1. Objective

1.1. This procedure provides general guidance to CAAI manufacturing inspectors and CAAI Designated Manufacturing Inspector Representatives (DMIR) for coordinating, processing, recording and completing Conformity Inspections.

Note: See Appendix A for definitions pertaining to this directive.

2. General

2.1. Definition of conformity Inspection of Products and Articles:

An inspection to determine –

(a) That products and articles conform to their design data**;**

(b) The truthfulness of the statement of conformity presented by an applicant for a certificate, stating the applicant's compliance with Air Navigation Regulations (Procedures for the certification of aircraft and aircraft parts), 1977, in accordance with regulations 15 and 26.

2.2. **Background - Sources of requests for Conformity Inspections**

2.2.1. Conformity inspections are conducted as part of four higher level processes:

(i) In the frame of **design approval certification process**: Conformity inspection is part of the process whereby the applicant demonstrates compliance of its design with the appropriate airworthiness requirements in order to achieve approved design data for Type Certificate (TC) and Supplemental Type Certificate(STC) or changes to TC / STC.

(ii) In the frame of manufacturing **products and parts under TC only** (an interim production period after the date of issuance of a TC, but before the applicant has achieved a Production Approval). During such an interim period, conformity inspections are held for each product and part produced, in lieu of compliance with the requirements of a production approval.

(iii) In the frame of **achieving a Production Approval** (PC, PMA, ITSOA): Conformity Inspection is part of the process in order to show the applicant's compliance with the requirements for achieving a production approval.

(iv) Conformity Inspection **within the scope of surveillance** of PAH or **for the issuance of Certificates of airworthiness** / **airworthiness** tags (hereinafter – airworthiness approvals).

2.2.2. Conformity Inspections required by engineering department in the frame of design approval certification process are (reg. 15-16, 96, 99, 125 of ANR.DOC):

2.2.2.1 Verification of the conformance of products' and / or articles' presented for certification to the applicant's proposed design data in the frame of engineering department's certification process of parts, assemblies and installations on Aircraft/Engines/Propellers.

2.2.2.2 Verification of the conformance of test articles and test set-ups to the test design data described in the test plan[1].

2.2.2.3 Verification of an article's conformance to the design data on behalf of a foreign CAA (FCAA) and at its request. [required for certification of Israeli aeronautical product and part design by a FCAA].

2.2.3. Conformity Inspections in the frame of manufacturing products and parts under TC

Verification of the products and article's conformance to the approved design data as a condition for the issuance of Certificates of airworthiness / Airworthiness Tags, respectively. Since production during this interim stage is not yet certified under a production approval, conformity inspection of produced products and articles

[1] The test design requirements might differ from the proposed design of the product/article undergoing certification – for example, a test may require deliberate introduction of defects into a test article in order to explore the potential effects of these flaws and show that these still comply with the applicable airworthiness regulations.

is needed to ensure airworthiness (chapter 6 of ANR.DOC, reg. 108 of ANR.DOC).

2.2.4. Conformity Inspections In the frame of an application for production approval

Verification of the conformance of parts/assemblies produced at the facilities of an applicant for a production approval, and of its sub-contractors to the approved design data. Conformity Inspection at this stage is needed to show that the applicant's production processes and quality system can repeatedly produce products and articles which conform to their approved design (reg. 59, 99, 133 of ANR.DOC).

2.2.5. Conformity Inspections in the frame of Surveillance on Production Approval Holders are:

2.2.5.1 Spot-check verification of the articles' conformance to the design data as a support of issuance of Airworthiness Tags (reg. 107 of ANR.DOC).

2.2.5.2 Verification of the article's conformance to the design data within the scope of the surveillance plan of the PAH[2].

2.2.5.3 Verification of the articles conformance to the design data produced using new/critical technologies and special processes (reg. 54, 131 of ANR.DOC).

2.2.5.4 Verification of the parts/assemblies' conformance to the design data produced at a new facility/supplier (reg. 54, 131 of ANR.DOC).

[2] The CAAI is currently in the process of updating its regulations regarding the certification and surveillance of production approval holders. The CAAI intends to propose that the requirements of these regulations guaranteeing the CAAI's ability to conduct its surveillance of production approval holders be moved to regulations 59, 99, 133 of ANR.DOC, titled "production approval holder's responsibilities".

Note: In all of the above cases, verification of the process should be documented. Complete and accurate documentation of the conformity inspection activities is a must.

2.3. Conformity Criteria

For all of the cases detailed in 2.2 above, Conformity inspection should focus on:

(i) verifying the conformity of critical and major characteristics of materials, parts, and assemblies to proposed/approved design, as applicable;

(ii) evaluating processes to assure production of consistent and uniform products; and

(iii) observing tests of important functional parameters of systems, modules, components and completed products to ensure conformity with agreed/approved test plan.

2.3.2. The scope of conformity determination inspection may vary pending on the circumstances:

2.3.2.1 The CAAI's Manufacturing department's **past experience with an applicant's** policy, quality control procedures, experience, inspection personnel, equipment and facilities will dictate the extent/percentage of conformity inspection required to determine conformity.

