR/ECO.

Two form templates are available to capture the required packaging taxonomy information, based on whether the product is a Make or Buy finished good: **DOC3276423 BUY-parts Packaging Data Form & DOC3276424 MAKE-parts Packaging Data Form**. These forms may be sent directly to the packaging or product suppliers for completion.

Note: The term "Finished Goods" includes any part that shows up on a customer invoice and is a physical part that is packaged and shipped to the customer.

8.1.1.1 Packaging Documentation Requirements for **Make** Finished Goods

- All standard packaging parts associated with the respective Make finished good shall have part numbers and proper packaging drawings documented in MyWorkshop (see Section 8.2 of this document for minimum drawing requirements). These parts require Packaging Classification and relevant attributes to be completed.
 - Make sure to document every packaging component used, do not exclude any components.
 - **Note: MWS DOCs are not an acceptable documentation method for documenting packaging parts. Packaging components require individual part numbers.**
- Out-of-Catalog packaging components require part numbers and Packaging Classification/attributes to be completed if not in existence. See Section 8.2.2 for more information.
- Packaging parts, assemblies, collectors, etc., shall be child parts to the Finished Good they are being used for. This is required for packaging material regulatory reporting purposes and proper traceability.
- [Overpack/Consolidation packaging/non-standard packaging](#) (3.1.6) is excluded from documentation requirements (click on link for definition).
 - Note: Lean carts are not considered overpack if they are used for a standard set of parts. They should be documented and attached to one of the Finished Goods they are associated with.

8.1.1.2 Packaging Documentation Requirements for **Buy** Finished Goods

- Packaging re-used from supplier-packaged goods do not **REQUIRE** GE HealthCare part numbers but are recommended to do so for high-risk (hard to handle, large, expensive, critical for installation) goods.
- These parts require Packaging Classification and relevant attributes to be completed.
 - The classification may be associated with either the GE HealthCare packaging part numbers (if they exist), or the Finished Good part number. Multiple classifications can be tagged under a single part number.

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- If GE HealthCare part numbers are created, packaging parts, assemblies, collectors, etc. should be child parts to the Finished Good they are being used for. This is required for packaging material regulatory reporting purposes and proper traceability.
- Make sure to document every packaging component used, do not exclude any components.
- [Overpack/Consolidation packaging/non-standard packaging](#) (3.1.6) is excluded from documentation requirements.

8.2 Packaging Drawing Guidance

8.2.1 Drawing Prints

- Packaging drawings shall have a GE HealthCare title block stating that the packaging design is owned by GE HealthCare, unless otherwise contracted by GE HealthCare Sourcing.
- All new prints shall be dual dimensioned – Metric and Imperial measurements.
- Part number is part of title block on drawing prints.
- Material specifications clearly stated on drawing prints.
 - Examples:
 - For corrugated paperboard the flute and ECT or Mullen Burst Strength is specified.
 - For foam components, the foam material and density along with any properties is specified.
 - For bags, the thickness, material, and properties are specified.
- Revision on the drawing sheets match the MyWorkshop drawing print.
- Drawings list an author and date on every sheet.
- Location of special labels on the packaging are called out. For example, ISPM wheat stamp location or note to include in two visible locations is indicated in drawing prints.
- Recycling and disposal requirements are called out if needed.
- Ensure all dimensions are in the same units as designated in the title block.
- Title block should display tolerances for the packaging dimensions. Unless otherwise specified, all tolerances apply in a free-state condition.
 - Corrugated paperboard and foam: $\pm 1/8$ in, ± 4 mm
 - Wood: $\pm 1/4$ in, ± 7 mm
- Ensure BOM information (mark numbers, quantities, unit of measure) matches drawing. BOMs are reviewed at the same time the assembly drawings are reviewed. Verify quantity and unit of measure is appropriate/correct for the individual parts.
- Review hardware and material for commonality optimization if possible.
- Make sure all required dimensions are called out on the drawing. The drawing should include all dimensions and notes needed to build part without having a sample.

8.2.2 Out-of-Catalog Items Only

- Off-the-shelf Parts– A Supplier that provides a commercially available part or product that is not a FMD (Finished Medical Device) and that is not designed nor customized for GE HealthCare.
- Shall have supplier name and part number in Manufacturer's Equivalents in MyWorkshop.
- All relevant suffixes (dash numbers) shall be specified in the part number.
- Part number shall be the number the part is ordered by, and the number marked on the part and/or its package.

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- ### 8.3 NPI Packaging Documentation Requirements

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9.0 Special Packaging Requirements for Service Parts

9.1 Overview

This procedure applies to all parts supplied to Service, both new and repaired parts, when no other specific document is associated with the parts. Some high value parts will have specialty packaging that will be defined by part number on the drawing or in the purchase specification. The specialty packaging requirements take precedence over the general requirements of this guideline.

*Certain parts can be excluded (bin bulk, <\$20 dollars, etc.), except when indicated by GE HealthCare.

Service part orders should be identified on the purchase order, but all shipments to the following addresses will be Service Parts and shall follow the special packaging requirements in Section 9 as well as Sections 3-8.

USA:

UPS Supply Chain Solutions

775 East Dr.

Carol Stream, IL 60188

Singapore:

UPS House

22 Changi South Ave 2

Singapore 486064

Japan:

GE HealthCare Tobu Parts Center

Yako 2-4-1 Kawasaki-ku, Kawasakish

Kanagawa, Japan 210-0863

France:

UPS Logistics

Group Parc d'Activities

de la Guepelle Bat C

St Witz, France 95470

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9.2 Scope

Most GE HealthCare Service parts will be reshipped individually using an overnight type of express courier. This environment produces greater shock levels and compression loads than most other types of transportation, so compliance with the requirements of this document is critical. It is assumed that most service parts are shipped 5+ times before being consumed at a location.

In addition, service parts require individual labeling and sealing in order to comply with the needs of the service parts logistics network. These requirements comprise a global standard used by all poles of GE HealthCare Service Operations, for shipments to GE HealthCare service parts stocking locations.

All requirements defined in this document (2100268PRE) apply to service parts, as well as the unique requirements in this section.

9.3 Service Packaging Requirements

9.3.1 Individual Packaging

All service parts exceeding \$20 unit cost shall be packaged in **individual packaging** enabling shipment directly to customers. It is allowable to ship multiple packages in one, larger container to reduce shipping costs. However, all parts shipped inside the larger container shall be individually packaged as defined in this document.

9.3.2 Reusable/Returnable Containers

Service Parts will be shipped individually between GE HealthCare distribution facilities and customer sites and unpacked and repacked multiple times. All packages shall be capable of multiple shipments and multiple openings and closings. Packaging shall provide adequate protection for the rough handling that is normal for express and courier type shipments.

The outer packages of Service Parts shall be received in good condition so they can be reshipped to GE HealthCare customers.

Key considerations to protect outer packages:

- Corrugated containers shall not be reused if they are ripped, damaged, have any signs of exposure to water, or prior exterior labels cannot be removed. They shall be able to hold all inner pack in a proper manner, equivalent to a new container.
- Use corrugated material that is strong enough to support stacked and palletized loads and durable enough to avoid scuffing and tearing from minor impacts.
- When pallets are used, they shall be durable enough to withstand handling during shipment. Pallets that collapse or breakdown result in damage to the items they carry.
- When corrugated boxes are palletized, protect the bottom layer from accidental fork damage.
- When corrugated boxes are palletized, it is recommended that corner supports are added to both increase stacking strength and to protect the corners of the boxes from impacts.

9.3.3 Packaging Assemblies, Kits, & Multi-piece Items

When multiple pieces are required for a part or an assembly that is considered a single part, the entire assembly shall be individually packaged in a SINGLE package so that no repacking is required at the GE HealthCare facility, and assemblies are not separated.

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9.4 Repairable/Exchange Program/Harvest Parts

Repairable/exchange program/harvest parts shall be contained in packages, which facilitate their return to a warehouse, repair center or exchange center. The packaging shall be replaced after each return to obtain a clean package ready for the next shipment, except if the package is considered as a Reusable package.

9.5 Service Packaging Ergonomics & Safe Handling

There is usually only 1 GE HealthCare employee on-site available for moving and handling service items. Packaging for service items shall accommodate this restriction. Parts heavier than 35 lbs. should always be palletized or have wheels to be easily moved (however part shall **ship** palletized and not on wheels). Consider this type of design in the image below when large parts need to be moved, especially if return-shipping of an old part is necessary. Packaging designs for awkward and heavy service items should include feedback from GE HealthCare FE's and EHS. Below is an example of packaging that can make transporting a heavy Xray tube easier and can also be used to ship the old tube back (reference part # 5775036 for packaging specifications).



9.6 Package Seal Requirements

9.6.1 Green Good to Stock Seal (DOC0552387 "Service Part Good to Stock Label")

All Good to Stock parts that are individually packaged (> \$20 unit cost) are required to have a green seal applied at all entry points (usually two places).

The terms "Good to Stock" and "Green Seal" are interchangeable.

9.6.1.1 Repair/Refurbishment Suppliers

Upon completing a part's repair/refurbishment, and passing final tests, a repair/refurbishment supplier will complete appropriate information on the "Good to Stock" Package Seal (Green Seal). This is done prior to shipping the repaired/refurbished part to the network for placement into inventory for order fulfillment.

9.6.1.2 SwaP Suppliers

Supplier Warranty Program, SwaP Supplier will ensure that the Production Control Identifier is printed in the GE HealthCare barcode format and affixed to the "Good to Stock" Package Seal (Green Seal) in the appropriate location. This requires the use of the "Good to Stock" seal (Green Seal) in accordance with the minimums specified below.

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HOW TO SEAL A PACKAGE:

DCC00012387 New 5

Fold this seal over all box openings



GE HealthCare

GOOD TO STOCK

<i>Warehouse</i>	<i>Supplier</i>
--	---

Complete

Serial Number or Barcode Number

info here

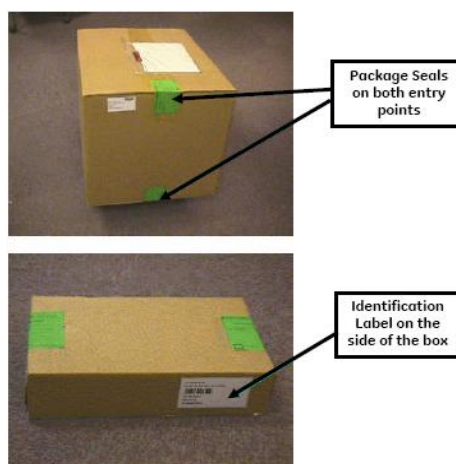
Date (dd-mm-yy)

Part Details

Completed by (name / number)

GEHC PART NUMBER

For consumable parts



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9.6.2 Green FE Reseal (DOC0552389 "Service Part Field Service Return Label")

To be used as indicated by the return rule on the return label (as shown below)

- Field and Customer Returns of unused, unopened goods, and surplus items

GE HEALTHCARE	
DO NOT DISPOSE/REMOVE REQUIRED FOR RETURN PLEASE KEEP WITH PACKAGE	
HOW TO RETURN PARTS : Def/DOI-Recycle ; Good-Green ; WP/DOA-Red ;	Return Ref # : 49419773 
Part Number : 00-902448-01 	Description : HARD DRIVE, FC-AL, 36.7GB, SEAGATE
RFS# : 5622016624	GE Order Num : 10028432
FE Name : LEE, JIMMY	System ID : 0853090317
FE SSO : 305000173 	

DOC0552389 Rev _ Fold this seal over all box openings	
 GE Healthcare	
CAUTION Please complete all fields on this seal. This part will be considered defective if returned unsealed.	
FIELD SERVICE RESEAL	
_____ Field Engineer Name	
_____ Field Engineer Worker ID (SSO)	
FOLD HERE	
Date <u>dd-mmm-yyyy</u> This is the same physical part received from stock and to the best of my knowledge the part is fully functional:	
_____ Field Engineer Signature	
THIS PART IS FULLY FUNCTIONAL GOOD TO STOCK	
# _____ GE PART NUMBER	

