

§ 101-27.206

41 CFR Ch. 101 (7-1-05 Edition)

(a) The code designators for shelf-life periods of up to 60 months are as follows:

Shelf-life period (months)	Type I item code	Type II item code
1	A
2	B
3	C	1
4	D
5	E
6	F	2
9	G	3
12	H	4
15	J
18	K	5
21	L
24	M	6
27	N
30	P
36	Q	7
48	R	8
60	S	9

(b) Code designator 0 is used to identify items not included in a shelf-life program.

(c) Code designator X shall be used to identify critical end-use items, military essential items, and medical items with a shelf life greater than 60 months. Agencies shall establish controls for such materials to prevent issuance of any unserviceable items.

(d) Agencies may also establish controls for materials with a shelf life greater than 60 months that are not identified in paragraph (c) of this section. Such controls should be established only when they are necessary for effective management of the items.

[40 FR 59595, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.206 Procurement of shelf-life materials.

§ 101-27.206-1 General considerations.

In determining requirements for shelf-life items, the following elements should be taken into consideration:

(a) Assigned storage time periods; and

(b) Appropriate contracting techniques for the particular item involved, including specification requirements, industry practices, and storage and delivery procedures.

[40 FR 59595, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.206-2 Identification and shipping requirements.

Manufacturers shall, whenever practicable, be required to mark the unit or

container with the month and year of manufacture or production and the batch number on all shelf-life items (60 months or less) procured from other than GSA sources. Whenever practical, the supplier shall be required to ship or deliver material within a given number of months from the date of manufacture or production. These "age on delivery" requirements should not be imposed in such a manner as to unduly restrict competition at any trade level. The following guidelines are suggested as appropriate for most shelf-life items:

Shelf-life period	Age on delivery
25 mos. or more	6 mos.
19 to 24 mos	4 mos.
13 to 18 mos	3 mos.
7 to 12 mos	2 mos.
6 mos. or less	1 mo. or less.

[40 FR 59595, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.206-3 Packaging.

To the extent feasible and economical, shelf-life material shall be packaged in such a way as to provide for minimum deterioration.

[40 FR 59595, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.207 Control and inspection.

§ 101-27.207-1 Agency controls.

Agencies shall establish the necessary controls to identify shelf-life items on their stock records (and in other appropriate elements of their supply system), and shall determine the appropriate shelf life for other than GSA managed items. Shelf-life items shall be stored in such a way as to ensure that the oldest stock on hand is issued first. Agencies shall issue the oldest stock of shelf-life items first except when it is not feasible as in shipments to overseas activities.

[40 FR 59596, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.207-2 Inspection.

Type II items remaining in stock immediately before the end of the designated shelf-life period shall be inspected to determine whether the shelf life can be extended, except items having a line item inventory value of \$300 or less, or if the cost of inspection or testing is significant in relation to the

value of the item. If the material is found suitable for issue on the date of inspection, the shelf life should be extended for a period equal to 50 percent of the original shelf-life period and the next reinspection date established accordingly. Material should be reinspected before the end of each extended shelf-life period and the shelf life extended again up to 50 percent of the original shelf life as long as the material conforms to the established criteria. Material on which the shelf life has been extended shall not be shipped to overseas activities if the time remaining in the extended shelf-life period is relatively short.

[40 FR 59596, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.207-3 Marking material to show extended shelf life.

When the shelf-life period of Type II material (except for critical end-use items as described below) is extended, only the exterior containers of bulk stocks need be annotated or labeled to indicate the date of inspection and date material is to be reinspected. Individual units of issue not classified as having a critical end-use application are not required to be annotated or labeled as long as controls are established to preclude issuance of unserviceable material to a user. (A critical end-use item is any item which is essential to the preservation of life in emergencies; e.g., parachutes, marine life preservers, and certain drug products, or any item which is essential to the performance of a major system; e.g., aircraft, the failure of which would cause damage to the system or endanger personnel.) At the time of shipment, the date of inspection and date for reinspection shall be affixed by label or marked by other means on each unit of issue of Type II items having a critical end-use application.

[42 FR 61861, Dec. 7, 1977]

§ 101-27.208 Inventory analyses.

(a) An inventory analysis shall be conducted periodically for each Type I item to determine whether the quantity on hand will be used within the established shelf-life period. If the analysis indicates there are quantities which will not be used within the shelf-

life period, arrangements shall be made to ensure use of the item(s) within the holding agency or for redistribution to other agencies.

(b) An inventory analysis shall be conducted periodically for each Type II item with a shelf life of 60 months or less to determine whether issue of the quantity on hand is anticipated prior to the expiration of the designated shelf life. This analysis shall be made as follows:

Shelf-life period	Date of analysis
48 to 60 mos	12 to 16 mo. prior to expiration.
36 to 48 mos	8 to 12 mo. prior to expiration.
18 to 36 mos	6 to 8 mo. prior to expiration.
12 to 18 mos	4 to 6 mo. prior to expiration.
6 to 12 mos	3 to 4 mo. prior to expiration.
Up to 6 mos	No analysis required, but special emphasis should be placed on good requirements determination and proper order quantity.

(1) If the analysis indicates that the quantity on hand will not be issued within the shelf-life period and the cost of inspection or testing is not significant in relation to the line item value, the items shall be inspected to determine if the shelf-life period can be extended.

(2) If the analysis indicates that the quantity on hand will be issued within the shelf-life period, inspection is not required. However, such items shall be viewed again during the last month of the shelf-life period to determine whether quantities are sufficient to warrant inspection. The guidelines in § 101-27.207-2 shall be used to determine whether quantities are sufficient to warrant inspection and for extending the shelf-life period.

(3) If an agency does not have an inspection capability and the quantity and value of an indicated overage is sufficiently large to warrant special consideration, arrangements shall be made for qualified inspection or laboratory testing to determine whether the material is suitable for issue.

[40 FR 59596, Dec. 29, 1975]

§ 101-27.209 Utilization and distribution of shelf-life items.

Where it is determined that specified quantities of both Type I and Type II shelf-life items will not be used within the shelf-life period, such quantities