

AS9100C Pitfalls

"Common Problem Areas"



Discussion Approach

Issues will be discussed by Clauses of the standard (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)

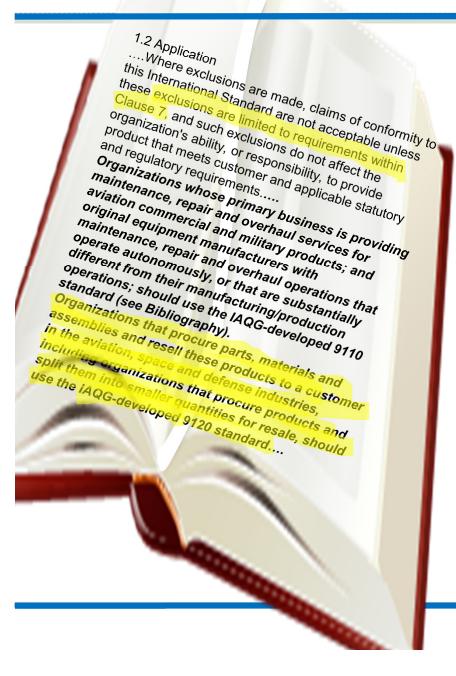
- Reflect on the requirement
- Identify common nonconformity
- Discuss expectations

It would be helpful to have the AS9100 standard available to follow along

Please hold questions to the end. Adequate time will be allotted for your questions.



Clause 1 - Scope



>Issue with exclusions:

- Post Delivery Support 7.5.1.4b if warranty work is accomplished
- Applicable standard (AS9100, AS9110, AS9120)
- Scope (SIC, EA, NACE)
- Site Designation (Single, Multiple, Campus, Several. Complex)

Note: No exclusions can be made outside of Clause 7

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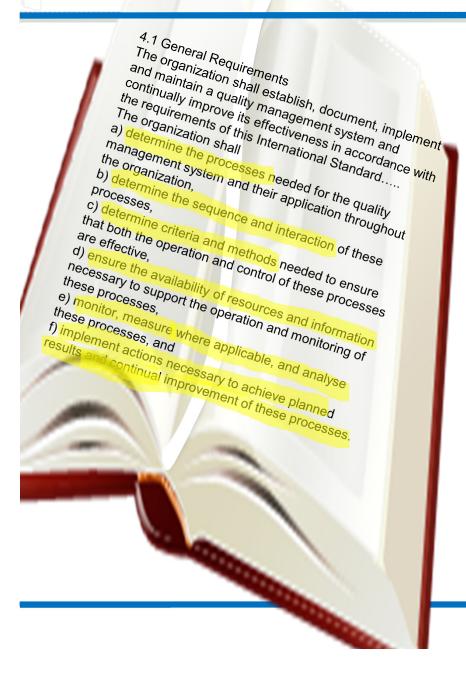
Clause 2 – Normative References Clause 3 – Terms & Definitions



No common issues in these Clauses



Clause 4 – Quality Management System

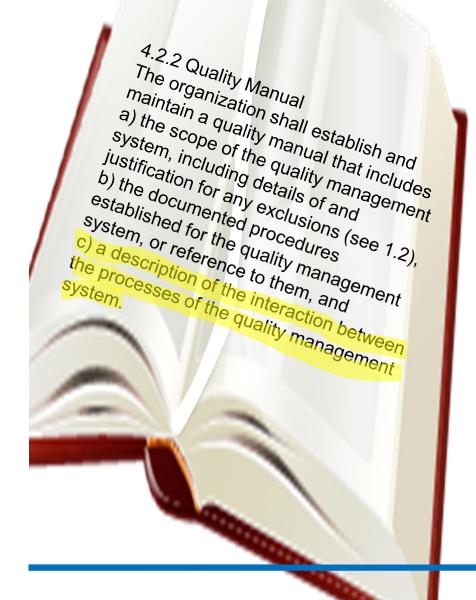


Inadequate definition of QMS processes

- Linked to Quality Manual (4.2.2c) and Process Monitoring & Measurement of Processes8.2.3
- Linked to Analysis of Data (8.4) and Continual Improvement (8.5.1)
- The lack of a complete set of QMS processes lead to many issues during an audit.
- Although not required to be documented, auditors will ask for the information in 4.1a-f.

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Clause 4 – QMS (Cont'd)

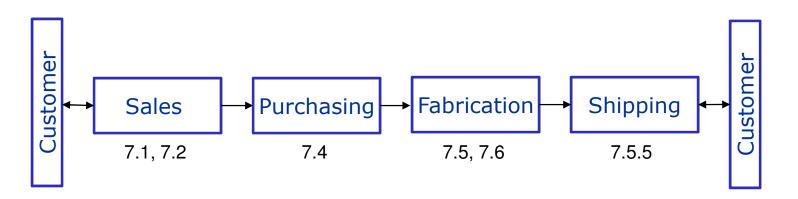


Inadequate description of interactions between processes

 Most Quality Manuals include an IOP that shows the process sequences and shows that there is some interaction, but does not provide a "description of the interactions..."

 Note: Interaction of Processes commonly called an IOP.

Acceptable IOP?



- > Is this an acceptable IOP?
- > Does it clearly descript the interaction between processes?
- > Does it include all the QMS clauses?

(Where are Clauses 4, 5, 6, 8?

Requirement (4.1a)

...The organization shall

a) determine the processes needed for the QMS.