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9.6.3 Defective FE Reseal (DOC0552390 “Service Part Defective Part Return Label”)

To be used as indicated by the return rule on the return label (as shown below)

- Defective Items which have been Debriefed
- Wrong Parts Received
- FOA/DOA Items
- FOA/DOI Items
- Change Up Returns of Defective Items

GE HEALTHCARE	
DO NOT DISPOSE/REMOVE REQUIRED FOR RETURN PLEASE KEEP WITH PACKAGE	
HOW TO RETURN PARTS: Def/DOI-Recycle; Good-Green; WP/DOA-Red;	Return Ref #: 49419773 
Part Number: 00-902448-01 	Description: HARD DRIVE, FC-AL, 36.7GB, SEAGATE
RFS#: 5622016624	GE Order Num : 10028432
FE Name : LEE, JIMMY	System ID : 0853090317
FE SSO : 305000173 	

DOC0552390 Rev _	
Place this seal in center on box top	
	
DEFECTIVE PART	
Field Engineer Name _____	
Field Engineer Worker ID (SSO) _____	
Check if Wrong Part, or	☐
Part Change Up in Box	☐
(If known, write actual part number in comments)	
Failure Description / Comments _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	
FOA ☐	FOI ☐
DEFECTIVE PART	
# _____	
GE PART NUMBER (on FEMC)	

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9.6.4 Recycling FE Reseal (DOC0552391 “Service Part Recycling Return Label”)

To be used as indicated by the return rule on the return label (as shown below)

- ONLY USE WHEN INDICATED BY THE RETURN RULE. ALL items with Purple Seals are sent directly to recycling

 GE HEALTHCARE DO NOT DISPOSE/REMOVE REQUIRED FOR RETURN PLEASE KEEP WITH PACKAGE	
HOW TO RETURN PARTS : Def/DOI-Recycle ; Good-Green ; WP/DOA-Red ;	Return Ref # : 49419773 
Part Number : 00-902448-01 	Description : HARD DRIVE, FC-AL, 36.7GB, SEAGATE
RFS# : 5622016624	GE Order Num : 10028432
FE Name : LEE, JIMMY	System ID : 0853090317
FE SSO : 305000173 	

DOC0552391 Rev. 1 <i>Place this seal in center on box top</i>
 GE Healthcare
RECYCLING 
<i>Field Engineer Name</i>
<i>Field Engineer Worker ID (SSO)</i>
Do NOT use this label for returnable or repairable parts!
Parts returned with this label will NOT clear FE inventory!
RECYCLING

9.7 Ordering Package Seals

When required, include the PLC's specified in the purchase agreement per GE HealthCare Document **5215680GSP**, Supplier Product Locator Card Procedure. There are multiple suppliers that labels can be ordered from-two are listed below. Any label supplier can be used as long as it meets the requirements listed in the documents below.

- Good to Stock – part number **DOC0552387**
- Field Service Reseal – part number **DOC0552389**
- Defective Part – part number **DOC0552390**
- Recycling – part number **DOC0552391**

DuraTech

DuraTech Industries

3216 Commerce St.
La Crosse, WI 54603
1-608-781-2570

DuraTech Industrial Components (Beijing) Co., Ltd.

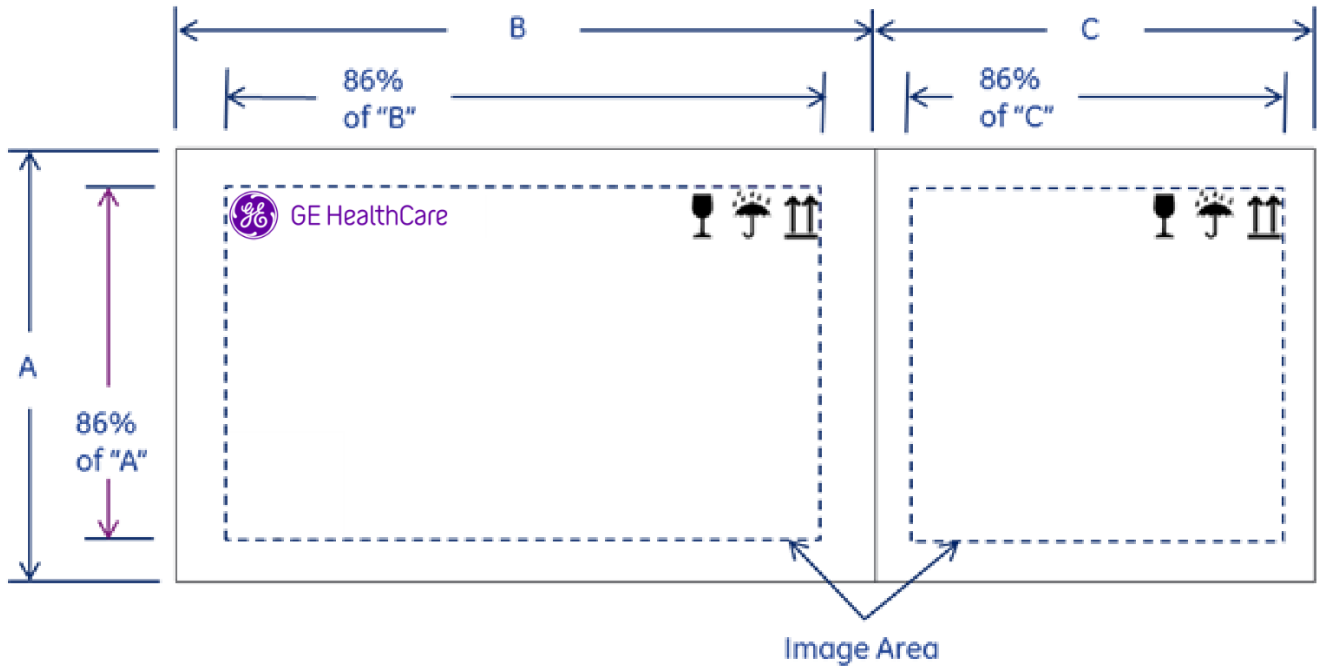
No. 28, Yuhua Road, Airport Economic Core Zone
Shunyi District
Beijing China 101300

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10.0 Artwork Layout Guidelines



1. Graphics should fit into an image area that is 86% of the box panel dimensions.
2. Maintain a left margin with GE HealthCare text + monogram.
3. GE HealthCare monogram/text to be 24% of height of image area.
4. Monogram should not be used by itself, shall be to the left of "GE HealthCare" text.
5. Hazard symbols should be 2/3 the height of monogram and right aligned in uppermost image area.
6. GE HealthCare & monogram should be centered with height of symbols.
7. Use Master Artwork for correct proportions.

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11.0 Exhibit #11 – Size and Weight Limits for Distribution and Delivery

11.1 General

Arrangements can be made to transport products of almost any size and weight to any location in the world. However, exceeding specific size and weight limits reduces carrier selection flexibility and often results in increased transportation costs and slower delivery times.

The size and weight information supplied in this section is typical for global carriers. It is intended to act as a guide to avoid delivery delays and to help minimize costs. It should be used as a design and planning tool but should not be considered exact data for any one carrier or any one specific shipment. Contact the Logistics Specialist in your region for specific information and guidance.

11.2 Global Air Shipment

The key limitation factor for air shipment is height. For efficient shipment by air, packages and crates should be held to a maximum of 300cm (118”) long X 226cm (89”) wide X 206cm (81”) tall. A more efficient and sometimes more economical height limit is 160cm (63”). This allows belly loading in all cargo and most passenger aircraft.

The overall height dimension can be increased to 241cm (95”) for DC10 and 300cm (118”) for 747 cargo aircraft. However, many large markets of the world, including much of Latin America and Asia do not have DC10 or 747 service, so products over 206cm (81”) tall cannot be shipped by air to these locations. Products over 300cm (118”) tall can NOT be shipped by air.

Air carriers are likely to tip over packages and crates that are over 206cm (81”) tall to facilitate loading on smaller aircraft. It is also common practice for air carriers to tip over packages and crates that are over 160cm (63”), to facilitate lower deck loading on passenger and cargo aircraft.

There is no actual weight limitation for cargo aircraft. The limiting factor will be the capacities of available mechanical handling equipment to load and unload the aircraft and the weight limitations of air pallets used. See [Section 11.2.2.1](#) for air pallet size and weight limitations.

11.2.1 Key Height Limits for Efficient Air Transport

Crate height is the key factor for efficient air transport. The following summarizes the key height dimensions that affect cost and cycle time for air transport:

1. **74 cm (29 Inches)** – Most efficient and economical air service.
2. **160 cm (63 Inches)** – Still very good efficiency and economy.
3. **206 cm (81 Inches)** – Point where problems and costs increase greatly.
4. **241 cm (95 Inches)** – 747 cargo aircraft only possible carrier above this height
5. **300 cm (118 Inches)** – Maximum height limit for air transport.

Hold “Total Shipping Heights” below each increasing dimension as product and package height allows.

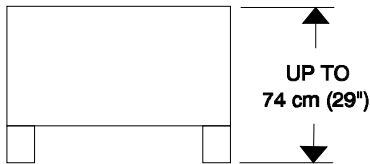
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Note: Aircraft door openings are actually 76.2cm (30"), 162.5cm (64"), 208.2cm (82"), 243.8cm (96") & 302.3cm (119") high. However, crates shall be 2.5 cm (1") less than the opening to allow for thickness of air pallets and other factors associated with aircraft loading.

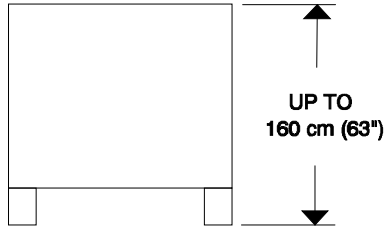
Key Height Limits for Air Transport



BELLY LOADING ALL PASSENGER AIRCRAFT FOR NEXT FLIGHT OUT EMERGENCY SERVICE

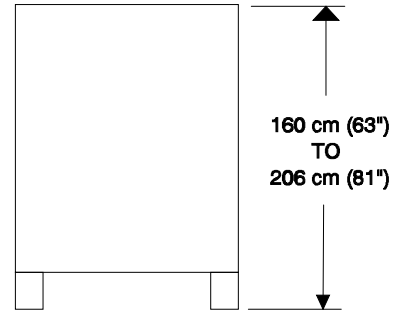
MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY, FLEXIBILITY AND LOWEST COST POTENTIAL

74 CM (29") APPLIES ONLY TO MD 80 AIRCRAFT (AFFECTS 6% OF TOTAL). ALL OTHERS, (94%) CAN USE 79 CM (31").



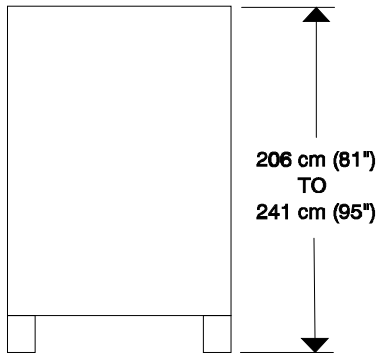
BELLY AND UPPER DECK LOADING ALL CARGO AIRCRAFT AND BELLY LOADING MOST PASSENGER AIRCRAFT

GOOD EFFICIENCY, FLEXIBILITY AND LOW COST POTENTIAL



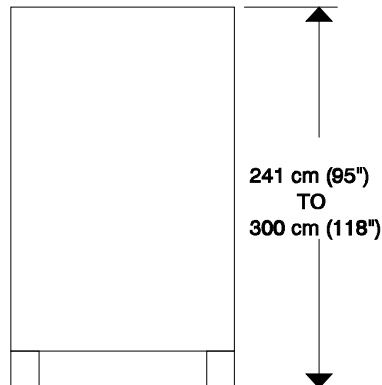
UPPER DECK LOADING ON MOST CARGO AIRCRAFT

REDUCED EFFICIENCY AND FLEXIBILITY. SERVICE LIMITED TO DESTINATIONS WITH CARGO AIRCRAFT SERVICE. SOME DELAYS CAN BE EXPECTED

