

LOG 0360 - DoD Shelf-Life Program Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. If the expiration dates on shelf-life items are 3Q20, 06/2013, and 11/2015, which date should be marked on the CASKO?**
 - A. 3Q20**
 - B. 11/2015**
 - C. 06/2013**
 - D. None of the above**
- 2. Why is it essential to regularly train personnel on the Shelf-Life Program?**
 - A. To ensure compliance with financial regulations**
 - B. To enhance physical fitness among staff**
 - C. To understand shelf-life management importance and best practices**
 - D. To improve teamwork and collaboration**
- 3. Which form is typically used to report transportation discrepancies?**
 - A. SF 364**
 - B. DD Form 1608**
 - C. SF 361**
 - D. DD Form 1225**
- 4. When should a shelf-life item be considered for re-evaluation?**
 - A. Only after it reaches its expiration date**
 - B. Whenever it is moved to a different location**
 - C. If it has been stored under questionable conditions or has changed appearance**
 - D. Before a scheduled audit event**
- 5. Which forms are used to report packaging discrepancies and inadequacies?**
 - A. DD Form 1200 and SF 365**
 - B. DD Form 1222 and SF 364**
 - C. DD Form 1225 and SF 366**
 - D. DD Form 1600 and SF 367**

- 6. Who is responsible for initiating a DD-1225?**
- A. Material Manager**
 - B. Owner**
 - C. Storage Activity**
 - D. Inspection Authority**
- 7. In the context of disposals, federal laws take precedence over which of the following?**
- A. State laws and regional guidelines**
 - B. Local laws and industry standards**
 - C. Both state laws and local laws**
 - D. Only international regulations**
- 8. What distinguishes Type I shelf-life from Type II shelf-life items?**
- A. Type I has a definitive service date; Type II is determined by approval**
 - B. Type I requires more frequent inspections; Type II does not**
 - C. Type I can be reused; Type II cannot**
 - D. Type I is typically food items; Type II is not**
- 9. What is required for stock that is not in the QSL regarding inspection or testing?**
- A. It must be discarded immediately.**
 - B. It may be locally inspected or tested.**
 - C. It cannot be restocked.**
 - D. It must be scheduled for monthly checks.**
- 10. When an item is sent to DLADS for disposal, what methods are attempted to prevent the item from going into a landfill?**
- A. Destruction only**
 - B. Recycle/Transfer/Donation/Sales**
 - C. Storage for future use**
 - D. Public auction**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. If the expiration dates on shelf-life items are 3Q20, 06/2013, and 11/2015, which date should be marked on the CASKO?

A. 3Q20

B. 11/2015

C. 06/2013

D. None of the above

To determine the correct date to mark on the CASKO, it is important to understand the concept of shelf-life and expiration in the context of the DoD Shelf-Life Program. Shelf-life items have specific expiration dates that indicate when they are no longer guaranteed to be effective or safe for use. Among the given dates, 3Q20 represents a future date in the third quarter of the year 2020. This means that the items marked with this expiration date are still within their shelf life and can be considered valid for use. The other two dates, 06/2013 and 11/2015, indicate past expiration dates. These items have already exceeded their respective shelf lives, and thus, they are no longer suitable for use. The correct mark for the CASKO should be the most current expiration date that is still valid. Since 3Q20 is the most recent future date, it would logically be considered the correct choice for marking, while the past dates do not apply since they indicate expired items. Therefore, the correct process involves marking the CASKO with the date that accurately reflects items that are still valid for consumption or use.

2. Why is it essential to regularly train personnel on the Shelf-Life Program?

A. To ensure compliance with financial regulations

B. To enhance physical fitness among staff

C. To understand shelf-life management importance and best practices

D. To improve teamwork and collaboration

Regular training on the Shelf-Life Program is essential because it equips personnel with a comprehensive understanding of shelf-life management, which is crucial for maintaining the safety, efficacy, and quality of supplies and equipment. This knowledge ensures that personnel are aware of the importance of monitoring expiration dates, recognizing signs of deterioration, and following best practices for storage and handling. By understanding the implications of shelf life, staff can prevent waste, reduce costs, and ensure that items are used within their effective periods. This not only supports operational readiness but also ensures compliance with regulations that govern the management of materials. Proper training fosters a culture of accountability and vigilance regarding the handling of perishable items, thereby optimizing the overall effectiveness of the DoD Shelf-Life Program.

