

LOG 0360 – DOD SHELF-LIFE PROGRAM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a common method to communicate the shelf-life status of items?**
 - A. Through visual aids only
 - B. Via verbal communication
 - C. Using barcodes and tracking codes
 - D. By publishing newsletters
- 2. What is the best direction to follow regarding disposals according to federal laws?**
 - A. Disposal is at the discretion of the local command
 - B. OCONUS adheres to host nation laws
 - C. Local environmental laws take precedence
 - D. Items must always be destroyed
- 3. When is an SDR submitted regarding received item extension information?**
 - A. If received item extension information is not current and not in the QSL
 - B. If the item has physical damage
 - C. If the contents are mismatched with the shipping documents
 - D. If the item is shorter than expected in length
- 4. Which classes of excess items are not authorized for return? (Select three that apply)**
 - A. Class I perishable subsistence, Class VIII medical items, Class II CBRN items
 - B. Class V ammunition, Class III fuel items, Class VII repair parts
 - C. Class II perishable medical items, Class I non-perishables, Class VIII cbrn
 - D. Class II food items, Class IV tools, Class V weapons
- 5. A Sempen that has reached its expiration date and cannot be extended is categorized as what type of Shelf-Life item?**
 - A. Type II Shelf-Life item
 - B. Type III Shelf-Life item
 - C. Type I Shelf-Life item
 - D. Type IV Shelf-Life item

- 6. Which factor is NOT considered when acquiring and procuring assets?**
- A. Material of assets
 - B. Environmental impact
 - C. Shelf-life period
 - D. None of the above
- 7. How are shelf-life inspections generally scheduled?**
- A. Randomly by any staff member
 - B. Scheduled based on personnel availability
 - C. Scheduled according to the expiration and storage conditions
 - D. Inspections do not need a schedule
- 8. What is a necessary action when a shelf-life item is approaching its expiration?**
- A. Ignore it until complaints arise
 - B. Reassess the item for continued usability
 - C. Dispose of it immediately
 - D. Increase its shelf-life based on demand
- 9. What is the effect of opening the external unit pack of items stored in unit-of-issue packaging?**
- A. It extends the shelf life of the items
 - B. It renders the item unsafe
 - C. It can compromise the item's quality
 - D. It provides easier access to the items
- 10. What system is used to track asset additions, deletions, and changes in storage activities?**
- A. Stock Locator System
 - B. Inventory Management System
 - C. Asset Control Program
 - D. Supply Chain Management System

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a common method to communicate the shelf-life status of items?

- A. Through visual aids only
- B. Via verbal communication
- C. Using barcodes and tracking codes**
- D. By publishing newsletters

The most effective method to communicate the shelf-life status of items is through the use of barcodes and tracking codes. This approach allows for accurate and efficient tracking of various items throughout their lifecycle. Barcodes can be scanned to quickly retrieve data regarding the item, including its manufacture date, expiration date, and any relevant handling instructions. This method minimizes human error and enhances the ease of inventory management, ensuring that personnel can quickly receive necessary information about the product status without the delays that might occur with other forms of communication. The reliance solely on visual aids isn't comprehensive, as it can lead to misinterpretation and doesn't provide real-time data. Verbal communication can also be unreliable due to potential misunderstanding or miscommunication, and publishing newsletters will not reach the immediate operational needs for quick and precise shelf-life status. These alternatives lack the immediacy and accuracy that barcodes and tracking codes provide, making the latter the optimal choice for ensuring the effective communication of shelf-life information.

2. What is the best direction to follow regarding disposals according to federal laws?

- A. Disposal is at the discretion of the local command
- B. OCONUS adheres to host nation laws**
- C. Local environmental laws take precedence
- D. Items must always be destroyed

The best direction to follow regarding disposals according to federal laws is that OCONUS (Outside the Continental United States) adheres to host nation laws. This is essential because when military operations are conducted outside of the U.S., the Department of Defense must comply with the legal frameworks and regulations of the host nation. This ensures that the disposal methods used are not only legally acceptable but also culturally appropriate and environmentally sound according to local statutes. Understanding that host nation laws govern disposal practices OCONUS helps maintain good diplomatic relations and demonstrates respect for local legal standards. This adherence also mitigates the risk of legal repercussions or negative impacts on the environment that may arise from improper disposal practices. In contrast, the other options do not adequately capture the legal obligations and best practices for disposal: local command discretion can lead to inconsistent practices, local environmental laws may not encompass all necessary regulations, and the blanket requirement for destruction does not consider varying legal frameworks and practical disposal options that may be available.