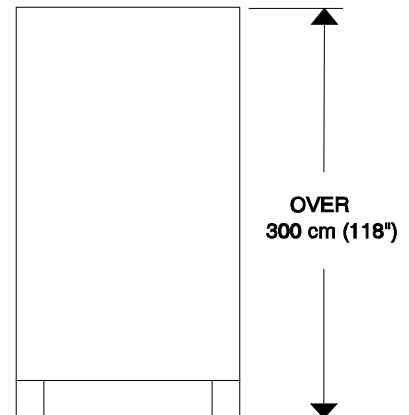


UPPER DECK LOADING ON DC-10 AND 747 CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY

GREATLY REDUCED EFFICIENCY & FLEXIBILITY AT HIGHER COSTS. LIMITED SERVICE TO MOST DESTINATIONS, WITH NO SERVICE TO SOME DESTINATIONS, INCLUDING MUCH OF LATIN AMERICA AND MANY POINTS IN ASIA. EXPECT DELAYS



VERY RESTRICTED, 747 CARGO ONLY POSSIBLE CARRIER



CAN NOT SHIP AIR. MUST SHIP BY TRUCK OR OCEAN

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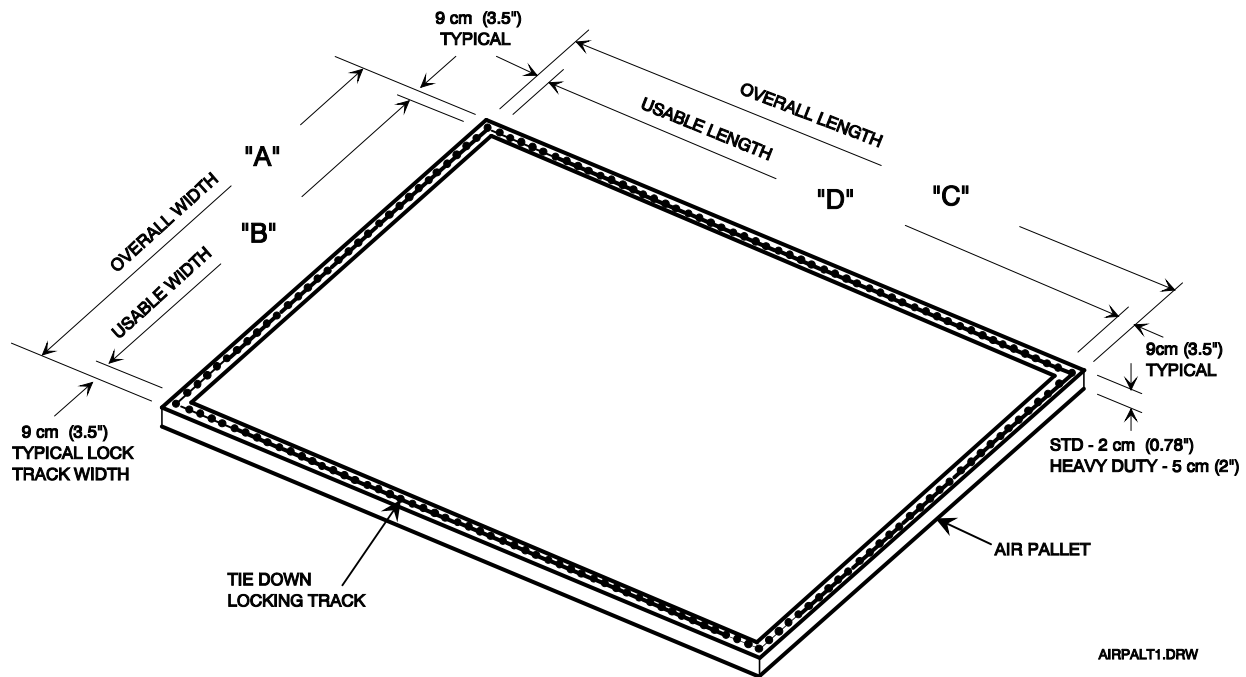
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11.2.2 Large Products on Air Pallets

Large products shipping by air will be secured to an air pallet by the airlines. Specific air pallet specifications and loading requirements are different for each airline. The following information is provided as a general guideline and all dimensions referenced are typical.

11.2.2.1 Air Pallet Specifications

Typical Air Pallet Specifications



Usable Air Pallet Load Area and Maximum Weight

PALLET TYPE	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	Max Weight
3 m (10') Pallet	243.8cm (96")	226cm (89.0")	317.5cm (125")	300cm (118.0")	6,668 kg (14,700 lbs.)
6 m (20') Pallet	243.8cm (96")	226cm (89.0")	605.8cm (238.5")	588cm (231.5")	10,795 kg (23,800 lbs.)

Air Pallet Loading Weight Distribution

PALLET TYPE	Max Pallet Loading
STD 2cm (0.78") Thick	1465kg/Sq. m (300 Lbs./Sq. Ft.)
Heavy Duty 5cm (2.0") Thick	4882.7kg/Sq. m (1000 Lbs./Sq. Ft.)

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11.2.2.2 Air Pallet Loading and Securement

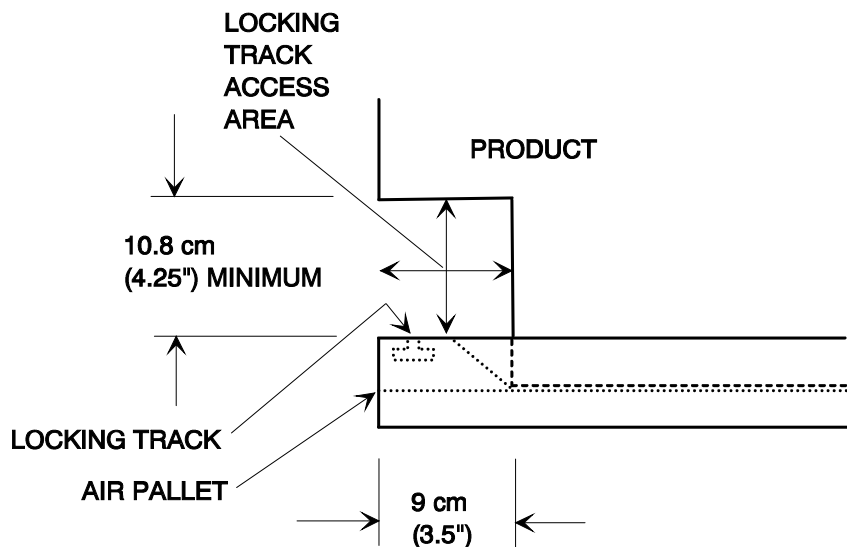
The air pallet will be locked to the floor of the aircraft cargo bay, so it is critical that the product(s) are adequately secured to the pallet to prevent all horizontal and vertical movement. The following are typical requirements of all airlines:

1. Product weight shall be distributed as evenly as possible on the air pallet.
2. Products on wheels shall be blocked or supported in some manner to prevent rolling.
3. Large products shall be secured both at the base and over the top.
4. Base straps are angled in opposite directions to eliminate all horizontal movement.
5. Top straps are used to eliminate vertical movement. Top straps can also be angled to help eliminate horizontal movement.
6. Tie-down straps are typically 5 cm (2") wide and are tensioned and secured with clamp type ratchet assemblies.
7. Tie-down straps are secured to the air pallet with devices that attach to a locking track on the edge of the air pallet.
8. Products shall be positioned to allow access to the locking track along the edge of the air pallet.
9. Products on the pallet will be covered with plastic sheeting for moisture protection.
10. The number of base and top straps is dependent on the weight of the product(s) and varies by airline.
11. Most airlines require that a cargo net be applied over the load after the straps and plastic shroud are in position.
12. The cargo net is secured to the same locking track on the air pallet as the straps.
13. Straps and cargo nets are tensioned manually, so the tension forces applied to the product are totally dependent on the person doing the work.

11.2.2.3 Air Pallet Locking Track Access

Allow access to the locking track when positioning products on an air pallet. Products can be extended to the edge of the air pallet, if an access area is provided over the locking track.

Air Pallet Locking Track Access Requirements

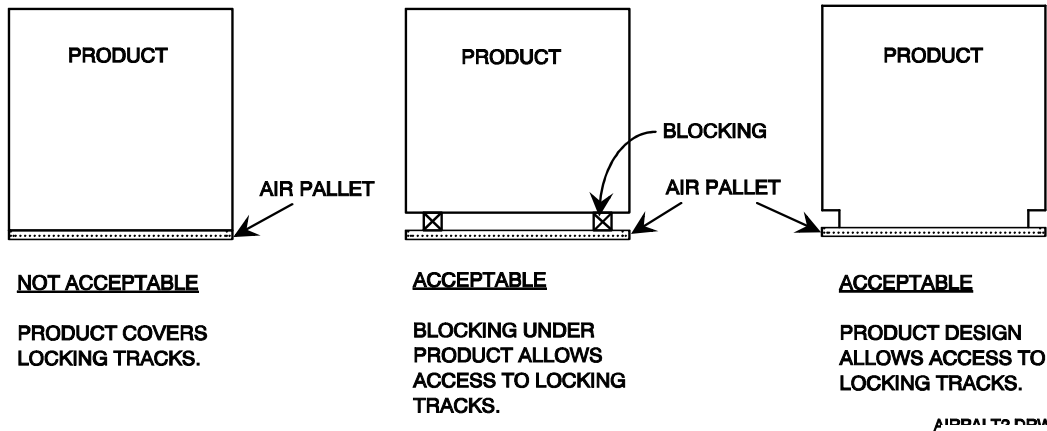


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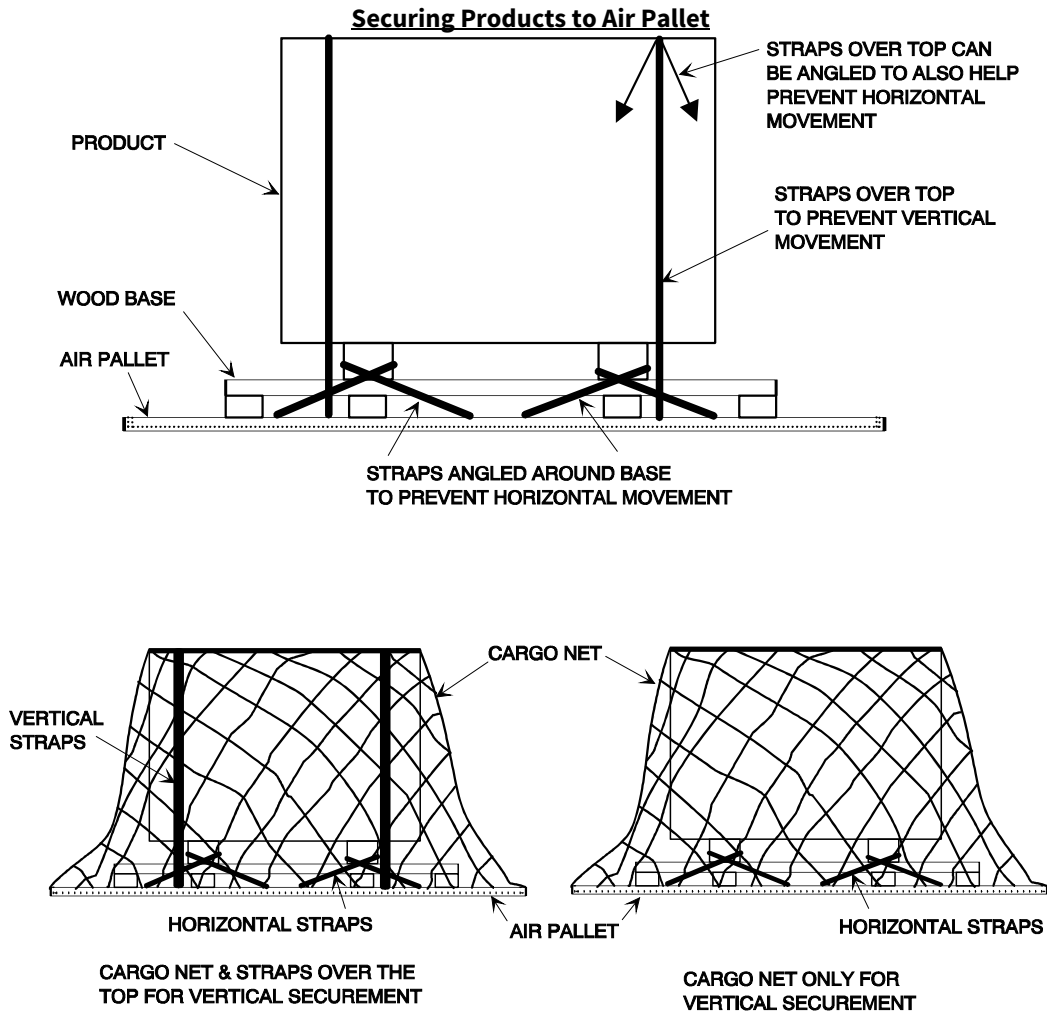
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Typical Air Pallet Locking Track Access Examples