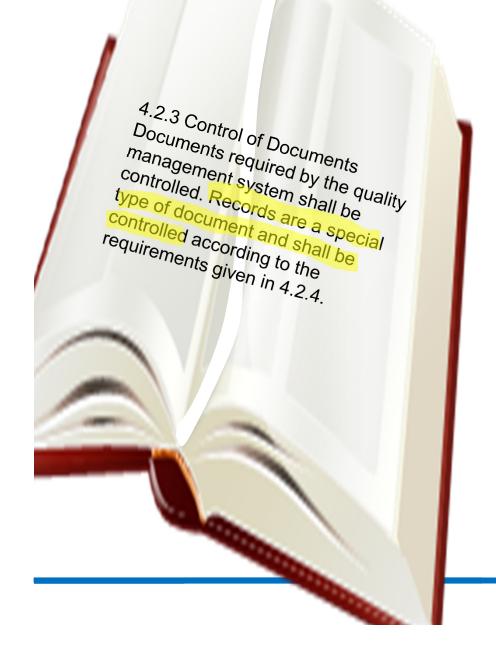
Requirement (4.2.2c)

...a quality manual that includes

c) a description of the interaction between the processes of the QMS.

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Clause 4 – QMS (Cont'd)

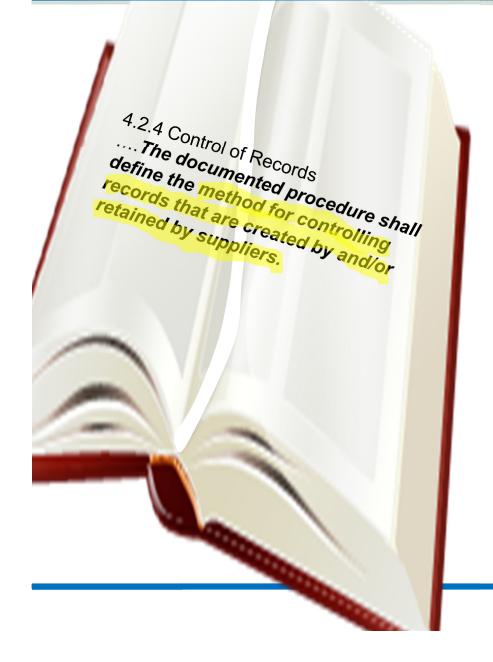


> Inadequate control of forms (documents)

 Forms used to record evidence of Quality Management System (4.2.4 reference) or product compliance or customer required must reflect document controls (release date, revision letter, etc.)



Clause 4 – QMS (Cont'd)



- Control of Records procedure must define the <u>method</u> for controlling records created by and/or retained by suppliers
 - Often times the procedure says the company does it, but does not define the method.
 - Expected controls should consider the type of records, the retention times, the retrieval expectations and any specific customer flow down requirements.

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Clause 5 – Mgmt Responsibility

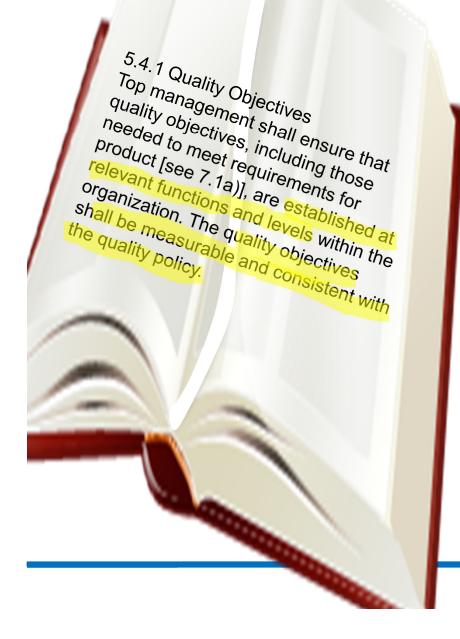
5.2 Customer Focus ... Top management shall ensure that product conformity and ontime delivery performance are measured and that appropriate action is taken if planned results are not, or will not be, achieved.

As a minimum Product Conformity and On-Time Delivery must be measured and appropriate actions taken if planned results are not achieved.

- Expectation that the Quality and OTD measures are:
 - consistent with customer requirements
 - aim for enhancing customer satisfaction



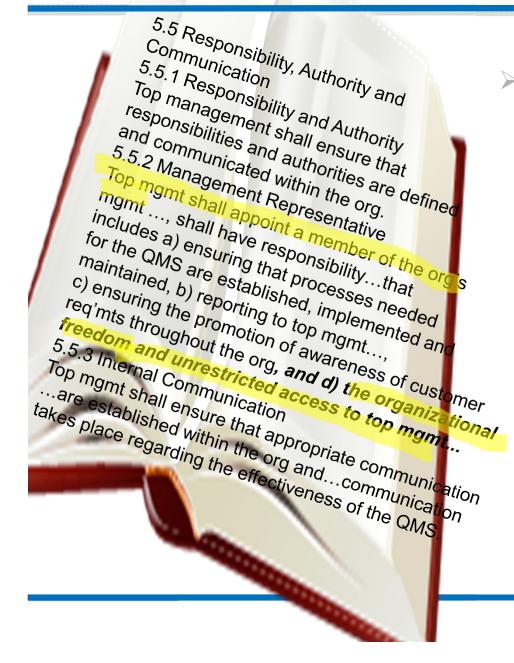
Clause 5 – Mgmt Responsibility (Cont'd)



- Quality Objectives must be established for relevant functions and levels of the organization (linked to 4.1a)
- > Quality Objectives must be measureable
- > Quality Objectives must be consistent (support) the Quality Policy (linked to 5.3) for continual improvement.
- Note: Quality Objectives are often high level (10% Increase Profitability) and supported by QMS Process measures (Mfg Process – Reduce scrap by 18%)



Clause 5 – Mgmt Responsibility

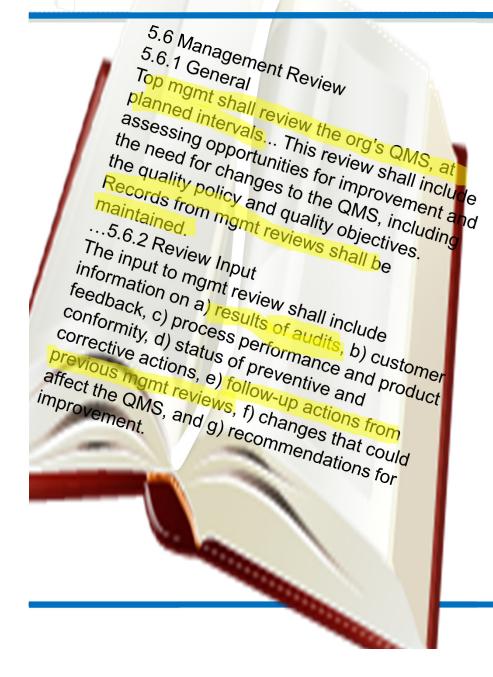


Management Rep must be appointed from the company's management team.