2.3.2.2 **Differences between applicants** require that the conformity program be adjusted to fit existing conditions.
For instance, in the case of an inexperienced applicant whose capability is unknown, it may be necessary to conduct a high percentage of conformity inspections before the CAAI inspector reaches a high degree of confidence that he can safely rely on the applicant's quality assurance system. He may then gradually reduce the scope of his own inspection or witnessing activities accordingly.

Applicants having previously demonstrated the acceptability of their quality control and inspection competence should benefit by greater CAAI confidence. In such cases, conformity determination may be made through a planned system of spot-checking critical parts and assemblies and by

reviewing the applicant's own inspection records and materials review dispositions.

2.3.2.3 The scope of Conformity determination should also take into account **the nature of the product/article** being tested/inspected: product designs using relatively new materials or methods of construction, manufacturing technologies, destructive and non-destructive inspection techniques should be inspected more thoroughly, even when presented by experienced applicants as described above.

3. Reference Material

3.1. Regulations

3.1.1. Articles 53, 54 to the Air Navigation Law, 2011.

3.1.2. Israeli Air Navigation Regulations (Procedures for the documentation of aircraft and aircraft parts), 1977 (hereinafter – ANR.DOC) chapters 1, 2, 6, 7,10,11,14; specifically:

3.1.2.1 Regulations 15-16, 96, 99, 125 – CI in support of engineering Dept. design certification;

3.1.2.2 Regulation 108-109 – CI in support of issuing Export Airworthiness Approvals;

3.1.2.3 Regulations 59, 99, 133 of ANR.DOC – CI in support of Certification & Surveillance of Production approval holders;

3.1.2.4 Regulations 51, 131 – CI in support of production approval change management.

3.1.3. CAAI Procedure MFG 2.4.001

3.1.4. CAAI Procedure MFG 1.4.001

3.2. Forms

3.2.1. CAAI Form Request For Conformity, 8120-10a

3.2.2. CAAI Form Statement Of Conformity, 8130-9, or equivalent statement of conformity, acceptable to MI department

3.2.3. CAAI Form Conformity inspection record, 8100-1

3.2.4. CAAI Form Airworthiness Approval Tag, 8130-3

3.2.5. CAAI Form Type Inspection Authorization, 8110-1

3.2.6. CAAI Form Type Inspection Record, 8110-5

3.2.7. CAAI Form Application for Airworthiness Approval Tag, 8130-3A

3.2.8. CAAI Form Certificate of Airworthiness, KA-105

3.3. Job Aids

3.3.1. MFGF 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist

4. PROCESS

4.1. Conformity inspection of product in order to achieve TC, STC

4.1.1. Verification of the products' and / or articles' conformance to the design data in the frame of certification process of Parts, Assemblies and Installations on Aircraft/Engines/Propellers