11.2.2.4 Air Pallet Securement



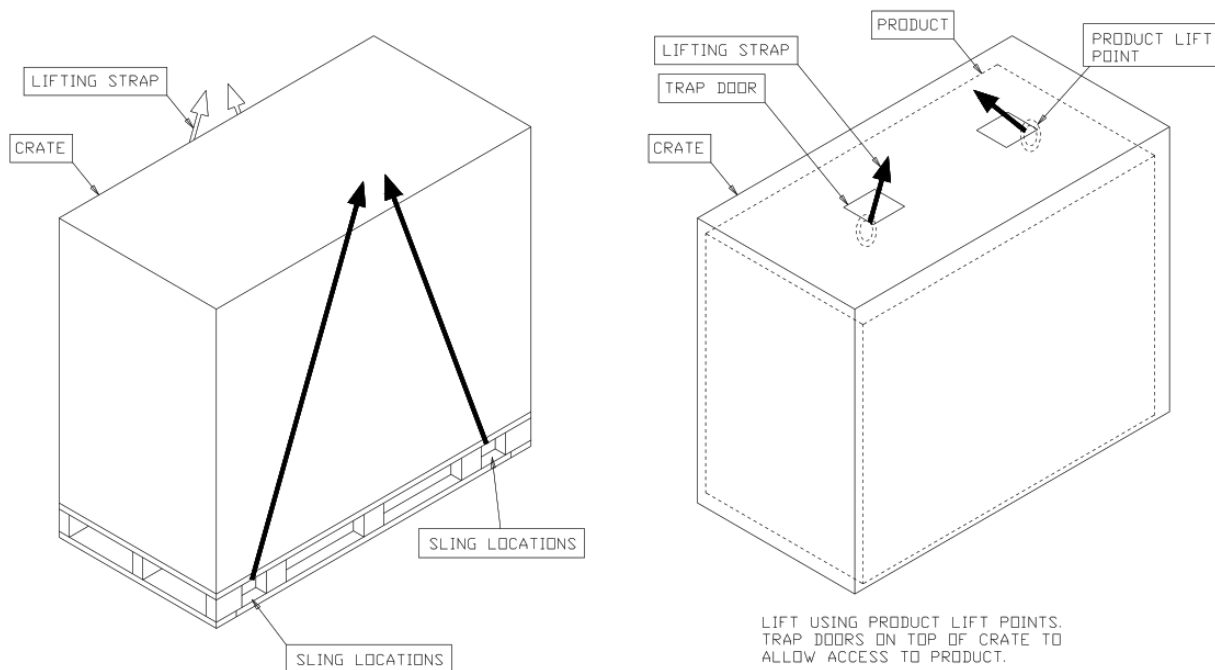
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11.2.2.5 Crane Lifting for Large Products

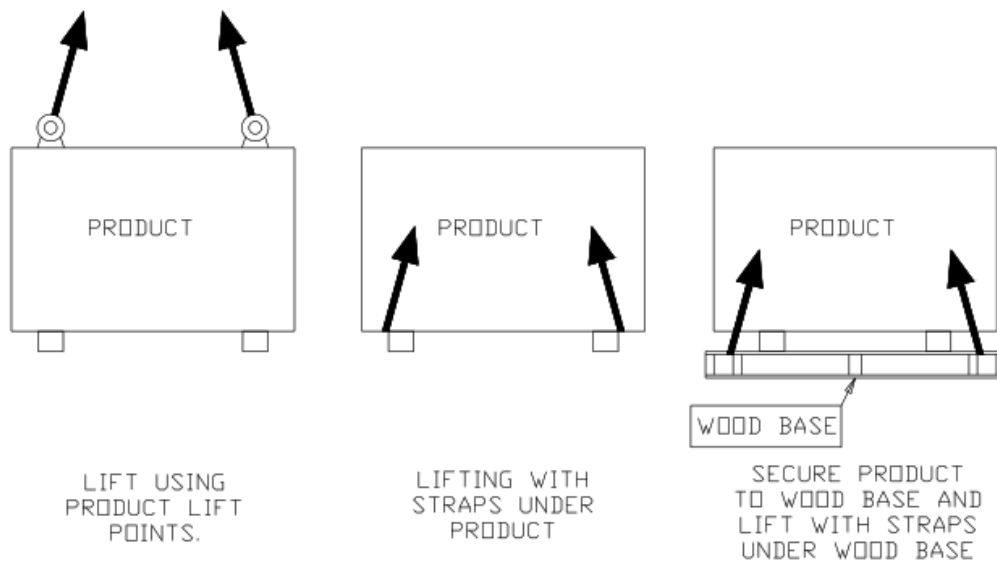
Crane Lifting Crated and Uncrated Products

Crated Products



STRAPS MUST BE POSITIONED AT APPROVED LIFTING LOCATIONS

Uncrated Products



LIFT USING
PRODUCT LIFT
POINTS.

LIFTING WITH
STRAPS UNDER
PRODUCT

SECURE PRODUCT
TO WOOD BASE AND
LIFT WITH STRAPS
UNDER WOOD BASE

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State - Released (Production) Release Date: 10-Sep-2023 (6) ECO2432945
Approval details stored in the electronic master system

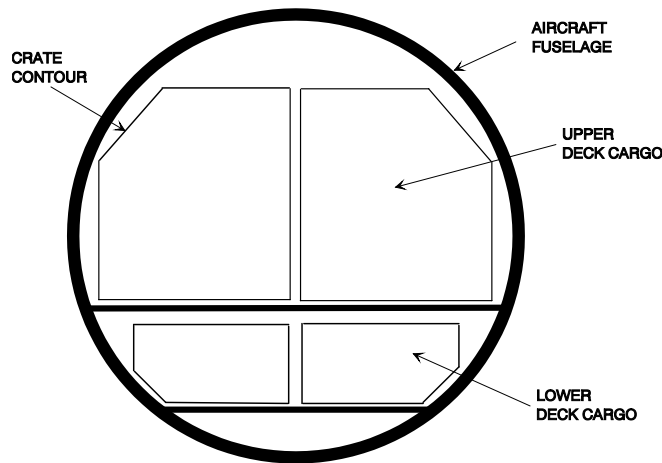
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11.2.3 Matching Large Crates and Loads to Aircraft Contours

Due to the cylindrical shape of an aircraft fuselage, large crates and pallet loads with heights close to the maximum height limit often require a contour to match the aircraft. The following figure shows how contoured freight is positioned in upper and lower deck compartments.

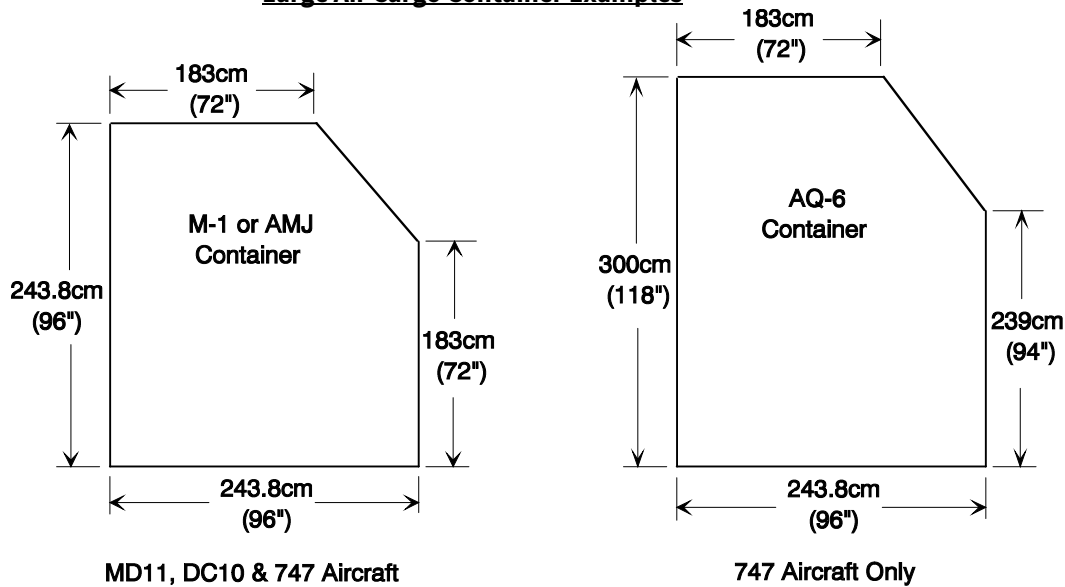
Freight Contoured to Fit Aircraft Fuselage



The maximum dimensions and contour requirements for both upper and lower deck shipments vary greatly by carrier, aircraft type and position on the aircraft.

Air cargo containers provide good examples of maximum size and contour dimensions. The figure below provides typical examples of large cargo containers. Note: These should not be considered exact dimensions for any specific shipment. It is highly recommended that anyone with products in these size ranges, consult with your Logistics Department for specific information.

Large Air Cargo Container Examples



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11.3 Global OCEAN Shipment

11.3.1 General

Products shipping by ocean are typically loaded in Standard Containers (solid top & open top), Flat Rack Containers, and Non-containerized wood crates. Standard containers can be loaded below or on the deck of the vessel. Flat rack containers are typically loaded above deck. Non-containerized wood crates are almost always loaded above deck.

11.3.2 Containerized Shipments

11.3.2.1 Closed Container

- Most ocean shipments use standardized containers that are either 12.2m (40 ft) or 6.1m (20 ft) in length.
- Typical inside dimensions for a 12.2m (40 ft) container are 12 m (39 ft, 6 in) long X 2.3m (7 ft, 7 in) wide X 2.36m (7 ft, 9 in) high.
 - There are also high cube containers that are 2.7m (8 ft, 10 in) high, but their availability is very limited.
- Typical inside dimensions for a 6.1 m (20 ft) container are 5.9m (19 ft, 4 in) long X 2.3m (7 ft, 7 in) wide X 2.36m (7 ft, 9 in) high.
 - High cube containers are not available in the 6.1m (20 ft) length.

11.3.2.2 Flat Rack Container

- A flat rack is an open, "U" shaped vehicle, with a bulkhead at each end. These containers are also either 12.2 m (40 ft), or 6.1 m (20 ft) in length.
- Typical maximum product dimensions for a 12.2m (40 ft) container are 11.8m (38 ft, 9 in) X 2.148 m (7ft) X 2.095m (6 ft, 10.5 in).
- Typical maximum product dimensions for a 6.1m (20 ft) container are 5.7m (18 ft, 8.5 in) X 2.438m (8 ft) X 2.327m (7 ft, 7.5 in).
- The flat rack container is open on the sides and top, so the width and height of the product can be greater than the standard maximum dimensions. However, costs increase when the product size exceeds the standard maximum dimensions and cycle time may be affected.