Mgmt Rep is sometimes inappropriately identified as an outside consultant



Clause 5 – Mgmt Responsibility (Cont'd)

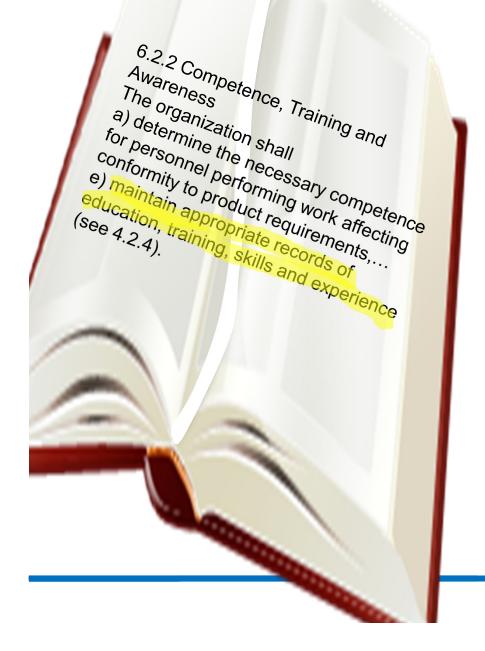


> Inadequate Management Review Records

- Management Review records only reflect a review of internal audits
- Lack of Objective Evidence that Action Items from previous meetings are closed
- Issues with of Management Review Effectiveness include:
 - Lack of Action Items
 - > Effective Frequency
 - Lack of Attendance

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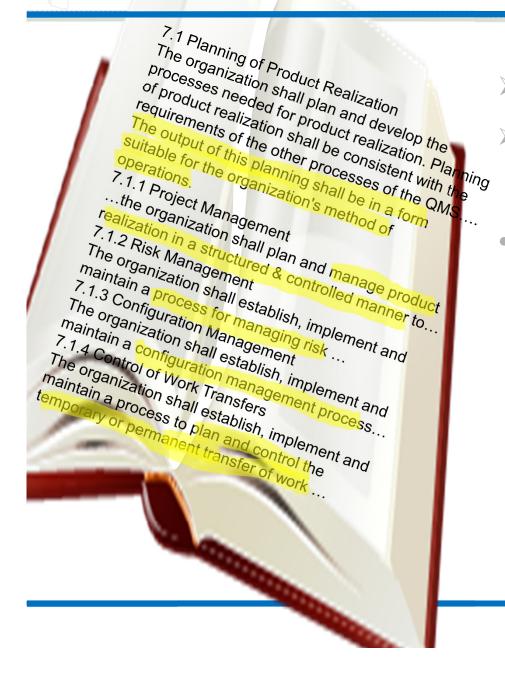
Clause 6 – Resource Management



- Although not specifically required, Job Descriptions are often used by companies to determine competency. Many time these Job Descriptions do not reflect document controls.
- Often Training records do not exist for all personnel (Mgmt, Admin, etc)



Clause 7 – Product Realization



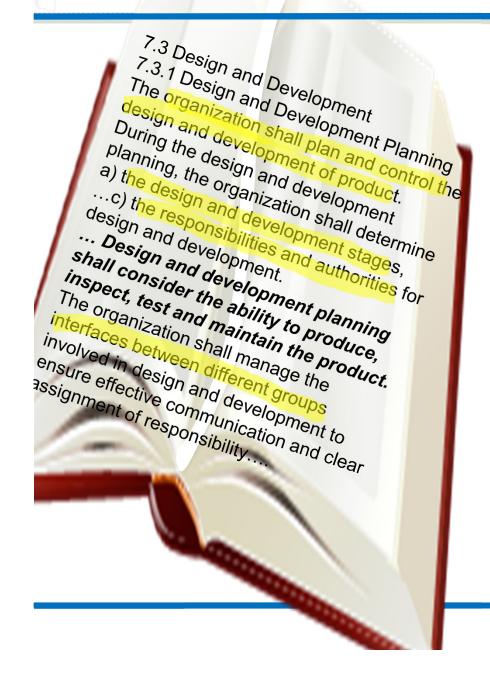
- Common issues include:
- No evidence that Project Management has been addressed.
- No evidence that the company has a process to consider Risk (links to 7.4.1.f 3.1, 7.1.1, 7.2.2 & 8.5.3), Configuration Management and/or Work Transfers. (Linked to 7.2)



7.2.1 Determination of Req'mts... The organization shall determine a) requirements specified by the customer, including the requirements for delivery and post-delivery activities... 7.2.2 Review of Reg'mtsreview shall be conducted prior to the organization's commitment to supply a product to the customer...a) product requirements are defined..., e) risks have been identified (see 7.1.2). Records... of the review and actions arising from the review shall be maintained. 7.2.3 Customer Communication The organization shall... implement effective ... communicating with customers...

