be utilized through normal supply channels.

§ 101–27.204 Types of shelf-life items.

Shelf-life items are classified as non-extendable (Type I) and extendable (Type II). Type I items have a definite storage life after which the item or material is considered to be no longer usable for its primary function and should be discarded. Type II items are those for which successive reinspection dates can be established when the items have a continued usability as determined by examination based upon criteria that have been agreed upon. Examples of Type I items are drugs and medicines with certain characteristics. Examples of Type II items are paint and ink.

§ 101–27.205 Shelf-life codes.

Shelf-life items shall be identified by use of a one-digit code to provide for uniform coding of shelf-life materials by all agencies.

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

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

(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.


§ 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.

§ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelf-life period</th>
<th>Age on delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 mos. or more</td>
<td>6 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 to 24 mos.</td>
<td>4 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 18 mos.</td>
<td>3 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 12 mos.</td>
<td>2 mos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 mos. or less</td>
<td>1 mos. or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[32 FR 6493, Apr. 27, 1967]

[40 FR 59595, Dec. 29, 1975]