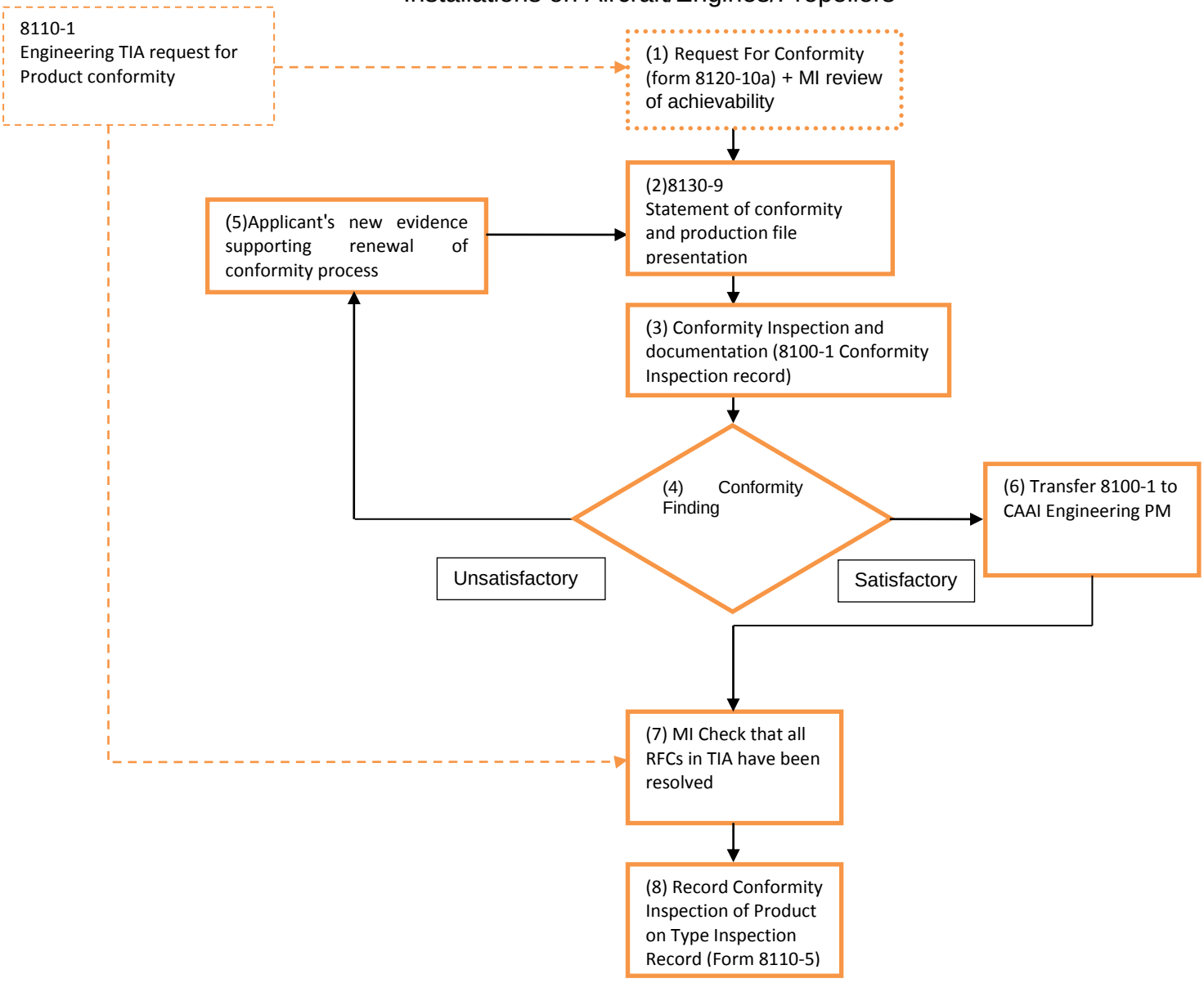

Figure 1: Flow chart of conformity Inspection in the frame of certification process

STEP (1) Request For Conformity (RFC) - form 8120-10a

4.1.1.1 The conformity Inspection for a product (TC / STC) is requested by the Type Inspection Authorization (TIA) document (8110-1).

4.1.1.2 The TIA is prepared by the Engineering Department in accordance with Directives ENG 1.4.029 Type Certification and ENG 1.4.038 Supplemental Type Certification.

Note: The conformity inspection for a product to be tested will be completed after the conformity process of the test set up and the test articles has been completed.

4.1.1.3 This stage is initiated by CAAI Engineering Department. The Engineering department generates a Type Inspection Authorization form in the process of type certification (The engineering process of generating a TIA is detailed in CAAI directive ENG 1.4.014). Conformity Inspection requirements are documented on the TIA form by engineering department. Engineering department project managers will also 'translate' these requirements into requests for conformity (RFCs) using form 8120-10.

4.1.1.4 The RFC (form 8120-10) contains the details of the Part Conformity / Installation / Modification to be reviewed by the Manufacturing Inspection.

4.1.1.5 The Engineering project Manager fills out special instructions to be considered during conformity inspection, and signs the RFC, thereby defining the scope of the Conformity Inspection Project.

4.1.1.6 The MI shall review the RFC to ensure that all requested conformity inspections can be performed as requested, and shall coordinate with the engineering PM.

STEP (2) Statement of Conformity 8130-9 and production file presentation

4.1.1.7 The applicant presents the Production File and submits a signed statement of conformity form 8130-9 (in accordance with regulation 26 of ANR.DOC). With the statement, the applicant certifies that the article/product conforms to its design data and that all requirements of ANR.DOC have been met.

4.1.1.8 The contents of a Production File are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.1.1.9 The applicant must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the product or article has been inspected and found to be airworthy.

4.1.1.10 The applicant must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

4.1.1.11 The applicant shall provide CAAI with a list of personnel authorized to sign the Statement of Conformity.

STEP (3) Conformity Inspection and Documentation

(Conformity Inspection Record 8100-1)

Note: Before beginning of the conformity inspection MI has to verify that RFC has been signed by CAAI Engineering PM.

4.1.1.12 The items will be inspected by MI only after the applicant has presented a Production File and a Statement of Conformity (CAAI Form 8130-9) signed by the applicant's authorized inspection personnel, as detailed in Step 2.

4.1.1.13 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined. Sufficient conformity

inspections must be conducted on the product or article relied on the applicant's evidence presented to MI looking to find the product or article's conformance to the design data. As a default baseline, for applicants with which the MI has no previous experience, the MI must conduct conformity inspection on 100% of the product/article's characteristics.

4.1.1.14 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection.

4.1.1.15 Scope of Conformity determination:

4.1.1.15.1. It is not the intention that the CAAI Manufacturing Inspector will personally conduct a complete conformity inspection of each and every part included in the Conformity Inspection Project. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the applicant's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.1.1.15.2. Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to ensure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.1.1.15.3. Another factor which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example product designs using relatively new materials or methods of construction, manufacturing technologies, destructive and non-destructive inspection techniques.