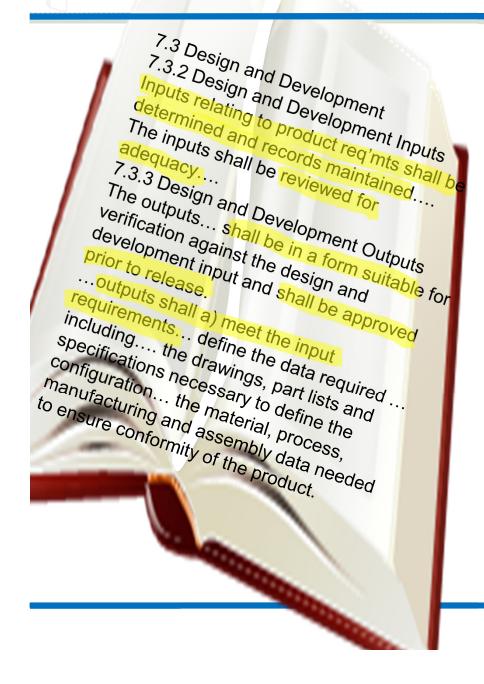
- Records of Contract Reviews not available for all contracts
- No evidence that Risks have been identified with mitigation plans shown
- Customer specific requirements not addressed





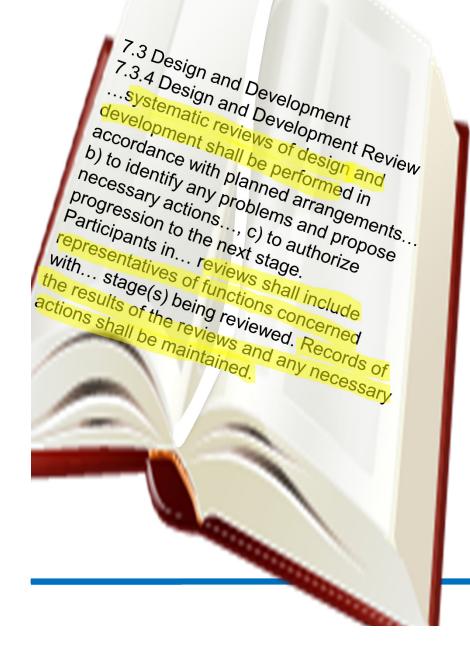
- No evidence of design plans
- Design Plans do not reflect design activities (stages) with responsibilities (and time frames) identified
- No evidence that affected groups are included with the design & development activities





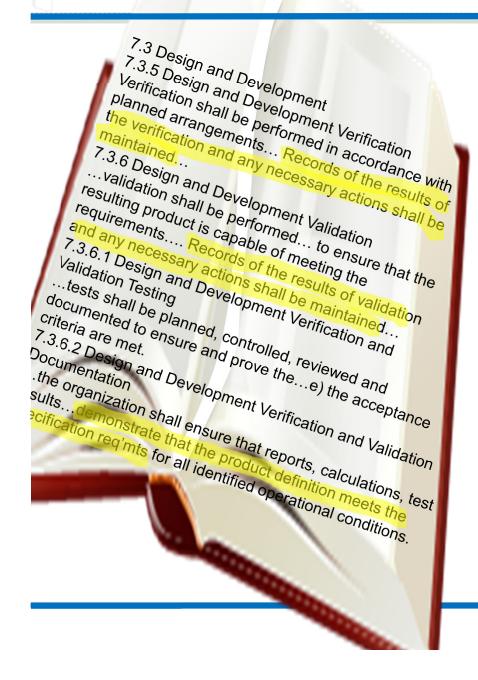
- No evidence that design outputs are reviewed prior to release
- Some of the design inputs are not addressed in the design outputs





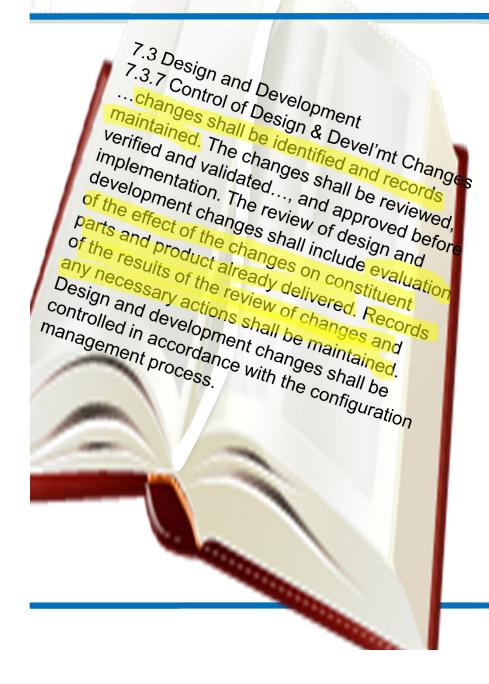
- No records of design reviews being conducted in accordance with the design plan
- No evidence that affected functions are included with the design reviews





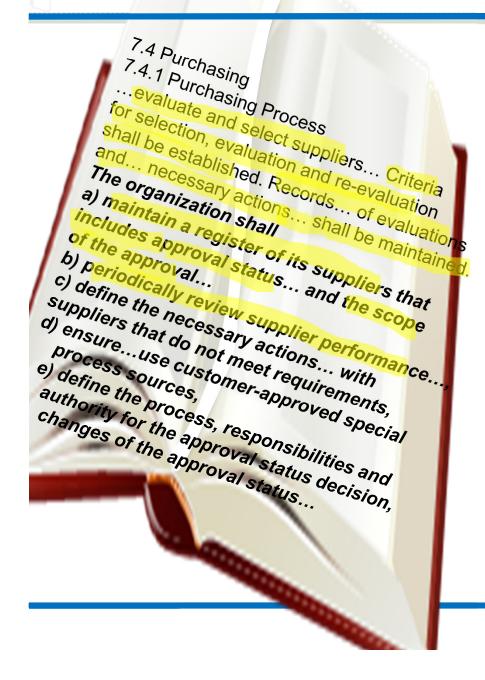
- No records of verification and/or validation testing (with necessary actions).
- No evidence that all operational conditions have been met.