3. Which form is typically used to report transportation discrepancies?

- A. SF 364**
- B. DD Form 1608**
- C. SF 361**
- D. DD Form 1225**

The form typically used to report transportation discrepancies is the SF 361, also known as the "Transportation Discrepancy Report." This form is designed specifically to document and report issues related to the transportation of goods, including shortages, damages, or other discrepancies that occur during shipping. It helps ensure that all relevant details are captured and communicated effectively, enabling corrective actions to be taken by the responsible parties and maintaining accountability within the supply chain. The SF 361 plays a critical role in the management of transportation discrepancies, as it provides a structured format for reporting, which is essential for resolving issues and preventing future occurrences. This emphasis on systematic documentation and reporting reinforces the importance of accurate record-keeping in logistics. In contrast, the other forms listed serve different purposes: the SF 364 is utilized for reporting product defects or quality deficiencies, the DD Form 1608 is used for reporting discrepancies related to the physical condition of items, and the DD Form 1225 is employed for recording inventory discrepancies in connection with shipping documents. Each of these forms has its specific focus, underlining the unique nature of various reporting requirements within logistics operations.

4. When should a shelf-life item be considered for re-evaluation?

- A. Only after it reaches its expiration date**
- B. Whenever it is moved to a different location**
- C. If it has been stored under questionable conditions or has changed appearance**
- D. Before a scheduled audit event**

A shelf-life item should be considered for re-evaluation if it has been stored under questionable conditions or has changed appearance because such factors can significantly impact the item's safety, quality, and effectiveness. The integrity of shelf-life items is crucial for ensuring they remain usable throughout their designated life span. If there are concerns about how the item was stored or if there are visible changes that might indicate degradation, a re-evaluation is necessary to assess whether the item is still suitable for use. This approach helps maintain compliance with safety standards and the overall effectiveness of operational readiness. By focusing on storage conditions and physical appearance, personnel can proactively identify potential risks and manage shelf-life items effectively to prevent the use of compromised products.

5. Which forms are used to report packaging discrepancies and inadequacies?

- A. DD Form 1200 and SF 365**
- B. DD Form 1222 and SF 364**
- C. DD Form 1225 and SF 366**
- D. DD Form 1600 and SF 367**

The report of packaging discrepancies and inadequacies is specifically addressed through the use of certain forms that are designed for this purpose within the Department of Defense. The correct forms are DD Form 1222 and SF 364. DD Form 1222, titled "Packaging Discrepancy Report," is utilized to document issues specifically related to packaging, ensuring that all inadequacies are officially recognized and reported by the appropriate personnel. This helps maintain accountability and allows for tracking resolution actions taken to correct the discrepancies. SF 364, known as the "Report of Discrepancy" (ROD), is a standard form used widely in the military logistics and supply chain context. It complements the DD Form 1222 by providing a mechanism to report and analyze discrepancies in shipments, including those pertaining to packaging, ensuring that these matters are systematically resolved. Together, these forms facilitate the proper reporting of packaging issues, leading to improvements in the overall supply chain and compliance with established standards. Understanding the use of these forms is crucial for professionals involved in logistics and supply chain management within the DoD.

6. Who is responsible for initiating a DD-1225?

- A. Material Manager**
- B. Owner**
- C. Storage Activity**
- D. Inspection Authority**

The correct choice signifies the responsibility of the Storage Activity for initiating a DD-1225, which is the document used for requesting the extension of shelf life for items. The Storage Activity is typically involved in the hands-on management and oversight of stored items, including monitoring their condition and shelf-life status. When products are approaching their expiration date, the Storage Activity takes proactive measures to assess whether the items still meet the necessary criteria for continued use. If an extension is warranted based on inspection results, it is the Storage Activity that fills out and initiates the DD-1225 to formally request an extension in shelf life from the appropriate authorities. This action ensures that inventory is managed effectively and that usable items are not prematurely discarded, which can lead to waste and logistical inefficiencies. The other roles, while involved in various aspects of inventory and management, do not have the direct responsibility for initiating this specific document. The Material Manager oversees the overall inventory but may not be directly engaged in the process of shelf-life extension extensions. The Owner refers to the entity or personnel who have custody of the items but does not typically process this formal request. The Inspection Authority may conduct inspections related to shelf life but is not responsible for the initiation of the DD-1225 itself.

