

FOREWORD
(Supplementation is permitted.)

Appendix G is an aid for the inspection of the Food Packet, Survival, General Purpose - Improved. It provides guidelines for sampling, inspecting, classifying defects, and determining lot serviceability.

Users of this publication are encouraged to submit comments and recommended changes to improve this publication, through channels, to DLA Troop Support, ATTN: DLA Troop Support -FTRE. Changes will be coordinated with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) and implemented as appropriate.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER



KATHRYN YONTZ
Chief, Administrative Support &
Base Supply Division
Office of Base Support Services

DISTRIBUTION

Special
DLA Troop Support -FTR, FTRB, FTRE, FTRA, FTSA, FTSB, FTW
VETCOM

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I. GENERAL.

A. Purpose and Scope. This Appendix provides a reference and guide the Food Packet, Survival, General Purpose - Improved. It was written and coordinated to facilitate use on both DLA/ DLA Troop Support /DSCA controlled Food Packet, Survival, GP-1 and those controlled by the individual Military Services.

B. Explanation of Inspection Concept. This Appendix incorporates the concept of “Condition Coding” a lot based on the serviceability of the various components contained within the food packet and their estimated remaining shelf life. It involves a two step process: (1) Determine if any components exceed an action number. (2) Classify food packets containing the defective components using the criteria contained in Table N.

C. Receipt Inspection Guidance. For receipt inspections, use the same sampling criteria and defect tables as for surveillance. In addition, inspectors shall advise DLA Troop Support /DSCA when containers/products fail to comply with other essential receipt criteria identified in the appropriate monographs. Notification should be by the most expeditious means when there is a possibility that warranty action can be initiated. Inspectors will be provided guidance concerning additional requirements for warranty action.

D. Inspection Test Date (ITD) Extension. Inspectors may extend an ITD based on condition codes determined IAW with Table N. General guidelines for shelf life extension IAW condition code can be found in section I.G.8 of this Appendix. Remarking of the unitized loads/cases with a revised ITD will be accomplished in accordance with DLAM 4155.37, Appendix S, and/or the appropriate service regulation. Posting of extensions can be accomplished by posting stickers containing updated ITD information to each pallet or case.

E. Disposition Recommendations.

1. The accountable officer/agency will be informed of inspection results by the Army Veterinary Inspector (AVI). Inspectors will include (as a minimum): the condition code as determined with this Appendix; estimated remaining shelf-life, and a summary concerning integrity of packaging and packing. Inspectors are also encouraged to provide additional comments that will assist the accountable officer/agency in determining a final disposition.

2. Final disposition instructions for lots placed on medical hold require review and approval by the local medical authority.

3. The points listed below should be considered when developing a disposition recommendation. This list is not all-inclusive and each point will not always apply.

- a. Can the product be reworked?
- b. Can the defective ration(s)/component(s) be removed just prior to consumption?

- c. How rapidly is the most defective component expected to deteriorate to the point that it is unlikely to be consumed?
- d. Can the lot be issued and supplemented with similar commercial items, supply catalog items, or operational ration component(s)?
- e. Who is the most likely consumer of the rations and what are the conditions under which the rations will be fed? For example, the same disposition recommendation for rations that are expected to be consumed on a ration per day basis, might not be appropriate for feeding plans that call for use of Food Packets, Survival, GP-1 for a longer duration/mission.

F. Inspection Equipment. The items listed below are recommended as the minimum necessary to perform the inspections of the food packets. However, this list is not intended to be all encompassing.

1. Adequate lighting.
2. Inspection trays and pans, white enamel or plastic.
3. Magnification lens. (3 to 5 power recommended).
4. Metal ruler (32nd inch graduation).
5. Scissors general use.
6. Tape (for retaping food packets and cases).
7. Paper plates.
8. Paper towels.
9. Paper, white, chart size.
10. Sharpie Pen.
11. Sharp knife, box cutter, or scapel that can be sanitized.
12. Alcohol swabs/wipes.
13. Number 2 stylus.
14. Bottled water (for rinsing palate).

G. Definitions.

1. **Monograph.** An information and instruction sheet that provides the inspection activity with a description of the food packet component, to include normal characteristics and signs of deterioration; as well as special instructions on how to examine the item. Special notes concerning inspection techniques are also included in some Monographs. Monographs can be accessed at <http://www.dscp.dla.mil/subs/support/qapubs/appg/index.asp>.

2. **Component Classification.** The Monograph index indicates the classification for each component. Component classification is determined by coordination of the Surgeon General and the Food Service Headquarters of the Military Services. See Table M.

a. **Primary.** Any individual component in the food packets which, if unserviceable, will make the meal nutritionally inadequate for any method of intended use.

b. **Secondary.** Any individual component in the food packets which, if unserviceable, will reduce the nutritional value of the meal but will not render the meal unfit for its intended purpose.

c. **Ancillary.** Any component in the food packets which contributes little or no nutrition to the meal and if unserviceable, will not cause the meal to be nutritionally deficient for its intended purpose.

3. **Major A Defect.** This classification should be used for defects that are likely to cause hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining, or dependent upon the product. The words “*are likely to*” are important. They do not mean “*could possibly*” since it is always possible to develop grand scenarios that transform trivial happenings into major catastrophes. Therefore, the use of this classification requires experience, prudence and sound judgment.

