

SECTION C

This document covers flour for use by the Department of Defense as a military unique subsistence item.

C-1 ITEM DESCRIPTION

PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS FOR CID A-A-21026D FLOUR

Type and Style.

Type I - Bread flour (Hard wheat flour)

Style B - Bleached

SECTION D

D-1 PACKAGING

A. Thirty five pound can. Thirty-five pounds of flour shall be packaged into a 5-gallon square metal can and hermetically sealed.

D-2 LABELING

A. Packages. Each can shall be clearly printed with permanent black ink or other, dark, contrasting color which is free of carcinogenic elements. The label shall include the following information:

Product name
Weight
Contractor's name and address
Date 1/

1/ Each can shall have the date of pack noted by using a four digit code beginning with the final digit of the current year followed by the three digit Julian day code. For example, 17 April 2001 would be coded as 1107. The Julian day code shall represent the day the product was packaged.

D-3 PACKING

A. Packing. Product shall be packed in a fiberboard shipping container constructed in accordance with ASTM D 5118, Standard Practice for Fabrication of Fiberboard Shipping Boxes. Each container shall be securely closed in accordance with ASTM D 1974, Standard Practice for Methods of Closing, Sealing, and Reinforcing Fiberboard Shipping Containers.

D-4 MARKING

A. Shipping containers. Shipping containers shall be marked in accordance with DPSC Form 3556, Marking Instructions for Shipping Cases, Sacks and Palletized/Containerized Loads of Perishable and Semiperishable Subsistence.

SECTION E INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

The following quality assurance criteria, utilizing ANSI/ASQC Z1.4-1993, Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes, are required. When required, the manufacturer shall provide the certificate(s) of conformance to the appropriate inspection activity. Certificate(s) of conformance not provided shall be cause for rejection of the lot.

A. Definitions.

(1) Critical defect. A critical defect is a defect that judgment and experience indicate would result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining, or depending on the item; or a defect that judgment and experience indicate is likely to prevent the performance of the major end item, i.e., the consumption of the ration.

(2) Major defect. A major defect is a defect, other than critical, which is likely to result in failure, or to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose.

(3) Minor defect. A minor defect is a defect that is not likely to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose, or is a departure from established standards having little bearing on the effective use or operation of the unit.

E-6 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS (PACKAGING AND PACKING MATERIALS)

A. Packaging.

(1) Package examination. Cans shall be examined for the defects listed in Table I. The lot size shall be expressed in cans. The sample unit shall be one can. Utilizing the single sampling plans indicated in ANSI/ASQS Z1.4 - 1993, the inspection level shall be I and the acceptable quality level (AQL), expressed in terms of defects per hundred units, shall be 0.65 for major defects and 2.5 for minor defects.

TABLE I. Package defects 1/ 2/

| Category | Defect |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>Major</u> 101 | <u>Minor</u> Unclean. 2/ |
| 102 | Can not hermetically sealed. |
| 201 | Net weight is less than 35 pounds. |

1/ Any evidence of rodent or insect infestation shall be cause for rejection of the lot.

2/ Packaging shall be free from foreign matter that is unwholesome, has the potential to cause can damage (for example, glass, metal filings) or detracts from the clean appearance of the can.

B. Packing.

(1) Shipping container and marking examination. The filled and sealed shipping containers shall be examined for the defects listed in Table II. The lot size shall be expressed in shipping containers. The sample unit shall be one shipping container fully packed. Utilizing the single sampling plans indicated in ANSI/ASQS Z1.4 - 1993, the inspection level shall be S-3 and the AQL, expressed in terms of defects per hundred units, shall be 4.0 for major defects.

TABLE II. Shipping container and marking defects

| Category | Defect |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>Major</u> 101 | Marking omitted, incorrect, illegible, or improper size, location sequence or method of application. |
| 102 | Inadequate workmanship. <u>1/</u> |

1/ Inadequate workmanship is defined as, but not limited to, incomplete closure of container flaps, loose strapping, inadequate stapling, improper taping, or bulged or distorted container.

SECTION J REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

DSCP FORMS

DPSC FORM 3556 Marking Instructions for Shipping Cases, Sacks and Palletized/
Containerized Loads of Perishable and Semiperishable Subsistence

NON-GOVERNMENTAL STANDARDS

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY (ASQ)

ANSI/ASQCZ1.4-1993 Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

- D 1974 Standard Practice for Methods of Closing, Sealing, and Reinforcing
Fiberboard Shipping Containers
- D 5118 Standard Practice for Fabrication of Fiberboard Shipping Boxes