

IAQG 9147

October 2017

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)

Foreword

To assist in the deployment of 9147, the International Aerospace Group (IAQG) 9147 Team has developed a collection of frequently asked questions (FAQs) and clarifications for users of the standard. It is intended that these FAQs be updated as new questions are received.

General

What is the purpose of the 9147 standard?

The 9147 standard standardizes unsalvageable item management program requirements to the greatest extent possible and can be used at all levels of the supply chain and at the external providers' by organizations around the world to mitigate the risk to use unsalvageable items within aviation, space, and defense products and therefore to improve and ensure the performance, reliability and safety of these products.

The aviation, space, and defense industry established the International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG) for the purpose of achieving significant improvements in quality and safety, and reductions in cost, throughout the value stream. This organization includes representation from aviation, space, and defense companies in the Americas, Asia/Pacific, and Europe.

The IAQG benchmarked industry regulations, best practices and guidance to develop the requirements.

Where can I find more information about the IAQG and the standards it has published?

The International Aerospace Quality Group website is located at <http://www.iaqg.sae.org/iaqg/>.

Who is responsible for updating the 9147 standard?

The International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the 9147 standard. For further details contact 9147 team via the IAQG website.

What are the potential benefits of implementing IAQG 9147 standard?

- Standardize unsalvageable management program requirements.
- Collect from aviation, space, and defense industry best practices and guidance.
- Increase product quality and safety.
- Achieve cost savings thanks to unsalvageable item reclassifications.
- Reduce waste / environmental footprint by fostering rework, repair, and reclassification.
- Protect companies' intellectual property by preventing reverse engineering on the scrapped items.

Who provided the inputs to the 9147 standard?

The 9147 team consists of IAQG and its sector member companies, suppliers, and subject matter experts from aviation, space, and defense companies in the Americas, Asia/Pacific, and Europe.

To whom does the 9147 standard apply?

This standard when invoked by a customer or deemed necessary by an organization, defines unsalvageable item management program requirements for organizations that design, develop, and provide aviation, space and defense products and services; and by organizations providing post-delivery support, including the provision of maintenance, spare parts, or materials for their own products and services.

Can the unsalvageable item management program requirements be linked to an organization nonconforming product process?

The main source of items to be managed by the disposition committee is indeed the nonconforming items. They shall therefore follow the management program requirements. There are some other items like surplus coming from stock reductions or disassembled items that may require a disposition decision without being managed by the nonconforming product process.

Is IAQG 9147 standard considering all regulatory requirements on the topic?

The IAQG 9147 standard and its guidance material:

- consider all the current requirements from all sectors
- provide detailed process and illustrated solutions to comply with the regulatory requirements
- provide potential benefits

What is the purpose of the flowchart of the 9147 standard?

The flowchart in appendix intends to summarize the alternative disposition decisions and to highlight the four options after the scrap disposition decision (mutilation, disposal with traceability, reclassification, rejection).

It does not detail all standard requirements nor decision gates but provides a synthetic and comprehensive view of the end to end actions.

What is the difference between the “rejection to supplier” at disposition decision level and after the “scrap” decision?

If the organization disposes an item as “rejected to the supplier”, the supplier will have to apply its process for the control of nonconforming items. This item may keep or recover an airworthy status or may become unsalvageable.

If the scrap decision has been made by all the applicable stakeholders, the item becomes unsalvageable and its supplier cannot make it recover its airworthy status. The item can be managed by the organization itself on supplier’s behalf, or by its supplier, who has to mutilate, dispose with traceability or reclassify it.

What is a positive control in regards to unsalvageable items?

Positively controlled means unauthorized personnel do not have direct access to item or controls are in place so unauthorized parts cannot inadvertently be placed in work. The intent of this requirement is to keep the item from re-entering the value stream. It is not to be processed, used or sold as an airworthy item.

Why is the destruction of the non-mutilated unsalvageable items part of the 9147 standard scope?

The positive control of the unsalvageable item shall be managed until the item becomes a waste. In case of mutilation, the item is rendered unusable, so there is no need to trace it anymore. In case of disposal with traceability of a non-mutilated unsalvageable item, the destruction renders the item unusable and is therefore to be considered in the requirement scope.