4. **Major B Defect.** These are defects that are not hazardous or unsafe. However, they may restrict the use of the product or make its consumption unlikely under the conditions for which the rations were originally designed. Examples: Extreme color (darkening), odor (rancidity), or flavor (bitterness) changes in primary components of a ration that makes them unlikely to be consumed under normal field conditions where resupply or alternative feeding strategies are available. However, under more restrictive conditions the components could be consumed without concern that illness could be produced.

5. **Minor Defect.** These are defects that make the product less useful than it should be, but not seriously so. Minor defects usually do not affect serviceability. However, their identification is important since they often reveal early signs of deterioration and can be detected before the item reaches a condition that makes its consumption unlikely under conditions of normal use. Their early detection may lead to a predictive intervention by the accountable officer to ensure consumption before the component or menu loses its serviceability.

6. **Product Codes.**

a. **Assembly Code Information/Assembler’s lot number.** Contract and component identification markings found on the shipping container, ration bags, and/or accessory bags that reflect ration assembly information only (e.g., assembly contractor, date of pack, assembly lot numbers, Inspection Test Date (ITD), etc).

b. **Component Code Information/Component Lot Number.** Item identification markings found on the primary package and, when applicable, the secondary package (e.g., thermostabilized pouch cartons) that reflects the producer's name, the USDA Establishment Number, the production lot number of the component, the nomenclature, etc.

7. **Action Number (AN).** A number which, when reached or exceeded, indicates additional inspection is necessary or indicates a component has deteriorated beyond acceptable limits.

8. **Condition Coding.** Traditionally, condition codes have been based primarily on estimates of remaining shelf-life. Food Packet, Survival, GP-1 serviceability will be determined based on the usability status of all food packets. However, to aid accountable officers in

choosing the best disposition option, inspectors will provide them the best possible estimate of remaining shelf-life. A list of applicable condition codes and their descriptions are as follows:

- a. **Condition Code A** (issuable without qualification/fully useable): Refer to Table N.
- b. **Condition Code B** (issuable with qualification/limited or restricted use): Refer to Table N. Accountable officers are required to determine what qualifications will be specified in order to issue Condition Code B stock (e.g., issue with instructions to consume as soon as possible; or to replace specific components with supplements, provided that the inspector has determined that supplementary components are available).
- c. **Condition Code H** (unserviceable/unusable - destroy in accordance with local policy): Refer to Table N. This classification will be used only when the entire lot has been deemed unserviceable.
- d. **Condition Code J** (laboratory testing, medical hold rework, reclassification, or pest activity): Refer to Table N. Any item on hold pending laboratory analysis, rework, or awaiting authority for disposal.
- e. **Condition Code L** (warranty action): Refer to Table N. Any item placed on hold pending warranty action. Warranty inspections will be directed by the contracting officer and/or the chain-of-command. Inspectors who are asked to perform a warranty inspection will be supplied with specific sampling and inspection instructions.

9. **Ration Usability**. A method of classifying individual rations based on the condition of each type of component (primary, secondary, and ancillary) contained in the ration. The usability classifications are: fully useable; limited use; restricted use, and unusable (refer to Table N). Once the usability status of each ration is determined, a lot may be “Condition Coded”.

10. **Food Packet, Survival, General Purpose - Improved**. The Food Packet, Survival, General Purpose - Improved is used by the the services to sustain an individual in survival situations, including escape and evasion, under all environmental conditions, and when potable water is limited. It is also used to sustain personnel in any survival situation for period less than five consecutive days. The ration contains 6 compressed bars consisting of 2 cereal bars, 3 cookie bars, and 1 sucrose bar which are sealed in trilaminate pouches and packed in a water resistant, paperboard box. Lemon tea, and soup and gravy base are also included. There are 24 packets per case/box.

11. **Food Packets**. If the major component of the food packet is revealed by inspection or laboratory analysis to be less than desirable in terms of quality, but are wholesome and can be consumed without any deleterious effects, DLA Troop Support contracting should be contacted. **Note:** If conditions exists where food packets are not in a condition for use, destruction of problematic components may be more advantageous to the government than rework.

12. **Time-Temperature Indicator.** A small label attached to the outer case used to monitor storage conditions. The TTI should be used as a tool only, and shall not be the sole factor for determining disposition of rations in storage.
13. **Abrasion.** A break or crack in the outer lamination of the flexible pouch.
14. **Foldover wrinkle.** Pouch material is overlapped on itself in the seal area that reduces the closure seal to less than 1/16 inch.
15. **Entrapped Matter.** Foreign material may be trapped in the seal area, when the pouch is sealed or bonded. Entrapped matter weakens the seal, but as long as there is 1/16 inch of continuous seal all the way across the seal area (i.e. from one side of the pouch seal to the other), then the seal is considered acceptable.
16. **Delamination.** Delamination is the separation of laminated films in a flexible laminated pouch.
17. **Stress Crack.** It is possible that the foil barrier layer in the Food Packet pouch material may break, but the outer layer (lamination) of polyester is still intact. This would be called a stress crack and it is not scored as a defect.
18. **Barrier Layer.** For an Food Packet flexible pouch this is the lamination (foil) that prevents transmission of light, water vapor, or oxygen into out of the flexible pouch.
19. **Product Contact Layer.** For an Food Packet flexible pouch, this would be the inner lamination (polymeric film layer) which is in contact with the food.
20. **Adhesive.** Bonding material that binds the laminations (thin sheets of Polymeric film layer, foil, polyester, or nylon) that make up the flexible pouch material.
21. **Inspection Module.** In Operational Rations, the word module typically means a set of boxes whose combined contents yield the components necessary to feed one meal to a given number of soldiers. For the purposes of Food Packet, Survival, GP-1 inspection, we will refer to a full/complete single case as an inspection module. This is meant to minimize confusion. The unit of issue is a single packet, not case (or box). In order to make sure that inspection covers all the menus/components during inspections, inspectors will make use the term “inspection modules”. An inspection module is a full/complete case.
22. **Commercially Sterile.** Food that is free of all pathogens and those spoilage organisms capable of growth during normal storage and transportation conditions. Normal transportation and storage temperature is defined as 80F or less.