4.1.1.16 CAAI MI will use CAAI Form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist (partially, or completely, as applicable) while conducting conformity Inspections under this subsection.

4.1.1.17 The MI shall fill out the conformity inspection record 8100-1, and will detail all relevant technical data of the article/product in this form.

STEP(4) Conformity finding

4.1.1.18 If the manufacturing inspector finds

discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. The MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.1.1.19 MI should then request the applicant to provide him with additional new evidence that supports the renewal of the conformity process, which is then evaluated according to step (5).

STEP (5) Evaluating the Applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process

4.1.1.20 Upon presentation of new evidence of conformity and introduction into the production file, the CAAI MI will decide whether to re-initiate the conformity process [step 2].

4.1.1.21 The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

4.1.1.22 The process of evaluating new evidence and conformity finding should repeat until all discrepancies are resolved to the MIs satisfaction.

STEP (6) Transfer 8100-1 to CAAI Engineering PM

4.1.1.23 Upon completion of the conformity inspection without discrepancies MI will transfer complete 8100-1 to CAAI Engineering PM, indicating that that the product/article conforms to the design data.

STEP (7) Check that all TIA calls for Conformity have been resolved

4.1.1.24 The manufacturing Inspector shall review the TIA periodically and coordinate with the Engineering project officer to check that all conformity inspections called by the TIA have been

resolved.

Step (8) Record Conformity Inspection of Product on Type Inspection Record (Form 8110-5)

4.1.2. The Manufacturing Inspector are responsible for preparing the TIR, (Form 8110-5) Part I, Ground Inspection. Part I provides a means of recording and reporting the configuration of the product and reporting all significant unsatisfactory conditions found as a result of the inspector and designee activities during the Type Inspection.

Verification of the conformance of test articles and test set-ups to the design data described in the test plan

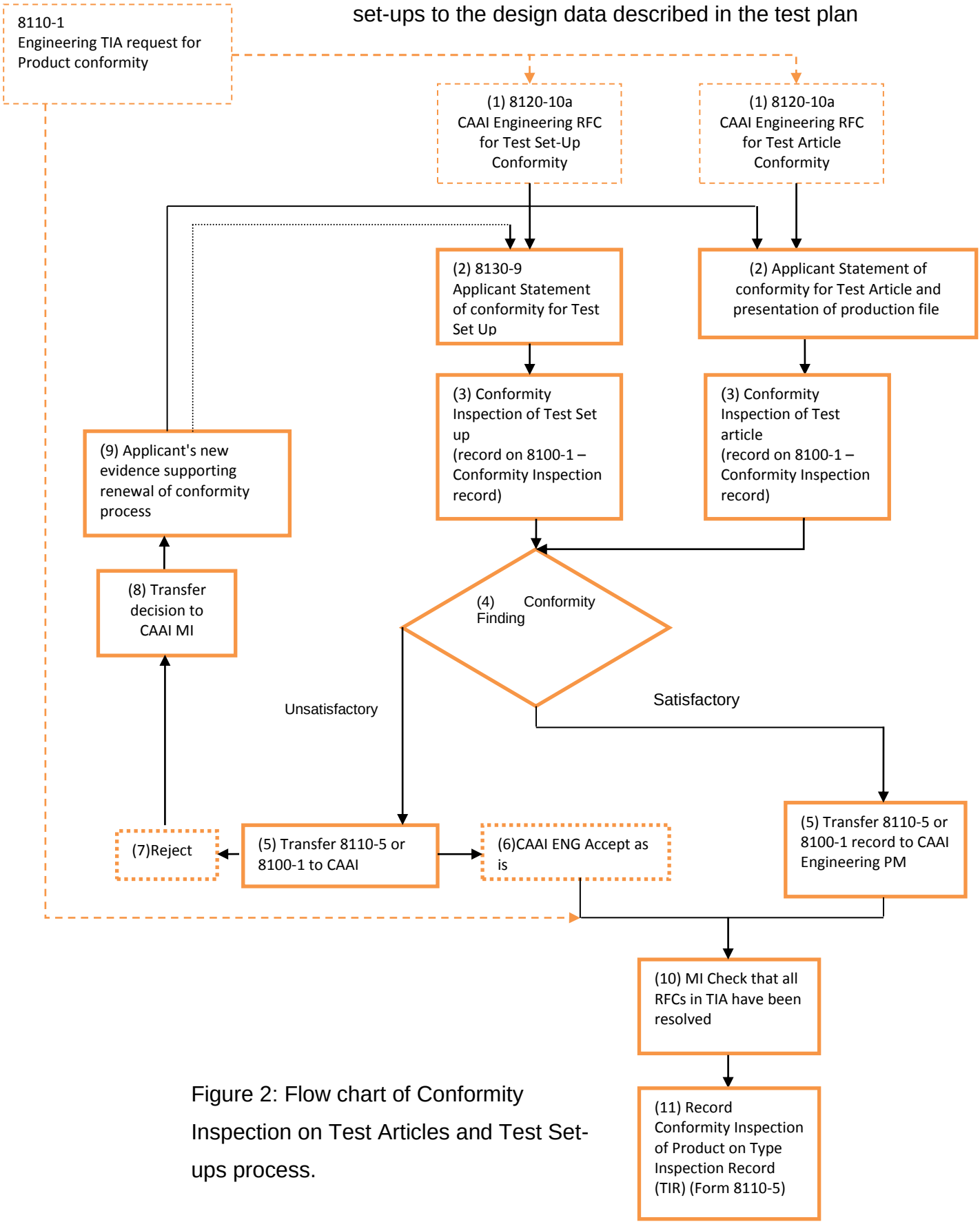

Figure 2: Flow chart of Conformity Inspection on Test Articles and Test Set-ups process.