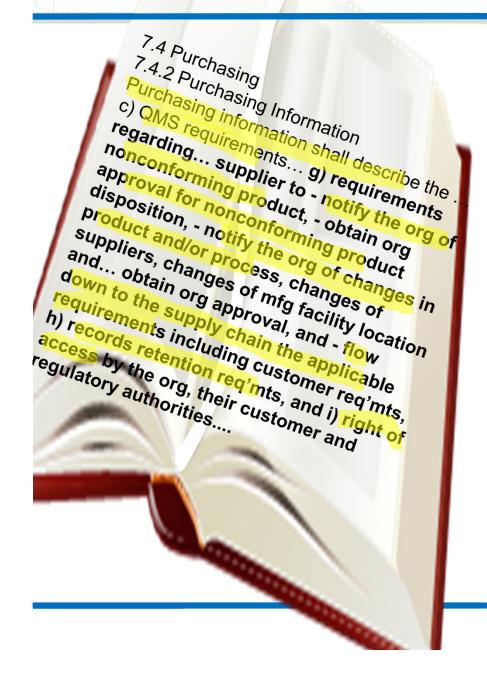
No records available to demonstrate that design changes considered the effect on constituent parts and product already delivered.





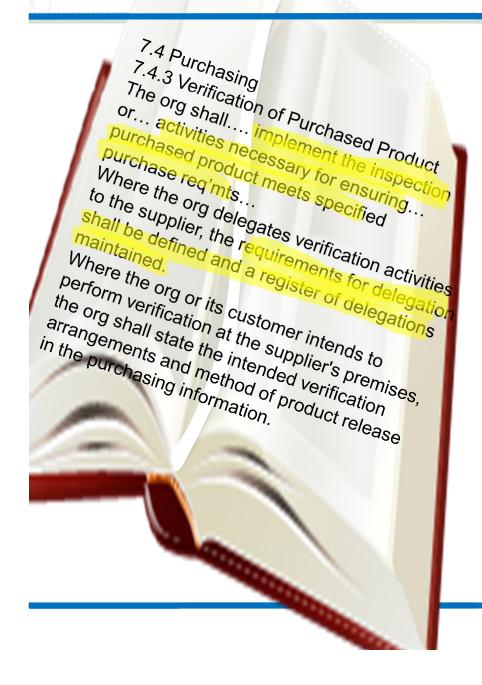
- Register of approved suppliers does not include Approval Status and/or Scope of Approval
- Register of approved suppliers does not list all suppliers that effect product quality (e.g. service providers)
- Periodic review of supplier performance not evident.





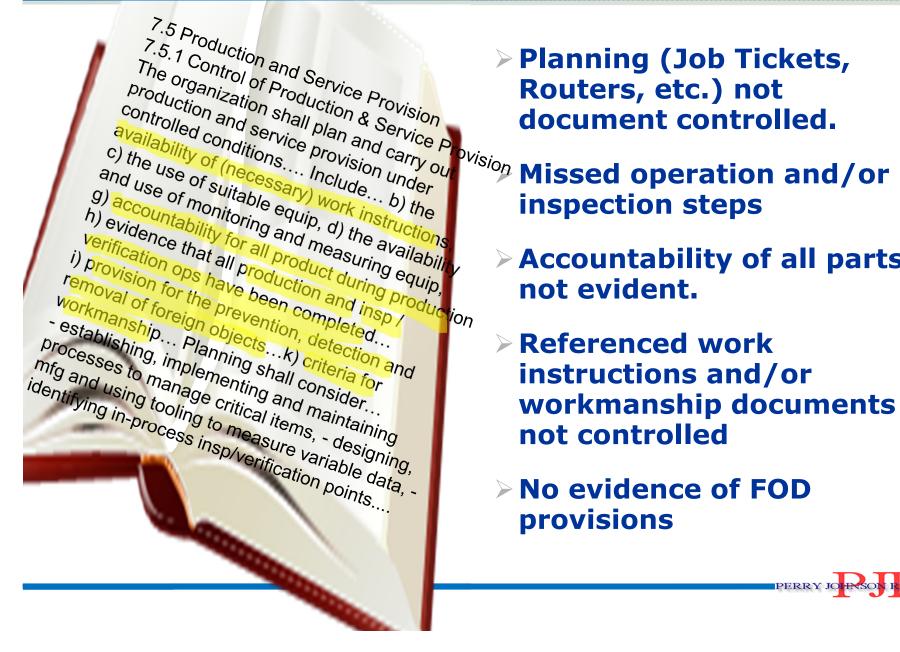
- No evidence that appropriate QMS requirements (and customer quality req'mts)are being flowed down to suppliers.
 - Records retention
 - Process or product change notification
 - Right of Entry
 - Customer Requirements
 - Defense Priority Ratings, Approved Processors, Certifications, DARS, FARS, etc.

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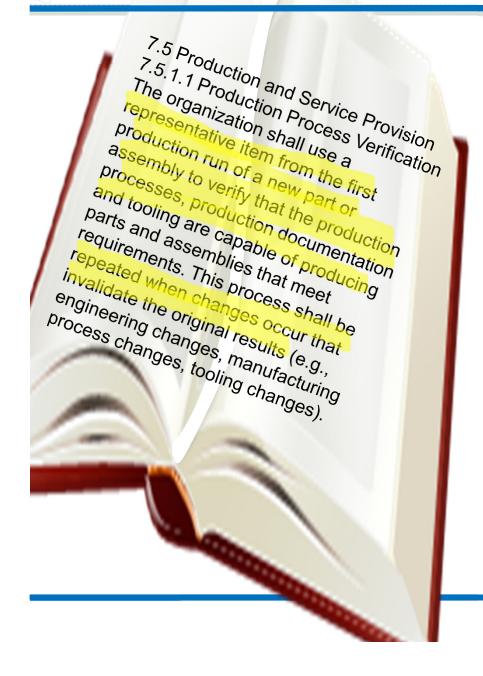
Delegation activities not addressed and/or a register of delegations is not available or has not been maintained current.