II. ROUTINE INSPECTION GUIDANCE.

A. STEP 1: Evaluation of Storage Conditions (Surveillance).

1. Storage conditions vary significantly. Food packets may be stored in small quantities, but it is more likely that these rations will be maintained in a warehouse until shipped to support a military exercise or engagement. Food packet storage areas should be clean, dry, and not subject to extreme temperatures. The facility should be free of pests in accordance with:

a. MIL-STD-904B, Detection, Identification, and Prevention of Pest Infestation of Subsistence.

b. TG-38, Protecting Meals Ready-To-Eat Rations (MREs) and Other Subsistence During Storage. Although this is primarily written for MREs it is still applicable to Food Packet, Survival, GP-1.

2. When multiple pallets of food packets are warehoused, the storage facility should meet the additional standards of MIL-STD-3006C, Requirements for Food Establishments (Appendix A Only). Food packets cannot be stacked more than 4 pallets high without the use of storage aids, pallet racks/pallet sets, etc. These pallet racks/pallet sets should support the full weight of any additional pallet(s) above, and shall not be in contact with or supported by the pallets beneath. Temperature history of storage locations must also be considered when recommending/determining when the next inspection is due.

3. All cases opened for inspection or damaged, shall be recouped or repaired in a manner sufficient to ensure protection of the products during subsequent storage and handling. Cases will be back filled so that no more than one case will have less than the required number of packets as indicated on the shipping container marking/labeling.

4. All ration food components are shortened by high temperatures. Food packets storage temperatures in excess of 80°F should be reported to DLA Troop Support -FTR and DLA Troop Support -FTRE.

B. STEP 2: Determine If Grand Lotting Is Appropriate.

1. Lotting procedures will be as follows:

a. Contractor's lots are composed of rations from the same assembly contractor, having the same contract number and lot number, and stored under substantially similar storage conditions.

b. Grand lots for the purpose of Food Packet, Survival, GP-1 inspections will be composed of rations from the same assembly contractor that have the same contract number. Grand lots will contain rations from two or more contractor's lots as long as the contractor (assembler) and production year are the same. Additionally, the rations must have been stored under substantially similar storage conditions (Check the TTI values on cases from each

contractors lot, they should be nearly the same). Samples from grand lots must represent all individual lots proportionally, even if the next highest sample size must be used. Identity of samples from each subplot must be maintained throughout the inspection. This will be done by marking the menu bags with the lot code from the case that the menus are drawn from.

2. When the action number is reached or exceeded during routine/normal inspection of a grand lot, complete the routine/normal inspection of the grand lot and then perform a special inspection of the affected component(s) from the nonconforming lot(s).

3. Defective contractor's lots will be segregated from grand lots and inspected individually when one or more of the following occurs:

a. A Major A defect is found in the contractor's lot.

b. The Major B or Minor defects found seem to be concentrated in one or more of the contractor's lots comprising the grand lot.

c. The inspector determines for any reason, based on initial grand lot inspection results, that inspection of each individual contractor's lot is necessary.

4. Grand Lotting is encouraged (to conserve inspection resources) whenever it is considered appropriate by the inspection activity. Grand lotting will not be used when performing warranty inspections or on inspections of lots reported as possibly having wholesomeness deficiencies.

C. STEP 3: Determine Lot Size.

1. Lot size expressed as the total number of food packets within contractor or grand lot.

2. Determine how many cases/shipping containers there are in the lot; multiply that number by the number of packets indicated in the marking of the case/shipping containers (i.e. 1,000 cases x 24 packets per case = 24,000 packets).

3. Lotting procedures will be as follows:

D. STEP 4: Inspect Shipping Containers and Selection of Samples.

1. General Purpose - Improved Survival Food Packets are procured and issued by packets, not cases. The shipping container sample size will depend upon the packet lot size (see Table A, footnote 4). The number of packets per shipping container is indicated on the markings of the shipping container. Shipping containers will be selected proportionally to represent all contractors' lots.

2. IAW Table A, select appropriate sample size for shipping container examinations. Obviously, damaged shipping cases should not be selected unless they are truly representative of

the lot. Damaged cases should be set aside and the contents should be inspected to determine the extent of damage to the food packets, separately.

3. Using defects listed in Table C, the inspectors should check each sample case for loose straps, different type straps on one or more cases than those on the majority of the lot, or previously opened boxes. While these indicators may be the result of tampering, each may also be due to other reasons (e.g., a wholesale rework of a lot). Inspectors should contact their supervisors for guidance if pilferage or tampering is suspected.

4. Using defects listed in Table C, observe each case for signs of rodent damage or insect infestation. Post infestation findings on the inspection report, to include:

- a. Whether or not the pests were alive or dead.
- b. Identification of the pests (preferably, based on entomological/laboratory identification).
- c. Probable origin of pests (see DLA Troop Support Handbook 4155.2, paragraph XIII.).
- d. Probable movement of pests. For example, from outside the shipping container into the food packets or vice-versa.