4.1.2.1 Conformity Inspections in the context of tests are required to ensure that the articles/product presented for tests in the framework for a certification project conform to the design of the tests required by the certification test program.

This stage differs from Verification of the products' and / or articles' conformance to the design data (see article 4.1.2 above) in that the design of a test or of a test article may differ from the design seeking approval (e.g., a test exploring the effects of defective articles may require a test article with a built in defect – in which case the test article can conform to the required test-design, while not conforming to its approved, airworthy design).

The conformity Inspection for a product (TC / STC) is requested by the Type Inspection Authorization (TIA) document (8110-1).

The TIA is prepared by the Engineering Department in accordance with Directives ENG 1.4.029 Type Certification and ENG 1.4.038 Supplemental Type Certification.

Conformity Determination

Note: The conformity inspection for a product to be tested will be completed after the conformity process of the test set up and the test articles has been completed.

4.1.2.1 Conformity Inspection in the context of tests may be requested by Engineering in several key steps:

STEP (1) 8120-10a Request For Conformity (RFC) for Test Set Up or for Test Article

4.1.2.2 This stage is initiated by CAAI Engineering Department. The RFC shall contain the details of the Part Conformity/Installation/modification and the test set up that will be reviewed by MI.

4.1.2.3 The Engineering project Manager fills out special instructions to be considered during conformity inspection that is reviewed by MI.

STEP (2) Statement of conformity 8130-9 and production file presentation for Product, test articles and test set up.

4.1.2.4 The applicant presents a Production File and submits a statement of conformity form 8130-9 for the test product, test articles or for the test set up that will undergo a test. In the Statement the applicant certifies that the test set-up and/or test article / product conform to the design data of the test and to the ANR.

4.1.2.5 The contents of a Production File are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.1.2.6 The applicant must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the test design data and that the product or article has been inspected and conform to the test design data.

4.1.2.7 The applicant must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

4.1.2.8 The applicant shall provide CAAI with a list of personnel authorized to fill the Statement of Conformity.

STEP(3) Conformity Inspection

Note: MI has to verify that an RFC and/or TIA have been signed by CAAI Engineering Project Manager.

4.1.2.9 The test items will be inspected by MI only after the applicant has presented a Production File and Statement of Conformity (CAAI Form 8130-9) signed by the applicant's authorized inspection personnel.

4.1.2.10 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined. Sufficient conformity inspections must be conducted on the product or article and the applicant’s evidence for the MI to

find the product or article to be in conformity. As a default baseline, for applicants with which the MI has no previous experience, the MI must conduct conformity inspection on 100% of the product/article's characteristics.

4.1.2.11

4.1.2.12

4.1.2.13 Scope of Conformity determination:

4.1.2.13.1. It is not the intention that the CAAI manufacturing inspector personally conducts a complete conformity inspection of each part he records on CAAI Form 8100-1. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the applicant's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.1.2.13.2. Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to ensure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.1.2.13.3. Another factor, which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors, is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example

product designs using relatively new

materials or methods of construction,

manufacturing technologies, destructive and

non-destructive inspection techniques.

STEP(4) Conformity finding

4.1.2.14 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

STEP (5) Transfer 8100-1 to CAAI Engineering PM

4.1.2.15 Upon completion of the conformity inspection with/without discrepancies MI will transfer complete 8100-1 of the Test articles and for the test set up or 8110-5 to CAAI Engineering.

STEP (6) and (7) Accept as is or Reject a test article or test set-up with discrepancies

Note: This stage is not within the scope of manufacturing department activities.

4.1.2.16 CAAI Engineering PM will decide upon receiving 8100-1 record with discrepancies whether to reject [step 9] the applicant's statement of conformity. In this case CAAI Engineering PM will transfer his decision to MI. CAAI Engineering PM could decide to change the applicant's test design data and to accept applicant's statement of conformity (despite the discrepancies that were exposed in 8100-1 record) [step 6] and to continue with certification process.

STEP(8) Transfer decision to MI

4.1.2.17 Following PM reject of the conformity results, the MI should then request the applicant to provide him with additional new evidence that support the renewal of conformity process.

STEP (9) Applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process

4.1.2.18 CAAI MI will decide upon receiving new evidence from the applicant whether to restart the conformity process [step (2)].