7. In the context of disposals, federal laws take precedence over which of the following?

- A. State laws and regional guidelines**
- B. Local laws and industry standards**
- C. Both state laws and local laws**
- D. Only international regulations**

Federal laws take precedence over both state laws and local laws due to the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution. This clause establishes that federal law holds the highest authority when there is a conflict between state and federal legislation. In matters of disposals, federal regulations often set minimum standards that must be met, which state and local laws cannot violate. This precedence is crucial for maintaining uniformity across the country, especially in federal operations and guidelines, which are designed to address broad issues such as environmental concerns, safety, and health standards. When federal and state regulations differ, the federal regulation is typically applied, ensuring consistent enforcement and compliance across jurisdictions. State and local laws may provide more specific or stringent requirements, but they cannot contradict federal laws. This is particularly relevant in the disposal of materials that could have environmental impacts or involve public health, where the federal government aims to establish comprehensive standards that can be uniformly enforced across all states.

8. What distinguishes Type I shelf-life from Type II shelf-life items?

- A. Type I has a definitive service date; Type II is determined by approval**
- B. Type I requires more frequent inspections; Type II does not**
- C. Type I can be reused; Type II cannot**
- D. Type I is typically food items; Type II is not**

The distinction between Type I and Type II shelf-life items is primarily based on the determination of their shelf life. Type I shelf-life items are characterized by having a definitive service date established through extensive testing, which guarantees their usability by a specific point in time. This ensures that stakeholders can clearly understand when these items can be used effectively without compromising safety or quality. In contrast, Type II items do not have a specific service date inherent in their designation. Instead, their shelf life can be determined by approval processes, which may involve less stringent testing or conditions suitable for extending their usability. This approval-driven approach allows for flexibility regarding how long the items might remain suitable for use, based on evaluations rather than a single predetermined date. This fundamental difference in how shelf-life is established is what makes option A the correct choice, emphasizing the formal guidelines that govern each type's usage and management within the DoD Shelf-Life Program.

9. What is required for stock that is not in the QSL regarding inspection or testing?

- A. It must be discarded immediately.**
- B. It may be locally inspected or tested.**
- C. It cannot be restocked.**
- D. It must be scheduled for monthly checks.**

The requirement for stock that is not in the Qualified Shelf Life (QSL) is that it may be locally inspected or tested. This option recognizes that although the stock may not have an established shelf life, it can still undergo inspection or testing to determine its usability. Local inspection allows for an assessment of the item's condition, quality, or compliance with standards without the need for discarding it immediately. This approach is practical, as it provides an opportunity to evaluate potentially useful items rather than prematurely deeming them unusable. Inspecting or testing the stock can provide valuable information on its safety and effectiveness, informing decisions on whether it can be retained for use or should be discarded. Other options suggest definitive, immediate actions or restrictions that do not take into account the potential of the stock for further evaluation.

10. When an item is sent to DLADS for disposal, what methods are attempted to prevent the item from going into a landfill?

- A. Destruction only**
- B. Recycle/Transfer/Donation/Sales**
- C. Storage for future use**
- D. Public auction**

When an item is sent to the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLADS) for disposal, the primary goal is to minimize waste and promote environmentally responsible practices. The correct answer highlights that the methods employed are not limited to simply destroying the items, but rather, they encompass a range of efforts aimed at reusing and recycling. The approach of recycle, transfer, donation, and sales is multi-faceted. It ensures that usable or salable items are redirected to other services, agencies, or even charitable organizations instead of being discarded. This commitment to recycling and reusing items reflects a broader strategy to reduce the environmental impact of waste and conserve resources. Other disposal methods, such as destruction and public auction, tend to focus on eliminating or liquidating items without necessarily considering their potential for reuse or recycling. While storage for future use is also a possibility, it doesn't actively prevent items from entering a landfill and may not be a sustainable long-term solution. Therefore, the holistic approach of recycling and finding new homes for items is a primary reason why this option is the correct method pursued by DLADS in disposal practices.