5. Classify each defective case by the most serious defect it possesses. List each defect in the inspection report. If the Action number is not reached or exceeded, the lot passes the shipping container inspection.

6. If the food packets are in loose packets, without original shipping containers, disregard the shipping container inspection and proceed immediately to STEP 5.

E. STEP 5: Perform Closed Package Inspection of Food Packets.

1. IAW Table D, select the appropriate number of food packets being sure the samples are proportionally representative of the lot. Open the shipping container, if applicable, and collect the sample packets.

2. Inspect the food packet for integrity, seal, cleanliness, marking and damage.

3. If the inspection lot has been grand lotted, always mark each sample packet with the assemblers lot code from the case from which the packet was taken. Use a sharpie or a self-adhesive label or some other method that will not easily rub off. The assembler's lot code is a four digit number (Julian Date) taken from the side panel of the case. In this way, if the action number is exceeded, then the inspector can determine whether all the contractor's lots require a Special Inspection. It is also recorded on the inspection report for each defect even if the action number is not exceeded.

4. The packets will be inspected for applicable defects IAW Table F.

F. STEP 6: Perform Closed Package Inspection of Food Packet Contents.

1. Select content samples from the food packets selected in accordance with II. E.
Step 5.
2. Ensure the food packets being sampled are proportionally representative of the lot.
3. When inspecting freeze dried entrees and other freeze dried items, use the following Non-Destructive Open package Inspection (NDOPI) method:
 - a. The filled and vacuum seal pouches shall be visually examined for conformance to the vacuum requirement. The sealed pouch shall continue to exhibit tight adherence to the surface contours of the contents when a pulling force is applied at the top and bottom seal. This force shall be applied by holding the top and bottom seal between thumb and forefinger of each hand, while simultaneously exerting a slight pull with both hands. Any evidence of loss of vacuum shall be classified a Major defect.
4. Thoroughly examine the components within the food packets. Perform this inspection under a good light source and, if available, with the aid of a magnification lens. When a component exhibits more than one defect, it will be classified by the most serious defect it possesses. However, for the purpose of gathering additional information, the lesser defects will also be noted.
5. The packets will be inspected for applicable defects IAW Table G.

G. STEP 7: Perform Destructive Open Package Inspection (DOPI).

1. Open package inspection will be performed IAW Table H and those defects listed in Table J.
2. Only those closed package inspection sample units that did not exhibit any external Major A or Major B defects will be examined for DOPI. A new sample packet must be drawn to replace those with previous Major A or B defects and utilized for DOPI only.
3. Inspectors should refer to the component monographs for information relative to the product's normal characteristics, the most likely deteriorative conditions to be observed and any unique inspection information and special notes concerning the item. For the monographs see website, <http://www.dscp.dla.mil/subs/support/qapubs/appg/index.asp>. If monographs are not available for a particular item, contact DLA Troop Support -FTE for information.
4. Each component of the food packet will be opened and inspected. If no Major A or Major B defects are noted and the action number for minor defects is not exceeded during normal open package inspection, this phase of the inspection should be considered complete.
5. Classify each defective by the most serious defect it possesses.

H. STEP 8: Recording Results.

1. Record the following information for all defective components:

- a. Menu number, if applicable.
- b. Assembler's lot number.
- c. Component nomenclature and code.
- d. Processor's and/or plant name (if available).
- e. Defect Table.
- f. Defect number.
- g. Specific defect code (if applicable).

h. Narrative description of defect (if necessary). Note: Anytime an inspector uses the defect description for "other", they will need to enter a description to complete the report.

- i. Tally defects (Major A, Major B, Minor) according to type of components.

2. All components observed during the inspection with Major A or Major B defects will be discarded (whether they are part of the sample or not). Components not exhibiting defects or those exhibiting only minor defects may be reassembled into the lot.

3. Component packages with a Major A or Major B packaging defect (other than swelling) should be opened to evaluate the effect the defect has on the product. Any findings should be recorded as a note on the inspection record. Do not taste product from defective pouches.

NOTE: This inspection is an exception to normal destructive open package inspection (DOPI), during which product is given a sensory examination and compared to criteria found in the applicable monograph.

I. STEP 9: Determine if Special Inspection is Required. Special inspection is normally required when any action number is reached/exceeded. However there are rare occasions when an action number may be exceeded and it may be appropriate to waive the Special Inspection. This would normally be a situation in which it can be determined that there is degradation through out the grand-lot. For example a situation in which the entire lot is heat stressed or infested. If the TTI value is 4 or 5 and the Normal Inspection shows that multiple components

are heat stressed in numbers in excess of the action numbers. If a Special inspection is deemed necessary, go to Section III for procedures.

J. STEP 10: Determine Disposition of the Lot. Disposition based on routine inspection results will be determined when no Major A or major B defects were noted or the action number for minor defects combined has not been reached.

1. If the lot passes all three inspections (Shipping Case, CPI, DOPI), the lot is fully useable and placed in Condition Code A, unless the food packets are 5 or more years old.

Food packets in excess of 5 years old may be notated no higher than Condition Code B.

2. If the lot fails the shipping container inspection for minor defects, but has no major defects, the lot may be judged to be Condition Code A, if the inspector deems the lot to be fully serviceable.

3. The Condition Code of a lot may only be downgraded based on special inspection results.

4. If deemed necessary, samples may be submitted to the appropriate supporting laboratory for testing. The lot will then be placed in Condition Code J pending results of the lab testing.