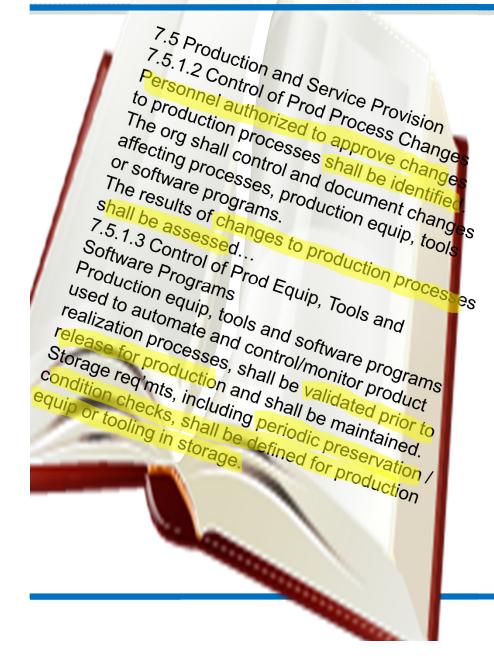
- > Accountability of all parts not evident.
- Referenced work instructions and/or workmanship documents not controlled
- No evidence of FOD provisions

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- No evidence that a Production Process Verification (First Article Inspection) has been performed.
- No FAI performed since a process/tooling change.
- > Errors on the FAI reports



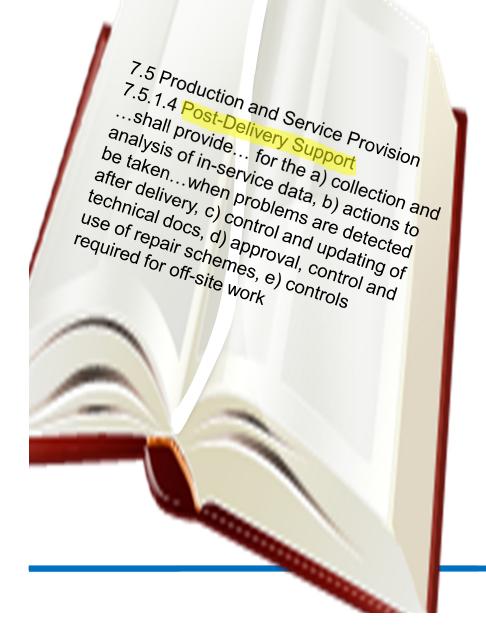


Personnel authorized to make planning changes not identified.

> Authorized changes to planning.

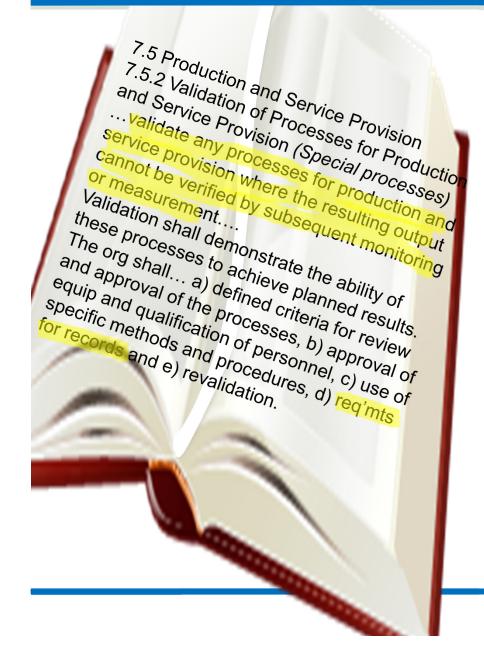
No evidence that stored production equipment or tooling is being periodic checked.





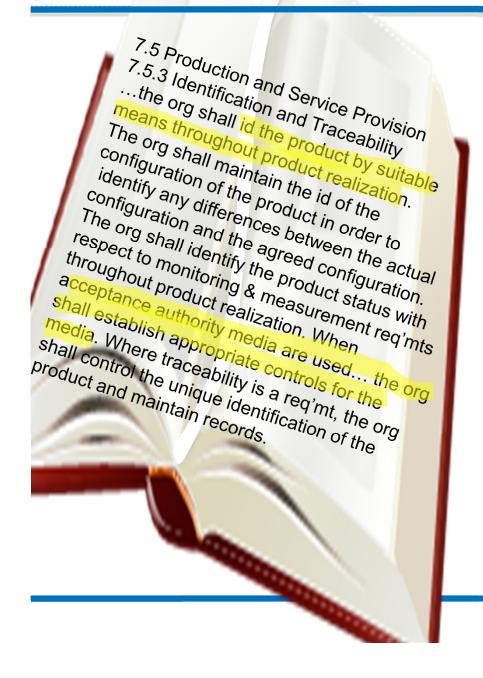
- Post Delivery Support is often times excluded
- Applicable to companies that perform post-delivery support (e.g. service contracts for repair, in service training, field service support, warranty provisions, etc)





- Special Processes not defined as such by the company.
- No records of special process validations and/or re-evaluations.