11.3.2.3 Non-containerized Shipments

Products in wood crates that are too large for standard containers, or flat racks, can also be shipped by ocean through special arrangements with the forwarder/carrier. These shipments will require special handling and securement on the deck of the ocean vessel. This space is limited, so costs will be higher and cycle time may be affected.

11.3.2.4 Weight Limitations

- Weight limitations for closed containers are determined by the limitations of the surface movement in the exporting and importing countries.
- Weight limitations for flat rack containers are determined by the maximum payload allowed for the container during the ocean voyage. Products are typically transferred between flatbed trucks and the flat rack containers at the port, so highway transport limits do not apply.

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11.3.2.5 Typical Weight Limits for Closed Container Surface Movement in the United States

6.1m (20 ft.) Closed Container (Note: Average Container Weight = 2,041 kg (4500 lbs.))

	<u>Maximum Gross Weight</u>	<u>Maximum Net Weight</u>
- Standard Chassis	17,797 kg (39,235 lbs.)	15,755 kg (34,735 lbs.)
- Tri-axle Chassis	21,773 kg (48,000 lbs.)	19,732 kg (43,500 lbs.)

12.2m (40 ft.) Closed Container (Note: Average Container Weight = 3,856 kg (8500 lbs.))

	<u>Maximum Gross Weight</u>	<u>Maximum Net Weight</u>
- Standard Chassis	17,797 kg (39,235 lbs.)	13,941 kg (30,735 lbs.)
- Tri-axle Chassis	21,773 kg (48,000 lbs.)	17,917 kg (39,500 lbs.)

11.3.2.6 Typical weight limits for flat rack containers

6.1m (20 ft.) Flat Rack Container

- Average Container Weight = 2,330 kg (5,137 lbs.)
- Max Payload Weight = 21,670 kg (47,773 lbs.)

12.2m (40 ft.) Flat Rack Container

- Average Container Weight = 5,260 kg (11,596 lbs.)
- Max Payload Weight = 25,220 kg (55,600 lbs.)

11.4 Region & Country Specific Transport & Delivery Size and Weight Limits

11.4.1 GE HealthCare-AMERICAS

11.4.1.1 Domestic Shipment (U.S.A. & Canada)

11.4.1.1.1 Van

Size limitations for U.S. Van shipments are 15.5 m (51ft) long X 2.5 m (98") wide X 2.8 m (110") tall. The typical weight limit is 18,000 kg (40,000 lb.). This is the weight limit of the Van but does not take into account weight limits of mechanical handling equipment used to load and unload the van.

11.4.1.1.2 Flatbed

The key size consideration for flatbed trailer shipment is a maximum width of 300cm (118"). The key weight consideration is 21,773kg (48,000 lbs.). Larger loads require special permits.

The next key size consideration is a maximum width of 365cm (144") and a maximum height of 365cm (144"). Larger loads are classified as "Super Loads," and require additional permits and escorts.

Larger and heavier loads can be transported, but due to the requirements for special permits and other transport restrictions, it will be at a much higher cost and slower cycle time.

11.4.1.2 Domestic Delivery Limitations (U.S.A. & Canada)

The recommended size limitations (which include clearances) for U.S. site deliveries that will fit most standard doorways and elevators are 259 cm (102") long X 105 cm (41.5") wide X 202 cm (79.5") tall. The most efficient size limitation that will fit all standard doorways and elevators is 236 cm (93") long X 90 cm (35.5") wide X 202 cm (79.5") tall. The maximum size limitation that will only fit the largest known

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doorways and elevators is 297 cm (117") long X 121 cm (47.5") wide X 212 cm (83.5") tall. Special handling and rigging will probably be required for delivery of these large products.

The weight limitation for U.S. deliveries is determined by the elevator capacity.

11.4.1.3 Hospital/Clinic Facility Data (U.S.A. & Canada)

Note: The following data is typical for medical facilities in the U.S. It should not be considered exact data for any particular customer site. Percentages referenced are estimates.

11.4.1.3.1 Door Widths (Actual clear opening in door)

Standard – 106 cm (42") 80%

- 121 cm (48") 10%

Some clinics and older hospitals – 91 cm (36") to 106 cm (42") 10%

(Note: Subtract 1.3 cm (.5") from opening dimension for clearance to move through doorway)

11.4.1.3.2 Door Heights (Actual clear opening in door)

Standard – 203 cm (80") 90%

- 213 cm (84") 10%

(Note: Subtract 1.3 cm (.5") from opening dimension for clearance to move through doorway)

11.4.1.3.3 Corridors

Standard 152 cm (60") to 243 cm (96")

11.4.1.3.4 Elevator Door Heights (Actual clear opening in door)

Standard – 203 cm (80") 98%

- 213 cm (84") 2%

(Note: Subtract 1.3 cm (.5") from opening dimension for clearance to move through doorway)

11.4.1.3.5 Elevator Depths

Standard depths are – 243 cm (96") 10%

- 266 cm (105") 80%

- 304 cm (120") 10%

(Note: Subtract 7.6cm (3") from dimension for clearance to move product in elevator)

11.4.1.3.6 Elevator Weight Limit

Typically 2040 kg (4500 lb.)

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11.4.2 GE HealthCare-EMEA

11.4.2.1 Domestic Shipment

11.4.2.1.1 Van

The typical size limitations for Van shipments in Europe are 240 cm (94.5") to 244 cm (96") wide X 250 cm (98.5") tall. The typical weight limit is 18,000 kg (40,000 lb.). This is the weight limit of the Van but does not take into account weight limits of mechanical handling equipment used to load and unload the Van.

11.4.2.1.2 Flatbed

The key size consideration for flatbed trailer shipment is a maximum width of 2.5m (98.4"). Larger loads require special permits and escorts.

11.4.2.2 Domestic Delivery Limitations

The recommended size limitations (which include clearances) for GE HealthCare-E site deliveries that will fit most standard doorways and elevators are 236 cm (92.9") long X 120 cm (47.2") wide X 195 cm (76.8") tall. The maximum size limitation that will fit only the largest known doorways and elevators is 150 cm (59") wide X 212 cm (83.5") tall. Special handling and rigging will probably be required for delivery of these large products.

The weight limitation for GE HealthCare-E deliveries is determined by the elevator capacity.

11.4.2.3 Hospital/Clinic Facility Data

Note: The following data is typical for medical facilities in EMEA. It should not be considered exact data for any particular customer site.

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	Door Width			Door Height			Corridor	Elevator Door Height	Elevator Depth		Elevator Weight Limit	
Country	Private Clinic	Clinic	Hospital	Private Clinic	Clinic	Hospital	Standard	Majority	Private Clinic	Majority Clinics & Hospitals	Private Clinic	Majority Clinics & Hospitals
France	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	140 cm (55.1")	202 cm (79.5")	202 cm (79.5")	212 cm (83.5")	150 cm (59") to 200 cm (78")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1500kg (3307 lb)	1500kg (3307 lb)
Germany	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	120 cm (47.2")	198 cm (78")	198 cm (78")	198 cm (78")	170 cm (67") to 200 cm (78")	1.95m (76.8")	1.8 m (70.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1300kg (2866 lb)	1800 kg (4000 lb)
UK	82 cm (32") To 164 cm (64")	82 cm (32") To 164 cm (64")	82 cm (32") To 164 cm (64")	203 cm (80")	203 cm (80")	203 cm (80")	200 cm (78.7") to 150 cm (59")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1800 kg (4000 lb)	1800 kg (4000 lb)
Spain	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	140 cm (55.1")	202 cm (79.5")	202 cm (79.5")	212 cm (83.5")	170 cm (67") to 170 cm (67")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1800 kg (4000 lb)	1800 kg (4000 lb)
Belgium	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	120 cm (47.2")	200 cm (78.7")	200 cm (78.7")	200 cm (78.7")	170 cm (67") to 200 cm (78")	200 cm (78.7")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1500kg (3307 lb) to 1800 kg (4000 lb)	1500kg (3307 lb) to 1800 kg (4000 lb)
Turkey	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	140 cm (55.1")	202 cm (79.5")	202 cm (79.5")	212 cm (83.5")	170 cm (67") to 200 cm (78")	200 cm (78.7")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1800 kg (4000 lb)	1800 kg (4000 lb)
Russia	110 cm (43.3)	120 cm (47.2")	120 cm (47.2")	198 cm (78")	198 cm (78")	202 cm (79.5")	180 cm (70.9") to 220 cm (86.6")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1.35m (53.2")	450 kg (992 lb)
Nigeria	120 cm (47.2") to 150 cm (59")	120 cm (47.2") to 150 cm (59")	120 cm (47.2") to 150 cm (59")	202 cm (79.5")	202 cm (79.5")	212 cm (83.5")	170 cm (67") to 200 cm (78")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1800 kg (4000 lb)	1800 kg (4000 lb)
Netherlands	90 cm (35.4")	110 cm (43.3") to 120 cm (47.2")	110 cm (43.3") to 120 cm (47.2")	200 cm (78.7") to 220 cm (86.6")	200 cm (78.7") to 220 cm (86.6")	200 cm (78.7") to 220 cm (86.6")	240 cm (94.5")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1100kg (2425 lb) to 2400 kg (5291 lb)	1100kg (2425 lb) to 2400 kg (5291 lb)
Switzerland	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	120 cm (47.2")	200 cm (78.7")	200 cm (78.7")	207 cm (81.5")	150 cm (59") to 250 cm (98.4")	1.95m (76.8")	210 cm (82.7") to 2.36 m (92.9")	210 cm (82.7") to 2.36 m (92.9")	650kg (1433 lb) to 1600 kg (3527 lb)	1600kg (3527 lb) to 2000 kg (4409 lb)
Hungary	90 cm (35.4")	120 cm (47.2")	140 cm (55.1")	202 cm (79.5")	202 cm (79.5")	212 cm (83.5")	170 cm (67") to 200 cm (78")	1.95m (76.8")	2.36 m (92.9")	2.36 m (92.9")	1000kg (2205 lb) to 1600 kg (3527 lb)	1000kg (2205 lb) to 1600 kg (3527 lb)
Greece	80 cm (31.5")	110 cm (43.3")	120 cm (47.2")	205 cm (80.7")	205 cm (80.7")	205 cm (80.7")	120 cm (47.2")	1.95m (76.8")	1.35m (53.2")	1.35m (53.2")	750 kg (1653 lb)	750 kg (1653 lb)

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11.4.3 GE HealthCare-JAPAN

11.4.3.1 Domestic Shipment

Size limitations for truck shipments in Japan are as follows:

<u>Type of Truck</u>	<u>Weight Limit</u>	<u>Floor Size</u>	<u>Door Opening Size</u>
Crane Lift Truck	4,000 kg (8,800lb.)	510cm X 208cm (200.8" X 81.9")	Open Truck, No Door
Wing Truck	4,000 kg (8,800lb.)	620cm X 208cm (244" X 81.9")	Open Truck, No Door
Flat Bed Truck	10,000kg (22,000lb.)	930cm X 230cm (366.1" X 90.5")	Open Truck, No Door
Gate Truck	2,000 kg (4,400lb.)	480cm X 190cm (189" X 74.8")	180cm X 180cm (70.9" X 70.9")

11.4.3.2 Domestic Delivery Limitations

The recommended size limitations for Japan site deliveries that will fit most standard doorways and elevators are 250 cm (98.4") long X 115 cm (45.3") wide X 198 cm (78") tall. The most efficient size limitations that will fit older facilities in Japan are 250 cm (98.4") long X 85 cm (33.5") wide X 176 cm (69") tall. Special handling and rigging will probably be required for delivery of larger products to these older facilities.

The weight limitation for GE HealthCare-YMS deliveries is determined by the elevator capacity.

11.4.3.3 Hospital/Clinic Facility Data

Note: The following data is typical for medical facilities in Japan. It should not be considered exact data for any particular customer site.