5. Otherwise, recommend destruction, Condition Code H to the accountable officer. If the lot may be unwholesome notify the supervising Veterinary Corps Officer, Vet Svcs Warrant Officer, or Air Force Preventive Medicine Officer for final disposition approval.

K. STEP 11: Provide Results and Recommendations to Accountable Officer/Agency.

1. Complete DLA Troop Support Form 5117 and provide copy of report to accountable officer.

2. Currently there is no VETCOM database to report inspection results. You can find a writable version of the DLA Troop Support Form 5117 at the following website, <https://www.dscp.dla.mil/subs/support/qapubs/appa/5117.pdf>.

L. STEP 12: Scheduling the Next Surveillance Inspection.

1. Condition Code A – Reinspect in 6 months if this lot is in stock, If average storage temperatures are between 80-100F, inspect within 3 months. If average storage temperatures are in excess of 100F, inspect within 1 month.

2. Condition Code B – Reinspect within 3 months if this lot is still in stock and if average storage temperatures are between 80-100F. If average storage temperatures are in excess of 100F, inspect within 1 month.

III. SPECIAL INSPECTION GUIDANCE. During a Special Inspection, the inspector pulls an additional quantity of only those components that met or exceeded the Action Numbers during the Normal Inspection. All defective samples will be classified by the most serious defect they possess. If you are performing a grandlot inspection and defects are present for a particular lot or lots, complete the Normal Inspection and then perform a Special Inspection on the lot(s) that require further examination. There may be situations in which it is not necessary to perform a Special Inspection. Normally this would be due to a deteriorative condition throughout the lot that is readily apparent during the Normal Inspection. Possible examples would be heat stress or infestation throughout the lot. When Action Numbers are exceeded, but the inspector believes that a Special Inspection is not necessary, then the inspector must discuss this with his chain-of-command and request approval to forego the Special Inspection. The approving officer and the reason for not performing the inspection should be documented on the inspection report.

A. STEP 1: Determine Lot Size.

1. Lot size is expressed as the total number of individual suspected defective components/packet as determined during routine inspection (reached/exceeded Action Number). Each defective component/packet will be inspected as a separate lot.
2. To determine component lot size, you must determine the contents of the food packet utilizing Table S and the previous inspection results.
3. All defective samples will be classified by the most serious defect they possess.

B. STEP 2: Determine Sample Size for Each Component and Select Sample Cases.

1. Sample size will be determined IAW Tables B, E or I. Special Inspections are performed only on contractor's lots.
2. Inspect IAW applicable defect table Table F, G or J.

C. STEP 3: Perform Inspection of Selected Components. This will be done in the same manner as performed on individual components during Normal Inspection, to include pouch examination, DOPI, and comparison with characteristics in the monographs.

D. STEP 4: Determine Disposition of the Lot.

1. If none of the action numbers are reached or exceeded, the survival food packets are considered to be fully useable and the Condition Code of the lot may remain unchanged.
2. Compare defects noted with the ANs for each type of component (primary, secondary, ancillary) and use the criteria in Table N to determine the condition code of the lot.

E. STEP 5: Provide Results and Recommendations to Accountable Officer/Agency.

1. Complete DLA Troop Support Form 5117 and provide a copy to the report to the accountable officer.

2. Currently there is no VETCOM database to report inspection results. You can find a writable version of the DLA Troop Support Form 5117 at the following website, <https://www.dscp.dla.mil/subs/support/qapubs/appa/5117.pdf>.

3. If rations are placed in *less than condition code A*, notify DLA Troop Support - FTR/FTSA telephonically @ (215) 737-7773/4477/7771 (DSN 444).

IV. SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION TABLES.

TABLE A 1/ 2/ 3/
SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR INSPECTION OF
SHIPPING CONTAINERS (NORMAL INSPECTION)

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (CASES) | DEFECT CLASS | ACTION NUMBER |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Under 150 | 2 | Major B | 1 |
| | | Minor | 2 |
| 151-500 | 3 | Major B | 2 |
| | | Minor | 3 |
| 501-3200 | 3 | Major B | 3 |
| | | Minor | 4 |
| Over 3201 | 3 | Major B | 5 |
| | | Minor | 6 |

1/ For use with Table C.

2/ American National Standard ANSI/ASQ Z1.4-2003 was the basis for the sampling tables within this appendix.

3/ If the lot size is six cases or less all the cases will be selected as the sample.

**TABLE B 1/
SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPPING CONTAINERS
(SPECIAL INSPECTION)**

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (CASES) | DEFECT CLASS | ACTION NUMBER |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Under 90 | 2 | Major B Minor | 1 1 |
| 91-150 | 3 | Major B Minor | 1 2 |
| 151-280 | 3 | Major B Minor | 2 3 |
| 281-500 | 3 | Major B Minor | 2 3 |
| 501-1200 | 4 | Major B Minor | 2 3 |
| 1201-3200 | 5 | Major B Minor | 3 4 |
| Over 3201 | 5 | Major B Minor | 3 4 |

1/ For use with Table C.

**TABLE C 1/ 2/ 3/
SHIPPING CONTAINER DEFECTS**

| CATEGORY | | DEFECT |
|-----------------|--------------|--|
| MAJ B | MINOR | |
| 501 | | Evidence of rodent or insect infestation on or in the shipping container. 2/ |
| 502 | | Container damaged, contents exposed or affected. |
| | 601 | Container damaged, contents not exposed or affected. |
| | 616 | Missing TTI (as applicable). |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 618 | Shrink wrap is torn or does not cover all four sides. |
| 619 | TTI is attached to case strap (as applicable). |
| 620 | Exterior of case shows mold growth. |

- 1/ For use with Tables A and B.
- 2/ Requires immediate corrective action according to local Pest Management Program.
- 3/ Defect number 616 & 619 may not apply to this time.