4.1.2.19 The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

STEP (10) Check that all TIA calls for Conformity have been resolved

4.1.2.1 The manufacturing Inspector shall review the TIA periodically and coordinate with the Engineering project officer to check that all conformity inspections called by the TIA have been resolved.

Step (11) Record Conformity Inspection of Product on Type Inspection Record (Form 8110-5)

4.1.2.2 The Manufacturing Inspector are responsible for preparing the TIR, (Form 8110-5) Part I, Ground Inspection. The TIR provides a record of the findings of the inspections, ground and flight tests conducted as defined by the TIA, to show compliance with the applicable regulations. Part I provides a means of recording and reporting the configuration of the product and reporting all significant unsatisfactory conditions found as a result of the inspector and designee activities during the Type Inspection.

4.1.3. Verification of article's conformance to the design data on behalf of Foreign CAA's request

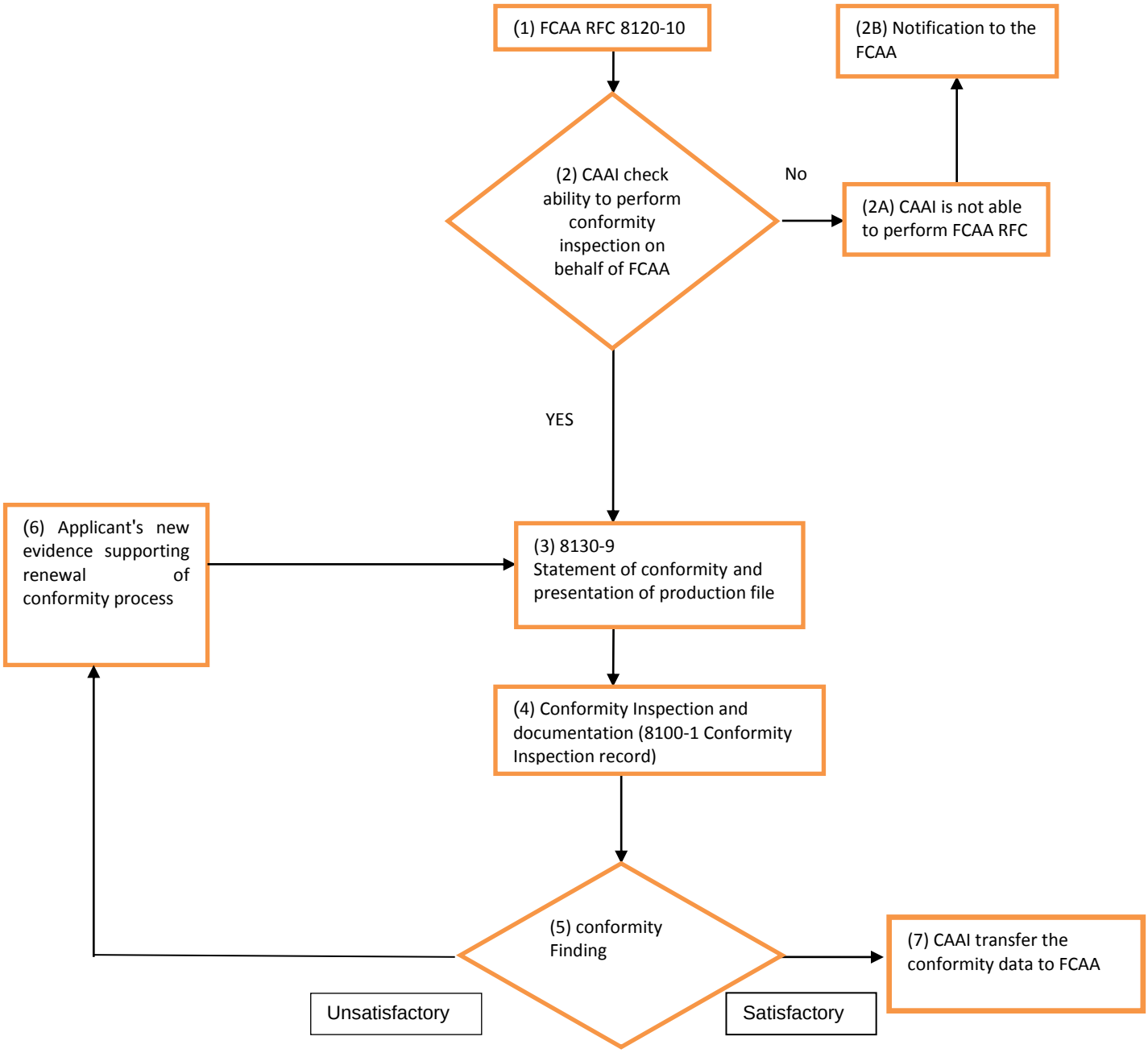

Figure 3: Flow chart of Conformity Inspection on behalf of FCAA

4.1.3.1 When requested, CAAI may act on behalf of Foreign Civil Aviation Authorities (in condition that there is an agreement between FCAA and CAAI) in conducting Conformity Inspection of articles, which are manufactured by Israeli organizations.