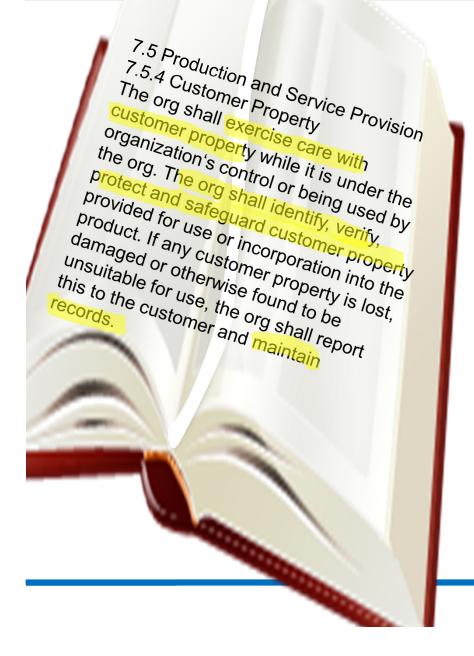




>Inadequate stamp controls

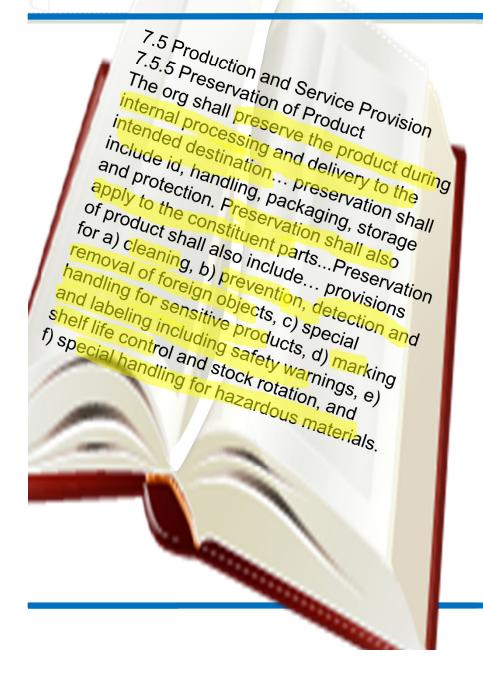
Parts in-work without product identification and/or planning paperwork.





Inadequate control of customer property (e.g. comingling, protection against damage, etc.)





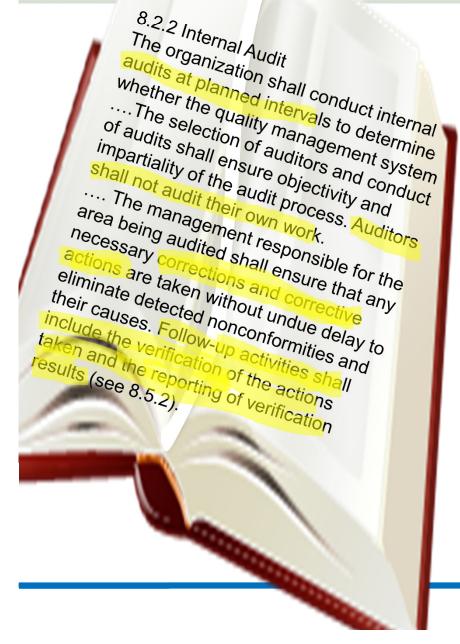
- No provision for FOD controls in-place.
- > Expired shelf life materials.
- Inadequate handling of hazardous materials.
- Inadequate environmental controls for stored or warehoused materials and/or parts.

7.6 Cont of Monitoring & Measuring Equip ... The organization shall maintain a register of the monitoring and measuring equipment and define the process employed for their calibration / verification including details of equip type, unique id, location, frequency of checks, check method and acceptance Criteria....a) be calibrated...against measurement standards traceable. The organization shall establish, implement and maintain a process for the recall......Organization shall assess and record the validity of the previous measuring results when the equipment is found not to conform to requirements...

One of the most common areas of findings are in the calibration process:

- Out of Calibration equipment found in use
- > Delinquent equipment
- Equipment not in the Calibration recall system
- No records of validity assessments (when equipment is found not to conform during the calibration)

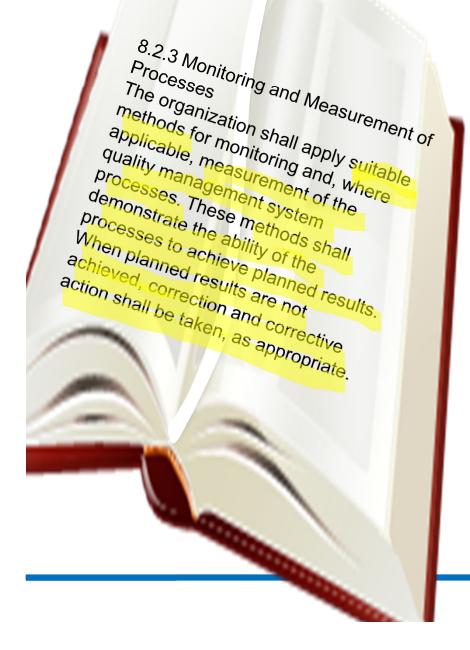




>Issues include:

- Not conducting audits at the frequency defined by the company's procedure
- Not auditing all processes
- >Untrained Auditors
- > Impartiality of auditors
- Not documenting findings
- > Inadequate Corrective Action
- >Lack of Follow-up

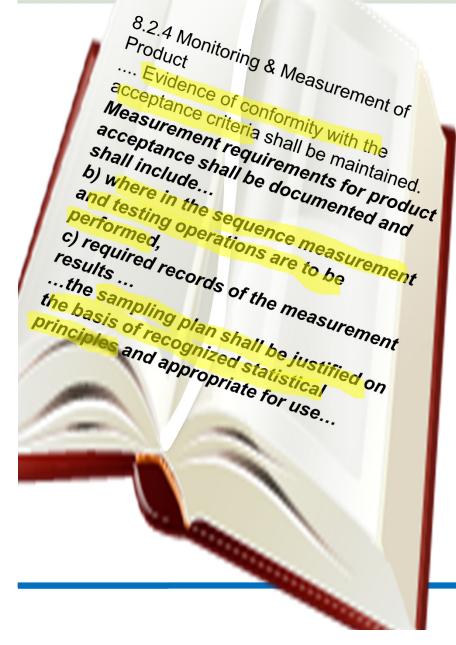
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>Issues include:

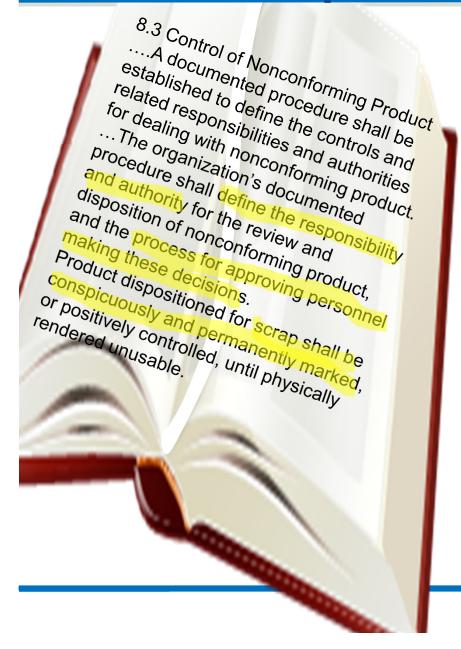
- Inadequate or no monitors and measures for QMS processes (linked to 4.1a)
- No evidence that action plans are in-place for underachieving measures

Note: Monitors can be various methods, but must relate to the activities of the processes and demonstrate the ability of the processes to achieve planned results. (e.g. metrics, measurement devices w/controls, etc.)



- Common issues include:
 - Missing acceptance for operations (inspection and/or manufacturing)
 - Unauthorized planning changes
 - Questionable sampling plans

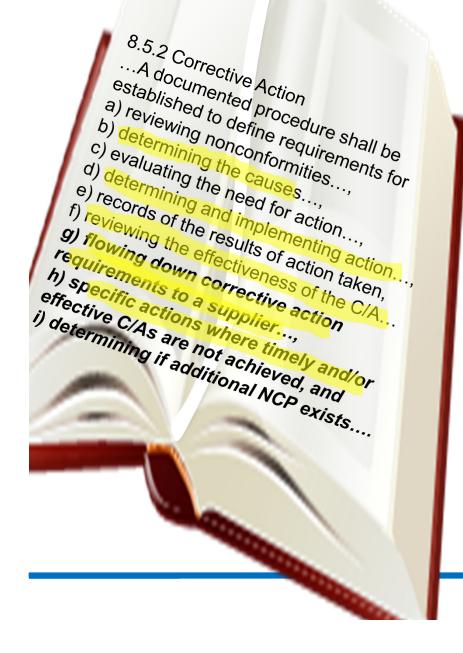




Control of Nonconforming Product procedure must:

- Define the responsibility and authority for the review and disposition of NCP
- NCP procedure must define the process for approving personnel making disposition decisions.
- Scrap must conspicuously and permanently marked or positively controlled, until physically rendered unusable.

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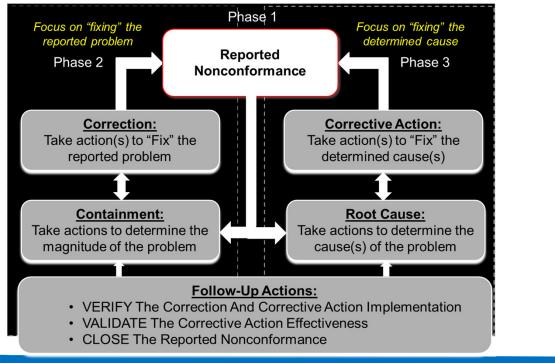
Common problem areas include:

- Lack of good Root Cause analysis
- Lack of acceptable Corrective Actions
- Lack of timely implementation of corrective actions
- Lack of documented follow-up activities
- > Lack of supplier CARs
- Lack of Customer Complaint documentation and/or corrective actions

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Corrective Action

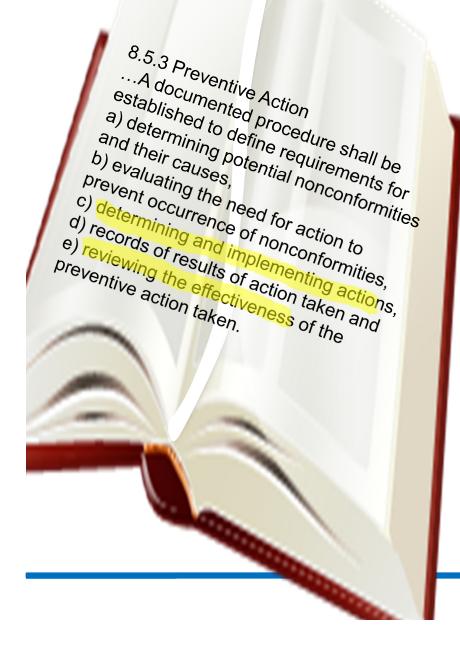
- The number one reasons audit packages get rejected is for poor corrective action
- The number one reason companies get suspended is for poor corrective action
 - Lack of restoring conformity within 60 days
 - > Same (or similar) findings on consecutive audits



Phase 4

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>Issues include:

- Lack of documented Preventive Actions
- Lack of timely actions being taken
- Lack of documented Followup activities



Final Thoughts

> Keys to a Successful audit include:

- Good Process Identifications
- Good Process Measures/Actions
- Good Management Reviews
- Good Internal Audits
- Good Corrective Actions
- Good Customer Focus





IAQG FAQ Link http://www.sae.org/iaqg/projects/9100faq.pdf