TABLE D 1/ 2/ 3/
**SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR INSPECTION OF FOOD PACKETS/
COMPONENTS AND CONTENTS
(NORMAL INSPECTION)**

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (PACKETS) | DEFECTS CLASS AND ACTION NUMBERS | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | | MAJ A | MAJ B | MIN |
| Under 150 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 151-500 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 501-3200 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Over 3201 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

- 1/ For use with Tables F and G.
- 2/ Sample packets will be selected from the shipping containers selected for the Table A examination.
- 3/ All defects noted on packets and contents will be combined and compared to the normal inspection action numbers.

TABLE E 1/ 2/
**SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR INSPECTION OF FOOD PACKETS/
COMPONENTS AND CONTENTS
(SPECIAL INSPECTION)**

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (PACKETS) | DEFECTS CLASS AND ACTION NUMBERS | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | | MAJ A | MAJ B | MIN |
| Under 150 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|---|---|---|
| 151-500 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 501-1200 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 1201-3200 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Over 3201 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

1/ For use with Tables F and G.

2/ On special inspections, compare separate component inspection results to the action number.

TABLE F 1/ 2/
UNOPENED FOOD PACKET DEFECTS

| CATEGORY | | | DEFECT |
|----------|---------|-------|--|
| MAJOR A | MAJOR B | MINOR | |
| | 503 | | Rodent damage/insect infestation of packets. 2/ |
| | | 602 | Visible tear/cut/hole/open seam in packet. |
| | | 605 | Packaging exhibiting delamination that ruptures when tested. |

1/ For use with Tables D and E.

2/ Requires immediate corrective action according to local Pest Management Programs.

TABLE G 1/ 2/
CLOSED PACKAGE DEFECTS OF PACKET COMPONENTS

| CATEGORY | | | DEFECT |
|----------|---------|-------|--|
| MAJOR A | MAJOR B | MINOR | |
| 401 | | | Swollen Pouch |
| 402 | | | Tear/cut/hole/open seal in primary package. |
| | 505 | | Complete loss of packet. 2/ |
| | 507 | | Inadequate vacuum and/or delamination with moderate to extreme effects on product. |
| | 513 | | Missing Secondary Component from packet, or primary component other than the entrée is |

| | |
|-----|---|
| | missing. |
| 605 | Component exhibiting delamination that ruptures when tested. |
| 606 | Inadequate vacuum, product not affected or only slightly affected. |
| 609 | Any component exhibiting delamination or spreading that does not rupture when tested. Product not affected or only slightly affected. |
| 617 | Ancillary component missing from the packet. |
| 621 | Missing tear notch on food component or accessory bag. |

1/ For use with Tables D and E.

2/ Score defect 505 when one or more defective components cause the entire packet to be unserviceable. For example, one or more leaking, ruptured, or contaminated component may affect the other components.

TABLE H 1/ 2/ 3/
SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR DESTRUCTIVE OPEN
PACKAGE INSPECTION (DOPI)
(NORMAL INSPECTION)

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (PACKETS) | DEFECTS CLASS AND ACTION NUMBERS | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | | MAJ A | MAJ B | MIN |
| Under 150 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 151-500 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 501-3200 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Over 3201 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

1/ For use with Table J.

2/ Sample packets will be selected from those shipping containers selected for the Table A examination.

3/ All defects noted will be combined and compared to the normal inspection action numbers.

**TABLE I 1/
SAMPLING CRITERIA FOR DESTRUCTIVE OPEN
PACKAGE INSPECTION (DOPI)
(SPECIAL INSPECTION)**

| LOT SIZE (PACKETS) | SAMPLE SIZE (PACKETS) | DEFECTS CLASS AND ACTION NUMBERS | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | | MAJ A | MAJ B | MIN |
| Under 90 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 91-150 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 151-500 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 501-1200 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1201-3200 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Over 3201 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 6 |

1/ For use with Table J.

**TABLE J 1/ 2/ 3/
DESTRUCTIVE OPEN PACKAGE INSPECTION (DOPI) DEFECTS**

| CATEGORY | | | DEFECT |
|------------|------------|-------|---|
| MAJOR A | MAJOR B | MINOR | |
| 403 | | | Evidence of rodent damage/insect infestation in product. |
| 404 | | | Product off conditions as evidenced by abnormal odor, color, flavor or texture suggesting contamination and/or spoilage for no apparent reason (e.g., package failure not evident). |
| 405 | | | Foreign material present, affecting wholesomeness (e.g., glass, metal, wire). |
| | 508 | | Moderate to extreme texture, odor, color or flavor |

| | |
|-----|--|
| | change in a primary component not affecting wholesomeness (product unlikely to be consumed under conditions of intended use). |
| 509 | Mechanical damage to primary component significantly affecting serviceability. |
| 510 | Primary component fails to rehydrate (moderate to extreme) or dissolve (extreme). |
| 611 | Slight texture, odor, color or flavor change in a primary component not affecting wholesomeness. |
| 612 | Primary component fails to rehydrate (slight) or dissolve (slight to moderate). |
| 613 | Moderate to extreme texture, color, odor, color, or flavor change in a secondary or ancillary component not affecting wholesomeness. |
| 614 | Secondary or ancillary component fails to rehydrate or dissolve (moderate to extreme). |
| 615 | Evidence of mechanical damage to secondary or ancillary component significantly affecting serviceability (e.g., crushed gum). |

1/ For use with Tables H and I.