STEP (1) FCAA Request For Conformity

4.1.3.2 The process of conducting Conformity Inspection on behalf of a Foreign Civil Aviation Authority may commence only upon receipt by CAAI of a formal written request from that FCAA.

The request shall state the following:

- FCAA Project number
- Applicant name
- Location of facility
- Time/date where the article will be available for inspection
- Aircraft identification
- Type of installation/product that the article to be inspected will be installed on
- Design data/drawing revision
- Contact details of the Israeli organization POC
- Israeli organization personnel authorized to sign statement of Conformity
- FCAA project manager, address, telephone
- List of required documents to certify completion of the process
- Any additional information to be considered during conformity inspection
- Return address/"Send Conformity To"

STEP (2) CAAI verification to perform conformity inspection on behalf of FCAA

4.1.3.3 Upon receiving the FCAA RFC, the Manufacturing department Manager will consider the department's ability to start the conformity process. The Manufacturing department Manager will take into consideration:

4.1.3.3.1. Manufacturing Department projected manpower availability at the proposed schedule to conduct the FCAA conformity inspection.

4.1.3.3.2. The readiness of the manufacturer to pay the CAAI for conformity process expenses, as per Air Navigation Regulations (Charges for Registration, Certification and Documentation),2009.

STEP (2A) CAAI is not able to perform FCAA RFC

4.1.3.4 If the manufacturing department manager finds that the required conformity inspection poses an undue burden for CAAI, the manufacturing department manager will inform a FCAA accordingly.

Note: One of the factors leading to a decision not to accept the FCAA request is the response from the manufacturer that they are not willing to reimburse the CAAI for their actual expenses resulting from conformity process.

STEP (2B) Notification to the FCAA

4.1.3.5 Following step 2A –the MI will notify the FCAA that conformity process will not be executed.

STEP (3) Statement of Conformity,8130-9, and presentation of production file

4.1.3.6 Following a determination that the CAAI is able to perform the Conformity Inspection on behalf of the FCAA, the applicant presents the Production File and fills out the statement of conformity.(8130-9 or equivalent acceptable to the FCAA) The applicant certifies that article/product conform to its design data.

The contents of the Production File are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.1.3.7 The applicant must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the product or article has been inspected and found to conform to the design data.

4.1.3.8 The applicant must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

STEP (4) Conformity Inspection

4.1.3.9 The articles will be inspected by MI only after the manufacturer has presented a Production File and Statement of Conformity (CAAI Form 8130-9 or equivalent acceptable to the FCAA) signed by the manufacturer's authorized inspection personnel.

4.1.3.10 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined. Sufficient conformity inspections must be conducted on the product or article and the applicant’s evidence for the MI to find the product or article to be in conformityAs a default baseline, for applicants with which the MI has no previous experience, the MI must conduct

conformity inspection on 100% of the product/article's characteristics.

4.1.3.11 Scope of Conformity Determination:

4.1.3.11.1. It is not the intention that the CAAI Manufacturing Inspector will personally conduct a complete conformity inspection of each and every part included in the Conformity Inspection Project. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the manufacturer's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.1.3.11.2. Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to ensure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.1.3.11.3. Another factor which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example

product designs using relatively new

materials or methods of construction,

manufacturing technologies, destructive and

non-destructive inspection techniques.

4.1.3.12 CAAI MI will use CAAI Form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist (partially, or completely, as applicable) while conducting conformity Inspections under this subsection.

4.1.3.13 The MI shall fill out the conformity inspection record 8100-1, and will detail all relevant technical data of the article/product in this form.

STEP (4) Conformity finding

4.1.3.1 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.1.3.2 MI should then request the applicant to provide him with additional new evidence that supports the renewal of conformity process, which is then

evaluated according to step (6).

STEP (6) applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process.

4.1.3.3 Upon receiving new evidence from the applicant, the CAAI MI will decide whether to restart the conformity process [step 3].

4.1.3.4 The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

4.1.3.5 The process of evaluating new evidence and conformity finding should repeat until all discrepancies are resolved to the MIs satisfaction.

STEP (7) Transfer data to FCAA

4.1.3.6 Upon completion of the conformity inspection without discrepancies, the CAAI MI shall transfer all requested Conformity Inspection data (step 5) to the FCAA.