3. When is an SDR submitted regarding received item extension information?

- A. If received item extension information is not current and not in the QSL
- B. If the item has physical damage
- C. If the contents are mismatched with the shipping documents
- D. If the item is shorter than expected in length

An SDR, or Supply Discrepancy Report, is submitted to address specific issues that may affect the quality or usability of received items. In the context of received item extension information, the correct scenario for submitting an SDR is when the information is not current and does not appear in the Qualified Suppliers List (QSL). This indicates that the item's shelf-life extension information is crucial for ensuring that inventory is safe and effective for use. Accurate and up-to-date shelf-life information is vital for mission readiness, especially in defense operations where the utility of materials can directly impact operational success. If the received item extension information is outdated or absent from the QSL, this can lead to significant risks, including the potential use of expired or ineffective materials. Therefore, timely communication through an SDR in such a scenario is essential to rectify any discrepancies and maintain the integrity of the supply chain. In contrast, submitting an SDR for physical damage, mismatches with shipping documents, or items being shorter in length pertains to other specific issues related to the condition and accuracy of the items received. While all these situations are certainly valid reasons to document discrepancies, they do not specifically address the critical nature of shelf-life information, which is the focus of the correct answer.

4. Which classes of excess items are not authorized for return? (Select three that apply)

- A. Class I perishable subsistence, Class VIII medical items, Class II CBRN items
- B. Class V ammunition, Class III fuel items, Class VII repair parts
- C. Class II perishable medical items, Class I non-perishables, Class VIII cbrn
- D. Class II food items, Class IV tools, Class V weapons

The correct answer identifies certain classes of excess items that are not authorized for return. Class I perishable subsistence items, which include food and perishables essential for military operations, cannot be returned due to their short shelf life and the necessity for them to be consumed in a timely manner. Class VIII medical items, consisting of medical supplies and equipment, often have stringent handling requirements and expiration dates, making their return problematic once issued. Lastly, Class II CBRN items, which pertain to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense, typically have strict regulations around their handling and distribution, preventing return once they are issued. The other options contain classes of items that may have different return protocols. Class V ammunition, while highly regulated, can sometimes be returned under specific conditions. Class III fuel items and Class VII repair parts typically undergo evaluations to determine their returnability based on their condition and need within military operations. This variability allows for certain classifications of excess items to be returned if deemed appropriate, in contrast to the rigid restrictions placed on the selected classes in the correct answer.

5. A Sempen that has reached its expiration date and cannot be extended is categorized as what type of Shelf-Life item?

- A. Type II Shelf-Life item
- B. Type III Shelf-Life item
- C. Type I Shelf-Life item**
- D. Type IV Shelf-Life item

A Sempen that has reached its expiration date and cannot be extended is categorized as a Type I Shelf-Life item. This classification refers to items that have a definitive storage life and cannot be extended beyond their established expiration date. Once these items reach that expiration, they are no longer viable for use and should be disposed of or replaced. Type I Shelf-Life items are critical in military operations, as their reliability and effectiveness may diminish significantly once their shelf-life has lapsed. Understanding this classification helps ensure that materials are used efficiently and that there is no risk of using expired products, which could impact mission readiness and safety. In contrast, Type II and Type III Shelf-Life items allow for certain extensions under specific conditions, meaning they have varying degrees of usability even after the initial expiration date has been reached. Type IV Shelf-Life items are generally non-perishable or do not have a defined shelf-life, which further distinguishes them from Type I items.

6. Which factor is NOT considered when acquiring and procuring assets?

- A. Material of assets
- B. Environmental impact
- C. Shelf-life period
- D. None of the above**

When considering the acquisition and procurement of assets, multiple factors play a crucial role in ensuring that the assets meet the needs and regulations of the Department of Defense. The correct answer indicates that "none of the above" factors—material of assets, environmental impact, and shelf-life period—are excluded from consideration. The material of assets is significant because it can affect the durability, suitability, and overall performance of the asset in its intended application. The environmental impact is increasingly a vital consideration in procurement processes, as organizations strive to ensure that their acquisitions align with sustainability goals and regulatory compliance. Lastly, the shelf-life period is critical, as it determines how long a product can be safely stored and utilized before it deteriorates or becomes unusable, impacting inventory management and readiness. Thus, all the listed factors are indeed relevant and considered in the decision-making process for acquiring and procuring assets, supporting the conclusion that there is no factor listed that is not taken into account.