2/ Requires immediate corrective action according to local Pest Management Programs.

3/ Specify defect(s) observed. Enter all specific defect codes that apply and a narrative description when appropriate.

TABLE K
SPECIFIC DEFECT CODES

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. INSECT / RODENT | |
| A1. | Rodent. |
| A2. | Insect. |
| A3. | Other (describe). |
| B. PACKAGING, PACKING, MARKING, LABELING AND UNITIZATION | |
| B1. | Essential case markings missing. |
| B2. | Essential case markings illegible. |
| B3. | Essential case markings incorrect. |
| B4. | Essential Labeling missing. |
| B5. | Essential Labeling illegible. |
| B6. | Essential labeling incorrect. |
| B7. | Improperly unitized load. |

- B8. Unit load failure.
- B9. Missing tear notch.
- B10. Tear notches ripped or torn.
- B11. Sifter (see Monographs).
- B12. Inadequate vacuum.
- B13. Delamination (separation of layers in laminate material).
- B14. Foldover wrinkle.
- B15. Entrapped matter or seal area width not a continuous 1/16 inch around the pouch.
- B16. Abrasion.
- B17. Sweller.
- B18. Leaker.
- B19. Other (describe).

C. TEXTURE CHANGES

- C1. Too thick or pasty.
- C2. Chewy / gummy.
- C3. Mealy.
- C4. Tough / stringy.
- C5. Caked or hardened.
- C6. Brittle.
- C7. Crumbly, cracking.
- C8. Excessively dry (not applicable to freeze dried products).
- C9. Loss of crispness.
- C10. Soft / mushy.
- C11. Curdled.
- C12. Gritty / grainy.
- C13. Spongy / rubbery.
- C14. Syneresis (The contraction of a gel, or a homogeneous colloid system, when left standing separates into two phases: a coherent gel and a liquid. A good example is the separation or weeping of liquid of liquid from a gelatin mold when left sitting in a refrigerator too long.).
- C15. Liquefaction (passing from dry, solid, or semi-solid) to a liquid state (e.g., complete loss of gel structure in jelly component).
- C16. Caramelized.
- C17. Watery gravy or excessive product juices (probably due to product formulation and/or time-temperature abuse).
- C18. Honeycombing.
- C19. Coagulation/gelation (beverage base).
- C20. Other (describe).

D. ODOR CHANGES

- D1. Medicinal, vitamin-like.
- D2. Chemical odor, solvent-like/turpentine/paint-like.
- D3. Plastic-like.
- D4. Hay-like (oxidized).
- D5. Fermented.
- D6. Scorched/burnt.
- D7. Sulfur-like.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| D8. | Musty, moldy, mildew. |
| D9. | Overripe. |
| D10. | Not ripe. |
| D11. | Stale. |
| D12. | Cardboard. |
| D13. | Soured. |
| D14. | Putrid. |
| D15. | Acidic/vinegary. |
| D16. | Other (describe). |
| E. FLAVOR CHANGES | |
| E1. | Loss of flavor, flat, bland. |
| E2. | Chemical flavor, solvent-like, turpentine/paint-like. |
| E3. | Medicinal, vitamin-like. |
| E4. | Plastic-like. |
| E5. | Hay-like (oxidized). |
| E6. | Bitter. |
| E7. | Burnt. |
| E8. | Soapy. |
| E9. | Musty, moldy, mildew. |
| E10. | Rancid (this may also be an odor change). |
| E11. | Stale. |
| E12. | Fermented. |
| E13. | Earthy. |
| E14. | Tart, acidic. |
| E15. | Overripe. |
| E16. | Green, not ripe. |
| E17. | Tobacco. |
| E18. | Sweet, perfume like, flowery. |
| E19. | Metallic. |
| E20. | Excessively over-processed / scorched. |
| E21. | Canned (over heat processed/retorted). |
| E22. | Putrid (this may also an odor change). |
| E23. | Sour. |
| E24. | Excessively salty. |
| E25. | Other (describe). |
| F. APPEARANCE CHANGES | |
| F1. | Darkened. |
| F2. | Bloomed, blotchy (e.g., chocolate). |
| F3. | Oily, oiled-off (partial disintegration of an oil in water emulsion whereby a film, pockets, or droplets of oil form on the surface of the product or within the product). |
| F4. | Off-color (e.g., pink, off-white, reddish, green). |
| F5. | Cloudiness (beverage bases except orange). |
| F6. | Webbing (caffeine leeching). |
| F7. | Other (describe). |
| G. FOREIGN MATERIAL | |

| | |
|---|--|
| G1. | Potentially hazardous (e.g., glass, splinters, metal). |
| G2. | Not potentially hazardous. |
| G3. | Other (describe). |
| H. COMPLETE LOSS OF MENU (Does Not Consider Caloric Count) | |
| NOTE: The purpose of this defect category is to enable inspectors and evaluators of the inspection data to properly identify menus that contained one (or more) leaking component that adversely affected the entire meal. For example, if an applesauce pouch leaks, the entire menu may be unfit for use because of the mold growth that would likely occur inside the menu bag. | |
| H1. | Due to one leaking or ruptured component. |
| H2. | Due to more than one leaking or ruptured component. |
| H3. | Due to one or more components contaminated by insecticide/pesticide. |
| H4. | Due to one or more components contaminated by an unidentified substance. |
| H5. | Other (describe). |
| J. MISSING COMPONENTS/MENUS | |
| J1. | Required component(s) missing from menu. |
| J2. | Required menus missing. |
| J3. | Required eating utensil (spoon) missing. |