11.4.3.3.1 Door Widths

Entrance of Operation Room – 85 cm (33.5")
Entrance of Scan Room – 115 cm (45.3")

11.4.3.3.2 Door Heights

Older Hospitals - 176 cm (69") 10%
Newer Hospitals – 198 cm (78") 90%

11.4.3.3.3 Corridors

Small Hospital – 90 cm (35.5")
Medium Hospital – 120 cm (47.25")
Large Hospital – 250 cm (98.4")

11.4.3.3.4 Elevator Door Heights

Standard 210 cm (82.5")

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11.4.3.3.5 Elevator Door Widths

Standard 120 cm (47.25")

11.4.3.3.6 Elevator Depths

Standard depths are 250 cm (98.4")

11.4.3.3.7 Elevator Weight Limit

Typically 750 kg (1650 lb.) to 1000 kg (2200 lb.)

11.4.4 GE HealthCare-China

11.4.4.1 Hospital/Clinic Facility Data

Note: The following data comes from limited information collected for facilities in China. It is not complete and is not exact data for any particular customer site.

11.4.4.1.1 Door Widths

Minimum – 90 cm (35.4")

Maximum – 120 cm (47.2")

11.4.4.1.2 Elevator Door Widths

Minimum – 90cm (35.4")

Maximum – 150cm (59")

Most Common – 110cm (43.3)

11.4.4.1.3 Elevator Depths

Minimum – 180cm (71")

Maximum – 250cm (98.4")

11.5 Summary-Size & Weight Limitations for Efficient Handling & Distribution

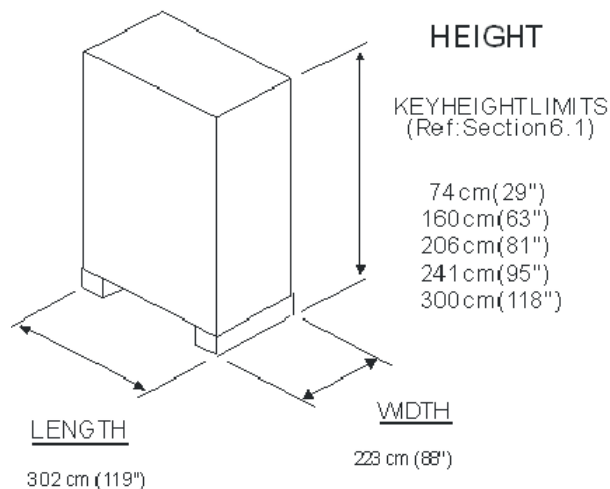
NOTE: This data is typical for carriers and customer facilities worldwide. It is intended to act as a guide to help minimize costs and delays. It should not be considered exact data for any one shipment to any particular customer site. Percentages referenced indicate the estimated percentage of facilities with that size limitation. For example, the Width Limit of 105cm (41.5") shown as 80% for the Americas indicates that an estimated 80% of facilities in the Americas have a width limit of 105cm (41.5").

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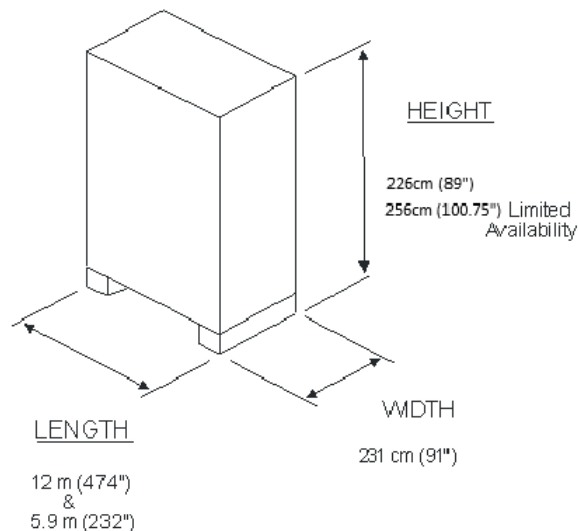
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WORLD WIDE AIR TRANSPORT



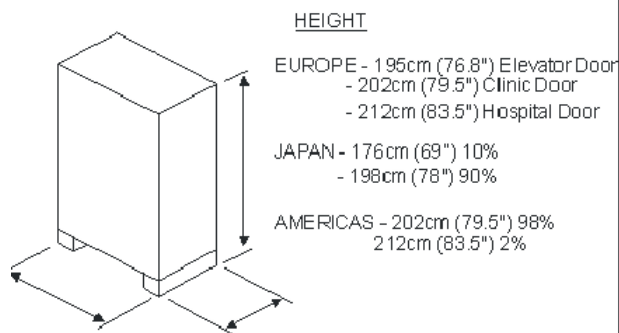
WEIGHT
Limited by the capacities of available handling equipment.

WORLD WIDE OCEAN TRANSPORT



WEIGHT
Limited by the capacities of available handling equipment.

CUSTOMER DELIVERY - BY POLE



LENGTH (Elevator Depths)

EUROPE - 236 cm (92.9")

JAPAN - 250 cm (98.4")

AMERICAS - 236 cm (93") 10%
- 259 cm (102") 80%
- 297 cm (117") 10%

WEIGHT

EUROPE - 1,800 kg (4,000 LBS)

JAPAN - 750 kg (1,650 LBS) 30%

- 1,000 kg (2,200 LBS) 70%

AMERICAS - 1,800 kg (4,000 LBS)

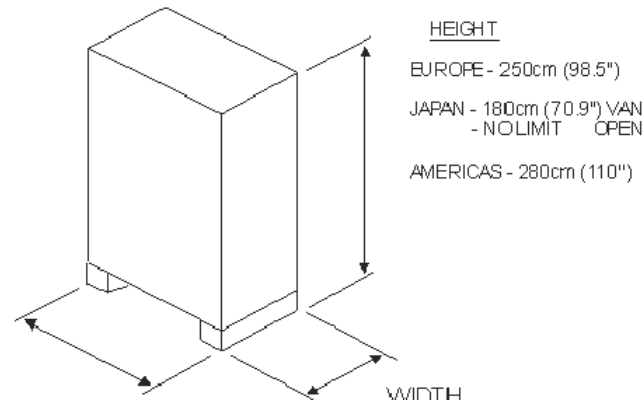
WIDTH

EUROPE - 90 cm (35.4") Private
- 120 cm (47.2") Clinic
- 140 cm (55.1") Hospital

JAPAN - 85 cm (33.5") 10%
- 115 cm (45") 90%

AMERICAS - 90 cm (35.5") 10%
- 105 cm (41.5") 80%
- 121 cm (47.5") 10%

TRUCK / VAN - BY POLE



LENGTH

EUROPE -

JAPAN - 480 cm (189") VAN
- 620 cm (244") OPEN

AMERICAS - 15.5 m (612")

WEIGHT

EUROPE - 18,000 kg (40,000 LBS)

JAPAN - 2,000 kg (4,400 LBS) VAN

- 4,000 kg (8,800 LBS) OPEN

AMERICAS - 18,000 kg (40,000 LBS)

WIDTH

EUROPE - 240 cm (94.5")
- 244 cm (96.0")

JAPAN - 180 cm (70.9") VAN
- 208 cm (81.9") OPEN

AMERICAS - 2.5 m (98")

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12.0 Exhibit # 12 – GE HealthCare Packaging Optimization Best Practices

GE Healthcare Packaging Optimization Best Practices

1. **Contain / Protect / Communicate / Comply**..... No damage / Product clearly identified / In compliance
2. **Minimize size**..... Size package to product & pallet to package / Nest parts / No wasted space
3. **Minimize weight**..... Minimize wood, use corrugated & foam where possible
4. **Size to optimize carrier equipment**..... Plan for trucks, ocean containers, aircraft door openings
5. **Size to optimize customer delivery**..... Plan for door openings, elevators, hallways
6. **Minimize number of packages**..... One larger package < \$\$ than multiple smaller packages
7. **Reuse when possible**..... Reduce scrap and replacement cost
8. **Maximize package density**..... Carriers charge by size/volume for light weight packages***
9. **Allow stacking** (especially when under 200 cm (79") tall)..... Optimize carrier equipment & storage space
10. **Reduce / Reuse / Recycle**..... Drives - material cost ↓ replacement cost ↓ scrap cost ↓ ecomagination ↑

Packaging Optimization Do's & Do Not's

Do

1. Insure package protects product from damage
2. Design package to match product size
3. Insure product clearly identified
4. Comply with all global regulations
5. Reuse existing packaging when possible
6. Nest oddly shaped items when possible
7. Design package to optimize carrier equipment

♦ No wasted space



♦ Pallet same size as package



♦ Nested products save space



♦ Packages optimize container



Do Not

1. Use over-sized package and ship empty space
2. Use over-sized pallets
3. Ship empty space filled with dunnage
4. Use wood if not necessary
5. Ship uneven pallet loads
6. Add unnecessary restrictions (i.e. "Fragile", "This End Up" ↑↑, "Do Not Stack")

♦ Wood crate not necessary
♦ Wasted space



♦ Wasted space filled with dunnage



♦ Pallet larger than package



♦ Uneven pallet load



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13.0 Packaging Instructions for Common GE HealthCare Parts

This guidance is intended for common parts shipped out by GE HealthCare that may not have packaging defined.

13.1 Circuit Board Packaging Instructions

Electronic boards shall be packaged individually. The packaging comprises two parts:

- a. Sealed conductive antistatic bag ensuring protection of the board from electrostatic discharge (ESD). Only conductive antistatic bags made of multiple-layer film of polyethylene, polyester, carbon and/or a metallic layer are authorized. These bags shall have a part ID label on the outside, or be translucent, so the board can be identified without opening the bag. The bag shall be closed using a tamper-proof label. This provides a guarantee that the true faraday cage has been created around the board and the board is protected against static electricity.
- b. Sealed corrugated fiberboard box, with markings to identify its contents, to ensure mechanical protection of the board. It is recommended that a **tube and slide** type package be used.
 - The **slide** includes foam or other cushioning material.
 - The **tube** forms the outer shell of the package. It is the less expensive part of the package and is easy to replace when it becomes damaged or covered with prior shipment labels.
 - External dimensions of the package shall be at least 38mm (1.5") greater than those of the part packaged. The package shall however, hold the part firmly.
 - The case is preferably pre-printed. The package carries the mandatory marking labels. Closure of the box shall provide a guarantee to the user against all risk of opening.
 - The corrugated box used to deliver parts to the Global Parts shall be clean and free of handwritten markings or labels other than that indicating the part number, the board origin and the package seal. This is essential to prevent errors of identification or distribution.

13.2 Cable Packaging Instructions

Individually packaged in a bag with connectors bubble wrapped. The bags shall be labeled.

13.3 Power Supplier / Transformers Packaging Instructions

- Flexible foam shall be used to protect the units.
- Adequate protection shall be utilized to protect heavy parts during transport.

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14.0 Trial Shipment Testing Instructions

A typical trial shipment validation test involves:

1. Shipper communicates information on the new or redesigned packaging to the receiver.
2. Receiver provides comments and general feedback to the shipper.
3. Shipper & receiver work together to select an Order and agree on timing of the shipment.
4. Shipper prepares the shipment and ships the new or redesigned package.
5. Shipper provides receiver with shipment information, including AWB No. (air shipment) or PRO No. (truck shipment) and estimated date of arrival.
6. Receiver inspects the shipment on arrival and may follow it through the delivery process, if necessary.
7. Receiver provides feedback in the form of written comments, photographs, video, or whatever is necessary to communicate any problems or concerns.
8. If no problems, the receiver gives shipper approval to implement the change on future shipments.
9. If there are problems, shipper makes necessary changes and initiates another trial shipment, or if the problems are very serious, the proposed new or redesigned packaging may be cancelled.
10. When the trial is complete, shipper collects all written correspondence on the trial, especially feedback from receiver and adds to the project file. Contents of the packaging should be inspected for damage either through a visual assessment or through functional testing, depending on the type of product. This information will then act as the validation for the package.

Additional requirements and considerations:

- The packaged item should be positioned in the truck or trailer such that the maximum shock and vibration levels are input to the packaging.
- Define a road test route that has a range of road conditions and speeds.
- It is recommended to install a data logger to record the input shock and vibration levels during the road test.
- If applicable, identify similar packaging for the packaged item and review historical packaging service data for failures. Verify any packaging related failures have been resolved with the new packaging.