7. How are shelf-life inspections generally scheduled?

- A. Randomly by any staff member
- B. Scheduled based on personnel availability
- C. Scheduled according to the expiration and storage conditions**
- D. Inspections do not need a schedule

Scheduling shelf-life inspections according to expiration and storage conditions is vital because it ensures that items are assessed for quality and usability before they reach their expiration date. This approach helps maintain the integrity of the supply chain and guarantees that only safe and effective materials are in use. By aligning inspections with these critical factors, organizations can more efficiently manage resources, reduce waste, and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements regarding the handling and usage of goods. In contrast, random scheduling lacks the systematic approach needed to effectively monitor and manage shelf life, while scheduling based on personnel availability may lead to crucial items being overlooked or inspected too late. Furthermore, not having a scheduled inspection process could result in expired items being utilized or incorrectly disposed of, potentially posing risks to safety and operational effectiveness.

8. What is a necessary action when a shelf-life item is approaching its expiration?

- A. Ignore it until complaints arise
- B. Reassess the item for continued usability**
- C. Dispose of it immediately
- D. Increase its shelf-life based on demand

When a shelf-life item is approaching its expiration, the necessary action is to reassess the item for continued usability. This process involves evaluating whether the item can still be effectively used or if it has degraded to a point where it should no longer be relied upon. The reassessment may include checking the item's physical condition, conducting tests, or considering the storage conditions it has been subjected to. By performing a reassessment, organizations ensure that they make informed decisions regarding the item's usability rather than making hasty discards or decisions based solely on its approaching expiration date. Proper assessment helps prevent unnecessary waste of resources and promotes the efficient use of materials, especially in critical scenarios where the items may still hold value for use within the specified limits.

9. What is the effect of opening the external unit pack of items stored in unit-of-issue packaging?

- A. It extends the shelf life of the items
- B. It renders the item unsafe
- C. It can compromise the item's quality**
- D. It provides easier access to the items

Opening the external unit pack of items stored in unit-of-issue packaging can compromise the item's quality due to exposure to environmental conditions such as moisture, air, and light. Unit-of-issue packaging is specifically designed to protect and preserve the integrity of the items until they are needed. Once the packaging is compromised, there is a risk of degradation in quality, which can include contamination, loss of potency, or other changes that may make the item less effective or unusable. In contrast, while providing easier access to items might be seen as a benefit, it does not address the potential risks associated with quality compromise. Similarly, the notion that opening the unit pack could extend the shelf life is misleading, as shelf life is determined by the protective measures in place, which are negated once the packaging is opened. The idea that opening the pack could render items unsafe is not a direct consequence of unpacking in every case; some items may remain safe but have diminished quality. Thus, the most accurate assessment of the impact of opening the external unit pack focuses on how it can compromise the item's quality.

10. What system is used to track asset additions, deletions, and changes in storage activities?

- A. Stock Locator System**
- B. Inventory Management System
- C. Asset Control Program
- D. Supply Chain Management System

The Stock Locator System is the correct choice for tracking asset additions, deletions, and changes in storage activities. This system is specifically designed to manage the location and status of inventory stocks within a facility. It helps organizations maintain accurate and up-to-date records of their assets, including any changes regarding the presence or absence of items. Utilizing a Stock Locator System enhances the efficiency of inventory management by providing real-time data on stock levels and locations, which is crucial for operational effectiveness and can minimize errors in asset tracking. This system is essential for ensuring that all asset modifications are promptly recorded and easily accessible by personnel who rely on this information for decision-making and operational processes. The other systems listed serve different functions. For instance, the Inventory Management System focuses more broadly on the overall management of inventory levels—ensuring that the right quantities are available to meet demand rather than specifically tracking changes in storage activities. The Asset Control Program typically encompasses broader asset management tasks, often including compliance and reporting but not necessarily the specific tracking of location-based changes. The Supply Chain Management System addresses the broader flow of goods and materials from suppliers to end-users, which, while essential for overall supply chain processes, does not specifically focus on storage-level tracking.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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