**TABLE L 1/
CONTRACTOR ABBREVIATION (ABV)**

The listed contractor abbreviations are provided for use when completing the inspection records.

| CONTRACTOR | ABBREVIATION |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Ameriquel | AMQ |
| Wornick | WOR |
| Sopacko | SOP |
| Shelf Stable | SHE |
| Ft. Biscuit | FTB |
| Oklahoma League for the Blind | OLB |
| Sterling Bakery | STB |
| Themo-Pak | TPI |
| Tanspacker | TRA |

1/ If the contractor/processor is not listed in Table L use the abbreviation OTH. If there are more than one contractor/processor that's not listed use numbers after the abbreviation (i.e. OTH1, OTH2, OTH3, etc.).

**TABLE M 1/
COMPONENT AND CLASSIFICATION LIST**

The listed abbreviations for each component are provided for use when completing the inspection records.

| COMPONENT | ABBREVIATION | CLASSIFICATION |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| 1. General | | |
| General Packaging | PCK | NA |
| 2. Components | | |
| Cereal Bar/Cornflake Bar | CEB | Primary |
| Chocolate Chip Bar, Dessert Bar | CDB | Primary |
| Wintergreen Bar/Tablet, White, Compressed | WIM | Primary |
| Shortbread Bar, Compressed | SHB | Primary |
| 3. Additional Components | | |
| Soup and Gravy Base, Chicken Flavored | SGB | Ancillary |
| Iced Tea, Instant, Sweetened, Lemon Flavored | TEA | Ancillary |

1/ If a component is not listed under this table, refer to Table M under Appendix A. You may also need to refer to Appendix A for Monographs.

**TABLE N 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/
CONDITION CODE CRITERIA
DEFECTS FROM SPECIAL INSPECTION RESULTS
(COMPONENTS THAT EQUALS OR EXCEEDS
AN ACTION NUMBER)**

| CONDITION CODE A | CATEGORY | | |
|---|----------|---------|-------|
| | MAJOR A | MAJOR B | MINOR |
| Primary | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ancillary | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| CONDITION CODE B | | | |
| Primary | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Ancillary | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| CONDITION CODE H, J, or L (see note 5) | | | |
| Primary | 1 | 2 | NA |
| Ancillary | 1 | 4 | NA |

- 1/ Lots determined to be unwholesome will be classified Condition Code J until final disposition is made by the responsible veterinarian.
- 2/ Each column lists the maximum number of components allowed to equal or exceed an action number for that category.
- 3/ Each row lists the maximum number of components allowed to equal or exceed an action number by component classification.
- 4/ Compare the number of components from the inspection that equals or exceeds the special inspection action numbers for each category. If the number in any row/column intersection is exceeded, the lot must be downgraded to the next lower Condition Code.
- 5/ For lots that fail inspection and do not meet a serviceable condition code, a condition code of J or H is assessed. If it is necessary to send samples to the lab for food safety or production-related defects, or to investigate the lot further; then assess a condition code of J. If condition J is assessed, this will need to be revised once the lab evaluation or investigation is complete. Changing the condition code after the report is submitted is the responsibility of the report approver. If the defects have a readily explainable cause, such as heat stress, physical damage, or infestation, than Condition Code H (condemnation) is appropriate. Condition Code L means that warranty action is pending. Warranty inspections will be directed by the contracting officer and/or the chain-of-command. Inspectors who are asked to perform a warranty inspection will be supplied with specific sampling and inspection instructions.

**TABLE S 1/ 2/ 3/
CONTENTS OF FOOD PACKET, SURVIVAL,
GENERAL PURPOSE- IMPROVED**

| COMPONENT | ABBREVIATION |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Components | |
| Cereal Bar/Cornflake Bar | CEB |
| Chocolate Chip Bar, Dessert Bar | CDB |
| Wintergreen Bar, White, Compressed | WIM |
| Shortbread Bar, Compressed 2/ | SHB |
| 2. Additional Contents | |
| Soup and Gravy Base, Chicken Flavor | SGB |
| Iced Tea, Instant, Sweetened, Lemon Flavored | TEA |

- 1/ DLA Troop Support has granted component substitutions and deletions in the past. If there are any items doubled or missing in a packet, check the other packets to see if this is common to the lot.
- 2/ Two shortbread bars are packed in the food packet.
- 3/ One of each component listed is packed in the food packet with exception of the shortbread bar.

V. INSPECTION RECORDS.

A. **Inspection Form.** All inspections will be entered on DLA Troop Support Form 5117. Local reproduction of DLA Troop Support Form 5117 is authorized.

B. **Database.** There is currently no VETCOM database to report Food Packet, Survival, General Purpose – Improved inspection results.

C. **Distribution.** For DLA owned/controlled stocks, one copy of DLA Troop Support Form 5117 will be provided to the accountable officer. Copies of all reports will also be maintained in the local quality history files. Inspections resulting in less than Condition Code A status must be telephonically reported to DLA Troop Support -FTRE/FTSA (215) 737-7773/4477/7771 (DSN 444). Other distribution will be according to the directives of the responsible inspection agency and/or Military Service.