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15.0 General Reference Documents and Specifications

The following references provide very detailed design specifications, material selection criteria, and other information that applies to these packaging guidelines, but are beyond the scope of this document:

15.1 Package Design Specifications

Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS)

JIS Z 1403 – Wooden Framed Boxes for Export Packing

Covers – Detailed design specifications and material selection guidelines for wooden framed boxes for contents of 500 kg (1100 lbs.) or more

General Electric CGR - Packaging Guide

Reference No. 90082, 2/1/91

Covers – General package and material selection and design procedures

U.S. Department Of Agriculture

Handbook No. 252 – Wood Crate Design Manual

Covers – Detailed design specifications and material selection guidelines for wooden framed crates

U.S. Federal Specification

PPP-B-621 – Boxes, Wood, Nailed and Lock-Corner

Covers – Detailed design specifications and material selection guidelines for wood boxes

15.2 General Industry Data

NOTE: This information is provided as a reference only. It covers the global distribution system and is not limited to the GE HealthCare distribution system.

Approximate Fragility of Typical Packaged Products

Extremely Fragile

Aircraft altimeters, Winchester hard disc drives----- 15 – 25 G's

Very Delicate

Medical diagnostic apparatus, x-ray equipment----- 25 – 40 G's

Delicate

Computer display terminals and printers, electric typewriters -----40 – 60 G's

Moderately Delicate

Stereos and television receivers, floppy disc drives ----- 60 – 85 G's

Moderately Rugged

Major appliances and furniture -----85 – 115 G's

Rugged

Table saws, sewing machines, machine tools ----- 115 G's & up

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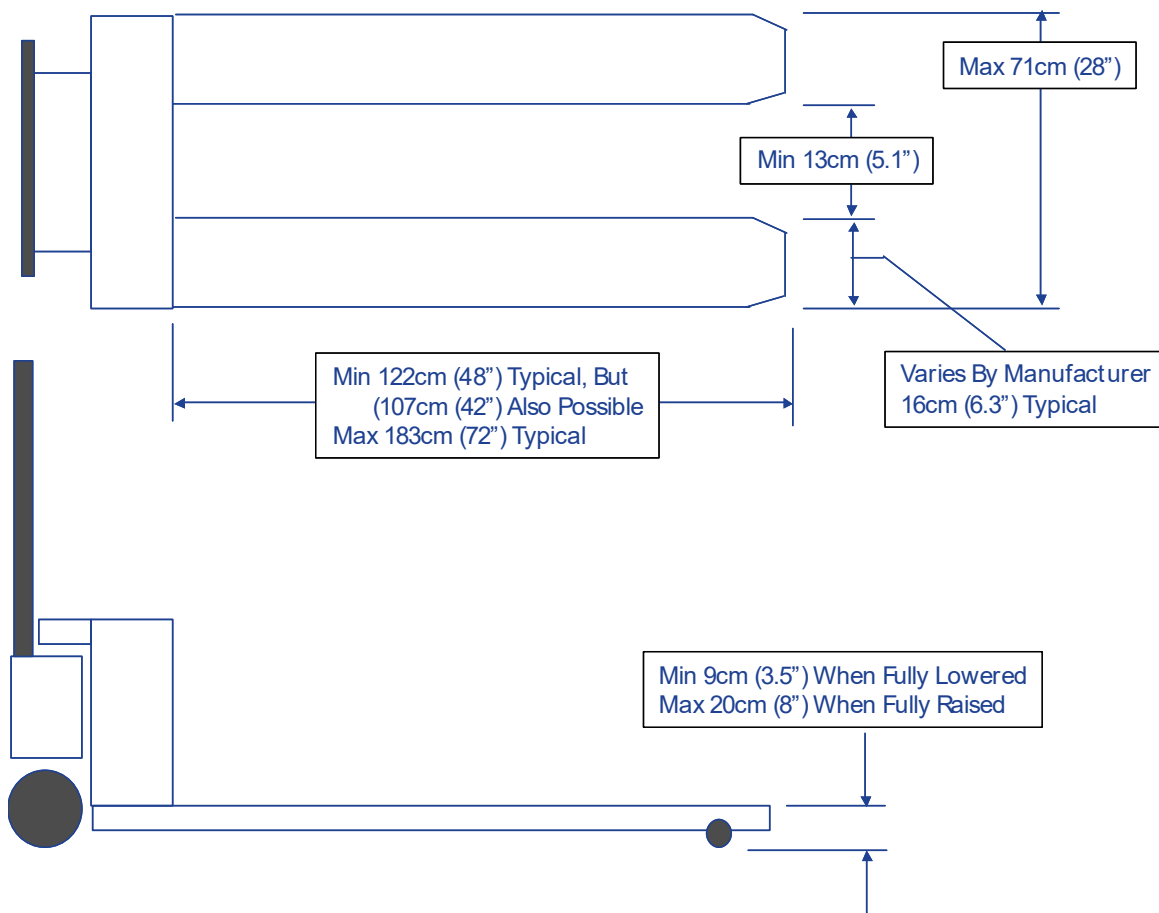
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15.3 Typical Pallet Truck Specifications

Other dimensions are possible, but these represent global standards from the major pallet truck manufacturers.

Typical Pallet Truck Specifications



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Questions to consider and help decide your role under REACH with respect to packaging material.

- If yes:*

2. Do you buy packaging materials from:

(b) Non-EU manufacturer? Then you are an importer of an article and need to find out what substances are contained within the packaging, the quantity of the substance(s) and can they be released intentionally from the packaging, or, has the non- EU manufacturer appointed an Only Representative in which case your role is reduced to that of a Downstream User.

- Then you are a downstream user who should contact the supplier to find out what substances are contained in the packaging, what quantity of substance per packaging unit and whether the substances in question can be intentionally released?*

Those involved in the manufacturing of packaging do not in themselves manufacture chemicals but, as many packaging manufacturers use chemicals during the process of manufacturing their product, they should be aware of how they may have obligations under the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006. Remember you are not required to register articles under REACH but they need to know if the substances within/used in the article are subject to the requirements under REACH.

Examples of the materials and substances used in packaging include: paper, metal, inks, adhesives, glass, coatings, plastics, board, foil, drums, etc.

In other words, manufacturers of packaging may use chemicals such as inks, adhesives, coatings etc. This can be as an importer if obtaining the chemicals/substances from non-EU source or as a downstream if the source is based within the EU.

Packaging should be assessed independently of the object (substance, preparation and/or article) it contains. Whether the packaging is a carton, box, plastic wrapping, bottle or tin can, it is considered an article under the meaning of REACH and as such therefore the packaging is not part of the substance/preparation or article it contains. It should be noted that there can be various layers of packaging e.g. a plastic wrapper that is then placed inside a box, whereby each layer of packaging is an independent article and so shall be considered separately.

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15.5 List of Symbols, Abbreviations, Definitions, Acronyms

Active Label

A label that undergoes a physical change indicating that a specific action has taken place (i.e., Tiltwatch Labels, Humidity Indicators, etc.)

ATC

Advanced Technology Center – part of the HealthCare, Imaging Technology Organization.

Consolidation Packaging

Any packaging applied by GE HealthCare manufacturing, suppliers, distribution centers, or 3rd party shipping facilities used to consolidate multiple finished goods together, or any packaging added in addition to standard finished good packaging. This is packaging that is secondary or tertiary, not the individual packaging around a finished good or part. This packaging is used to combine multiple parts together, and/or can be added to facilitate handling. Examples: A **pallet** added to ship 3 finished good products (already in boxes). A **box and void-fill packaging** to combine 2 finished good items (already in boxes). A **pallet, straps, and stretch wrap** added to a large finished good (already in a box) to facilitate easier handling. **Lean carts** are considered consolidation packaging.

Controlled Ocean Container Shipment

A shipment where the ocean container is loaded in a controlled environment, either by the shipper or their agent, and is not broken until it arrives at the final destination, where it is unloaded in a controlled environment by the receiving pole or their agent.

Finished-Good Packaging

See Primary Packaging definition.

Finished Good Product

Product that can be used on a manufacturing production line, but is more typically shipped direct or reshipped, without any repackaging, to customers as a complete system or component of a system. Sourced by GE HealthCare Global Manufacturing Operation.

GE HealthCare

GE HealthCare

Good Receiving Point

The country of destination and all phases included in the distribution routing are expected to have good, safe handling and transportation systems to move the product from the point of entry to the final customer site.

HCS

HealthCare Systems

Individual Pack

Products packaged with a quantity of one item (part number) in one package.

Individual Package

A product that is packaged and labeled in the final packaging configuration which will allow it to be shipped directly to the final customer with no repackaging. The package is labeled correctly with all required

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documentation on the outside of the package, to prevent the need to open the package when received by a GE HealthCare distribution facility.

Individual Pack, Single Trip Containers

Products packaged with a quantity of one item (part number) in one package. The package is not designed for reuse.

Individual Pack, Double Trip Containers

Products packaged with a quantity of one item (part number) in one package. The package shall be designed to protect the product for the initial shipment to the end user, and also, the return shipment of the same or a similar product to the supplier.

Large Product

Products weighing greater than 1000 kg (2200 lbs) that typically require special packing and handling considerations.

Line Use Product

Product being shipped to a GE HealthCare manufacturing facility, specifically for use on a manufacturing line. Not intended for reshipment to a GE HealthCare customer. Sourced by GE HealthCare Global Manufacturing Operation.

Medium Product

Products weighing greater than 32 kg (70 lbs), but less than or equal to 1000 kg (2200 lbs), that usually require mechanical handling. These products usually ship in a crate or large box with wood runners and shall provide access for fork trucks, hand trucks, or other mechanical handling equipment.

Milk Run

A closed loop trucking process that moves GE HealthCare products and components between Suppliers and GE HealthCare Manufacturing facilities and Distribution Centers

Minimum Pack

When a product ships with very little protective packaging. The package usually consists of a light wrapping of plastic film, cushioned paper, bubble wrap, or other similar material, with some means of handling provided. The product can have built-in wheels, built-in fork openings, be attached to a shipping dolly, or be secured to a wood base.

Multi-Pack

Products packaged with more than one item (all the same part number) in one package.

Multi-Pack, Single Trip Containers

Products packaged with more than one item (all the same part number) in one package. The package is not designed for reuse.

Overpack

Any packaging that is secondary or tertiary packaging, not applied directly around the product or component. It is packaging that is used to facilitate consolidation and handling. It is used ad-hoc and is not standard. An example of this would be a [pallet](#) used to combine multiple Finished-Good boxes. Another example would be

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the [pallet, large box, and void-fill air pillows](#) used to combine and brace multiple small Finished Good boxes into a shippable container.

Overpack is generally applied by GE HealthCare manufacturing facilities, supplier facilities who drop-ship, GE HealthCare distribution centers, and 3rd-party distribution centers.

Packaging

All products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer. Non-returnable items used for the same purpose shall also be considered to constitute packaging. Packaging consists only of:

(a) sales packaging or primary packaging, i.e., packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase;

(b) grouped packaging or secondary packaging, i.e., packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units, whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale; it can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics;

(c) transport packaging or tertiary packaging, i.e., packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packages in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers, etc.

Passive Label

A label that provides written information only (i.e., "Fragile", "Handle with Care", "This End Up", etc.)

Poor Receiving Point

The country of destination, or any phase included in the distribution routing, is known or is expected to have a rough, unsafe handling and/or transportation system to move the product from the point of entry to the final customer site, requiring extra protection from the product's packaging.

Primary packaging or Finished-Good Packaging

Any packaging placed directly around the product being shipped. This type of packaging is generally standard and used every time the part is shipped. An example of this would be a monitor shipped in a [box with foam endcaps and plastic bag](#). All these packaging components would be considered the primary packaging.

GE HealthCare manufacturing facilities apply Primary packaging for Make Parts and occasionally Buy Parts. Suppliers apply primary packaging to Buy Parts, which is often re-used to ship to the customer.

