



TAMPER EVIDENCY PACKAGE TESTING

Testing of tamper-evidency was performed on the following test packages:

1. Class A 1-Year Dating Medium Blister HCL #7014 and Laser Foil Labels HCL #6121W - Lot #: S126483 of Health Care Logistics.
2. Class A 1-Year Dating Large Blister HCL #7015 and Class A 1-Yr Dating Laser Label HCL #6121W - Lot #: S126483 of Health Care Logistics

Objective

The objective of the testing was to determine the tamper-evidency of the above Medium and Large Blisters with labels HCL #6121W respectively used in the determination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing class for these package configurations.

Test Procedure

After the termination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing for said packages, each test package (blister/lidding with dessicant tablet) was opened. The lidding was pulled away from the blister by hand.

Tamper-evidency is considered exhibited by one or more of the following three factors:

1. Lidding pulls away from blister and leaves label residue on the blister.
2. Lidding pulls away from blister and tears in the process.
3. Lidding pulls away from blister and shows signs of label damage that can be visualized if lidding is attempted to be replaced on blister.

Results

Each test blister (10 blisters for each package configuration) were opened as described in the above test procedure. Every blister demonstrated properties of tamper-evidency. Either they were damaged beyond reuse through ripping/tearing or rendered non-reusable upon visual inspection. All test blisters exhibited properties of tamper-evidency.



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Testing of tamper-evidency was performed on the following test packages:

1. HCL #7016 Class A 1-Year Dating Small Blister and Class A 1-Year Dating Laser Label HCL #6121W - Lot #: S125776 of Health Care Logistics.
2. HCL #7019 Class A 1-Year Dating Condensed Blister and Class A 1-Year Dating Laser Label Condensed HCL #6123 - Lot #: S125779 of Health Care Logistics

Objective

The objective of the testing was to determine the tamper-evidency of the above Small and Condensed Blisters with labels HCL #6121W and #6123 respectively used in the determination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing class for these package configurations.

Test Procedure

After the termination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing for said packages, each test package (blister/lidding with dessicant tablet) was opened. The lidding was pulled away from the blister by hand.

Tamper-evidency is considered exhibited by one or more of the following three factors:

1. Lidding pulls away from blister and leaves label residue on the blister.
2. Lidding pulls away from blister and tears in the process.
3. Lidding pulls away from blister and shows signs of label damage that can be visualized if lidding is attempted to be replaced on blister.

Results

Each test blister (10 blisters for each package configuration) were opened as described in the above test procedure. Every blister demonstrated properties of tamper-evidency. Either they were damaged beyond reuse through ripping/tearing or rendered non-reusable upon visual inspection. All test blisters exhibited properties of tamper-evidency.



TAMPER EVIDENCY PACKAGE TESTING

Testing of tamper-evidency was performed on the following test packages:

1. HCL #7017 Class A 1-Year Dating Micro Blister and Class A 1-Year Dating Laser Label Micro HCL #6027 - Lot #: S122315 Health Care Logistics.

Objective

The objective of the testing was to determine the tamper-evidency of the Class A 1-Year Dating Micro Blister HCL #7017 and Class A 1-Year Dating Laser Label Micro HCL #6027 - Lot #: S122315 Health Care Logistics used in the determination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing class for these package configurations.

Test Procedure

After the termination of the USP Moisture Permeation Testing for said packages, each test package (blister/lidding with dessicant tablet) was opened. The lidding was pulled away from the blister by hand.

Tamper-evidency is considered exhibited by one or more of the following three factors:

1. Lidding pulls away from blister and leaves label residue on the blister.
2. Lidding pulls away from blister and tears in the process.
3. Lidding pulls away from blister and shows signs of label damage that can be visualized if lidding is attempted to be replaced on blister.

Results

Each test blister (10 blisters for each package configuration) were opened as described in the above test procedure. Every blister demonstrated properties of tamper-evidency. Either they were damaged beyond reuse through ripping/tearing or rendered non-reusable upon visual inspection. All test blisters exhibited properties of tamper-evidency.