Processed Wood

Wood based material constructed using glue, heat, and pressure, or any combination thereof. Plywood, particleboard, and corrugated fiberboard are examples of processed wood.

Secondary packaging

Any packaging that combines multiple primary packaging containers, generally containing multiples of the same primary packaging. For example, a **bulk box** coming from a supplier that has 10 primary packaging boxes containing cables. Multiple secondary packaging boxes may then be placed into a larger tertiary crate or box to facilitate shipment and handling.

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Service Part

Product shipped to customers for repair or replacement of existing systems. Sourced by GE HealthCare Global Service Parts Organization.

Raw Wood

Basic wood boards and lumber that have been cut from the wood of the original tree.

“Repairable” or “Exchange Part”

A part that is repaired by a GE HealthCare repair source, or a repair supplier, for placement into the parts network. The part is repaired on a return and exchange program; a rebuilt part is sent to a Field Engineer, and the defective part (RG) is returned for credit, to be rebuilt.

Reusable/Returnable Containers

Containers specifically designed to be returned to the supplier for reuse. Applies to containers designed for both single and multiple items.

“RG” (Returned Good)

A defective Service Part returned from the field.

Shall

When the word “shall” is used, it denotes a mandatory requirement. Actions identified with “shall” are required to be completed and are not optional.

Should

When the word “should” is used, it denotes a recommended action or best practice. Actions identified with “should” are advised but are not mandatory requirements.

Small Products

Products weighing 16 kg (35 lbs.) or less that can usually be packed and handled manually by one person. A means for mechanical handling may be provided for convenience but is not required. Usually shipped in wood or corrugated boxes and often consolidated with other small packages in a larger wood or corrugated box for shipment. Often shipped using overnight carriers where rough handling conditions can be expected.

Solid Wood & Non-manufactured Wood

Wood that has not been processed or changed from its natural state. Lumber and boards are an example of solid wood. (Note: In this document, Solid Wood and Non-Manufactured Wood are used interchangeably.)

Specialty Packaging

Packaging designed and engineered for a specific part. These requirements will be defined on the part drawing or purchase specification and take precedence over the general requirements of this guideline.

Tertiary packaging

Any packaging that is not primary or secondary packaging, and which facilitates the protection, handling, and transportation of more than one secondary or primary packages in order to group everything into unit loads during transit.

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Transport Packaging

Packaging conceived, so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packaging in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage. Transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship, or air containers.

VCI

Vapor Corrosion Inhibitors

WVTR

Water vapor transmission rate

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15.6 Calculation of the Number of Desiccant Units for Package - DIN 55474

This calculation should be used when determining what size and how many desiccants should be used for shipping with product. One unit of clay desiccant can absorb a minimum of 6.0 g of water vapor in a space with 40% relative humidity (RH) and an air temperature of 23 °C (± 2 °C). As per DIN 55474 here are few Factors of Calculation:

- Amount of water vapor absorbed by the desiccant
- Correction Factor
- Volume of Packaging
- Humidity Content during packaging process
- Surface area of packaging material
- Water vapor permeability of the packaging material
- Transport and Storage Time

Calculate the number of desiccant units for packages using the following equation:

$$n = 1/a (V \cdot b + m \cdot c + A \cdot e \cdot WDD \cdot t)$$

Example: if n is equal to 20 DU then $20 \times 6 = 120$ g of desiccant bags need to be used during shipment.

Factor	Meaning	Calculation value				
<i>n</i>	Number of desiccant units					
<i>a</i>	Adsorbable water quantity per desiccant unit, proportionate to the maximum permissible air humidity in the package ("permissible final moisture content") in %	Permissible final moisture content	20 %	40 %	50 %	60 %
		Factor <i>a</i>	3	6	7	8
<i>e</i>	Correction factor based on the permissible final moisture content ^a	Factor <i>e</i>	0,9	0,7	0,65	0,6
<i>V</i>	Internal volume of the package, in m ³					
<i>b</i>	Moisture content of the enclosed air, in g/m ³	e.g. at 20 °C and 85 % rel. humidity, <i>b</i> = 15 g/m ³				
<i>m</i>	mass of the hygroscopic auxiliary means of packaging ^b , in kg					
<i>c</i>	Factor for the moisture content of the hygroscopic auxiliary means of packaging ^b , in g/kg (‰)	Example values: <i>c</i> = 80 for wood, air-dry (18 % rel. water content) <i>c</i> = 80 for wood and cardboard <i>c</i> = 80 for padding materials made from organic substances (10 % rel. water content)				
<i>A</i>	Surface area of the barrier film, in m ²					
<i>WDD</i>	Water vapour permeability of the barrier film for the expected climate, in g/m ² · <i>d</i> measured according to DIN 53122-1 or DIN EN ISO 15106-3	Example values for suitable films: (observe the manufacturer's instructions)				
			Type of barrier film	<i>WDD</i> in the test climate ^c		
			23/85	38/90		
			LD-PE film min. 0,2 mm thick, DIN 55530	0,4	2,0	
		composite aluminium film, DIN 55531	< 0,1	0,1		
<i>t</i>	Total duration of transportation and storage in <i>d</i> (days)	A minimum value of 0,1 g/m ² · <i>d</i> should be entered into the equation.				

^a The correction factor serves to take into account the fact that as the load on the desiccant increases, the humidity gradient to the outside air decreases and therefore, for a given period of time and surface area, less water vapour can permeate.

^b This also includes packaged goods.

^c Climatic data on the lines of DIN 53122-1 and DIN EN ISO 15106-3.

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16.0 Labeling/Packing List Examples

16.1 Typical Export Packing List Example

GE Healthcare		Packing Slip	
ORG CTM		Page: 1 of 5	
Ship To GE MEDICAL SYSTEMS ITALIA SPA C/O MIT SAPETRANS VIA DELL'ARTIGIANATO 12 CARUGATE, 20061 Italy		Checked By: Requested Date: 08-JUN-2007 Approved By: Waybill:	
Ship From: GEMS CT Manufacturing GEMS CT Manufacturing 3000 North Grandview Blvd Waukesha, WI 53188 United States		Customer PO#: See Below Packing Slip: 5407514 Ship Method: Carrier:	
		 Delivery Name: 9517773	

Item Number	Description	Order # / Line #	Qty Shp	Cnt#
B7864TS	GT 1700 TABLE	1237420	1	2,6
		1.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7864JP	VCT OPTION KEY	1237420	1	5
		2.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7864JG	VCT GANTRY	1237420	1	1,3,6
		3.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7864JD	VOL.SHIP COLLECTOR	1237420	1	5,5,5,5
		4.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7858LC	LCD MONITOR_2PC/KIT	1237420	1	3,3
		5.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B72352CA	NGPDU-4 FOR VCT	1237420	1	4
		6.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7864HS	VCT TECHPUB/OS/SW(SM RM)	1237420	1	5
		7.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			
B7864MC	VCT CONSOLE (8200)	1237420	1	3,3,3
		8.1		
	Customer PO:2691674.5			



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16.2 Typical Supplier Packing List Example

Supplier ABC
12345 Main St.
Anywhere, USA 54321
(111) 222-3333

**PACKING SLIP FORMAT AND
LAYOUT IS NOT CRITICAL.**

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Packing List #: 111111
ASN / Shipment #: 222222
Ship Date: 01/02/01

**ASN / Shipment # must be clearly
labeled as "ASN / Shipment #"**

Supplier Order #: 333333
Customer Order/PO#: 3000123450001
Order Date: 01/01/01
Ship Method: FEDEX
FOB: Origin

**Include Modality (XR, MR, etc.)
in Ship-To Address**

SHIP TO: G.E. Healthcare
X-Ray Manufacturing
3000 N. Grandview Blvd.
Waukesha, WI 53188
United States

BILL TO: G.E. Healthcare
PO Box 60560
Fort Meyers, FL 33906
United States

Line #	Quantity Shipped	U/M U/M	Part / Catalog # Description
1	10	EA	2304313 Bracket

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Appendix A Example/Reference Documents

The “Industry Standards and Documents” (Section A.1) or “Other GE HealthCare Standards and Documents” (Section A.2) referenced in this document are to provide background information or to identify the source of the statements. Since referenced documents may provide information on multiple subjects, only the subject(s) referenced in the body of this document are considered relevant.

This document is based on the standards and documents listed below. All standards and documents are subject to revision. Reference the appropriate source for the latest version.

A.1 Industry Standards and Documents

Reference	Description
69/493/EEC	European Economic Community Directive on Crystal Glass
94/62/EC	European Packaging Directive – Packaging and Packaging Waste
97/129/EC	European Packaging Directive – Packaging Markings
EU 2025/40	European Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation
(EC) 1272/2008	Classification, Labeling, and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures
(EC) 1907/2006	Regulation of the European Union regarding Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals
2009/251/EC	Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) Testing
ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-1	Packaging for Terminally Sterilized Medical Devices – Part 1: Requirements for Materials, Sterile Barrier Systems, and Packaging Systems
ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-2	Packaging for Terminally Sterilized Medical Devices – Part 2: Validation Requirements for Forming, Sealing, and Assembly Processes
ASTM D4169	Standard Practice for Performance Testing of Shipping Containers and Systems
ASTM 5582	Standard Test Method for Determining Formaldehyde Levels from Wood Products Using a Desiccator
EN13427	Packaging - Requirements for the use of European Standards in the Field of Packaging and Packaging Waste
EN13428	Packaging - Requirements Specific to Manufacturing and Composition - Prevention by Source Reduction
EN13429	Packaging - Reuse
EN13430	Packaging - Requirements for Packaging Recoverable by Material Recycling
GB 18455-2001	People’s Republic of China National Standard - Packaging Recycling Marks
HANDBOOK 252	US Dept. of Agriculture – Wood Crate Design Manual
ISO 780	Packaging – Pictorial Marking for Handling of Goods
ISO 1043	Plastics – Symbols and Abbreviated Terms
ISO 11469	Plastics – Generic Identification and Marking of Plastics Products
ISO 7000	Graphic Symbols for Use on Equipment
ISPM 15	Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade
JIS Z 1403	Construction of Wooden Framed Boxes for Packing
MIL B 131 H	Barrier Materials, Water Vapor Proof, Grease Proof, Flexible, Heat-sealable
PPP-B-621	Federal Specification: Boxes, Wood, Nailed, and Lock Corner
UL 60601-1	U.S. National Standard for Safety Testing Electrical Medical Devices

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A.2 Other GE HealthCare Standards and Documents

Reference	Description
46-316745	Mechanical Environment Test Standard
2252595PRE	Thermal Environment Test Guideline
5463977GSP	Packaging Change Validation Testing Checklist
5215680GSP	Supplier Product Locator Card Procedure
5396068GSP	GE HealthCare REACH Requirements for Suppliers to GE HealthCare Legal Entities
DOC0041803	2013740-149 CP-1035 China Product and Package Label Requirements
DOC0062044	China Labeling and Language Requirements and Procedure
DOC0269245	GE HealthCare China RoHS Labeling and Conformity Assessment Requirements
DOC0359234	AME Lab Environmental Testing Template
DOC0373356	GE HealthCare_GQP_12.04 Identification and Traceability Procedure
DOC0552387	Service Part Good to Stock Label
DOC0552389	Service Part Field Service Return Label
DOC0552390	Service Part Defective Part Return Label
DOC0552391	Service Part Recycling Return Label
DOC1060518	GE HealthCare Venezuela Labeling Requirement
DOC1141717	GE HealthCare Packaging Req. Document for EU Directive 94/62/EC
DOC1220258	GE HealthCare Functional Req. for Compliance with EU Directive 94/62/EC and Amendments
DOC0841496	Global Labeling Content Requirement
DOC2853710	Packaging Design Criteria Template
DOC2856619	Eco-Friendly Packaging Selection Guide
DOC2891013	NPI Packaging Macro Gap Assessment
DOC2918356	Packaging Taxonomy Classification Instructions
DOC1496944	MR Packaging Analysis Plan Template

END OF DOCUMENT

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