4.2. Conformity Inspections in the frame of manufacturing products and parts under TC

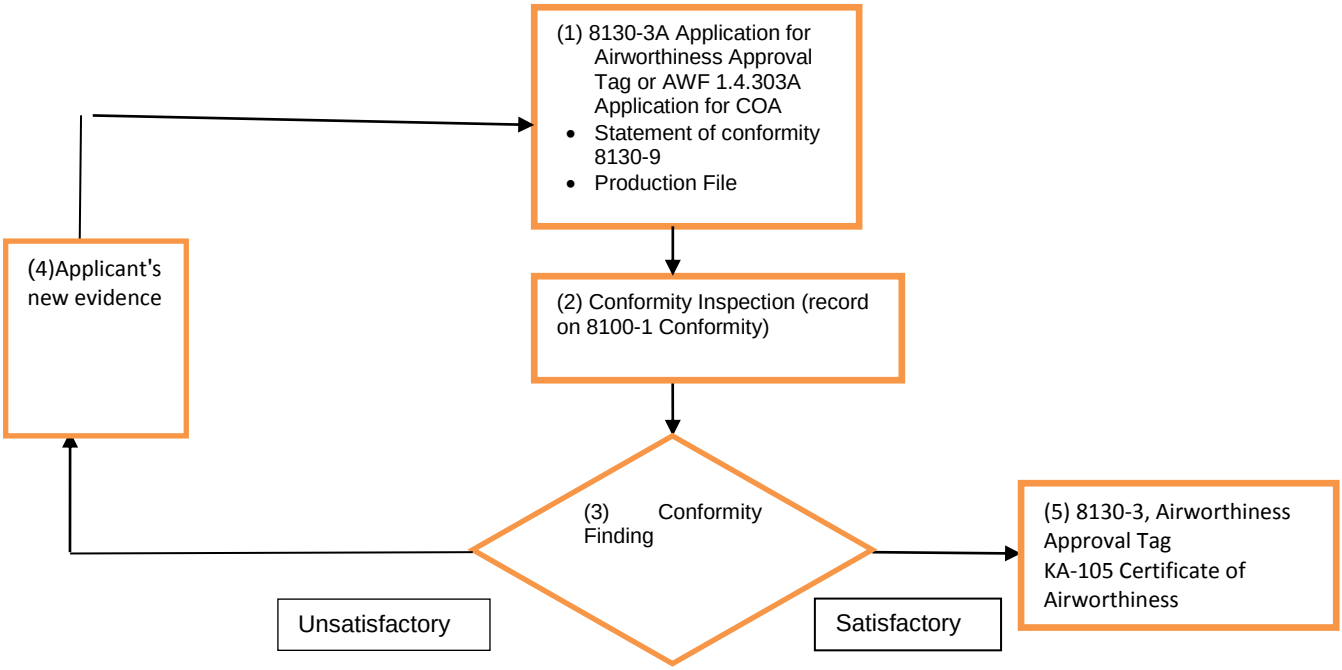

Figure 4: Flow chart of Conformity Inspection for airworthiness certificate

Note: This conformity activity is within the frame of work of chapter 6 of the ANR.DOC. This section details the procedure for performing inspections to ensure the conformity to approved design of products and articles manufactured by a manufacturer that does not yet have a production approval but does have, (or has access to) Approved Design Data.

STEP(1) Application For Airworthiness Approval Tag (article) or Certificate of airworthiness (Product)

4.2.1. The applicant fills out CAAI Form 8130-3A or AWF 1.4.303A Application for COA. Along with these applications, the applicant shall fill out, sign and submit form 8130-9 (statement of conformity), where he

certifies that the part or product is airworthy and conforms to the approved designed data.

4.2.2. The manufacturer shall provide CAAI with a list of personnel authorized to fill Statement of Conformity.

4.2.3. The applicant presents the production file. The contents of the Production File are at least, but not limited to the following:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.2.4. The applicant must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the product or article has been inspected and found to be airworthy.

4.2.5. The applicant must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

STEP (2) Conformity Inspection and Documentation (Confomrity inspection record 8100-1)

4.2.6. The items will be inspected by the MI only after the manufacturer has presented CAAI form 8130-9 signed by the manufacturer's authorized inspection personnel.

4.2.7. The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined. As a default baseline, for applicants with which the MI has no

previous experience, the MI must conduct conformity inspection on 100% of the product/article's characteristics.

4.2.8. Scope of Conformity determination:

4.2.8.1 It is not the intention that the CAAI manufacturing inspector personally conducts a complete conformity inspection of each part he records on CAAI Form 8100-1. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the manufacturer's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.2.8.2 Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to insure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.2.8.3 Another factor, which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors, is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example product designs using relatively new materials or methods of construction, manufacturing technologies, destructive and non-destructive inspection techniques.

4.2.8.4 MI will fill out the conformity inspection record 8100-1 and will detail all technical relevant data of the article/product in this form.

STEP (3) Conformity Finding

4.2.9. If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.2.10. MI should then request from the applicant to provide him with additional new evidence that supporting the renewal of conformity process.

STEP (4) Evaluating the applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process.

4.2.11. Upon presentation of new evidence of conformity and introduction into the production file, the CAAI MI will decide whether to re-initiate the conformity process [step 2].

4.2.12. The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

4.2.13. The process of evaluating new evidence and conformity finding should repeat until all discrepancies are resolved to the MIs satisfaction.

STEP (5) Issuance of Airworthiness Approval Tag or Certificate of Airworthiness

4.2.14. Based on the successful conformity inspection record MI will issue CAAI form 8130-3 or CAAI form KA-105 certificate of airworthiness.

4.3. Conformity Inspection in the process of achieving a production approval

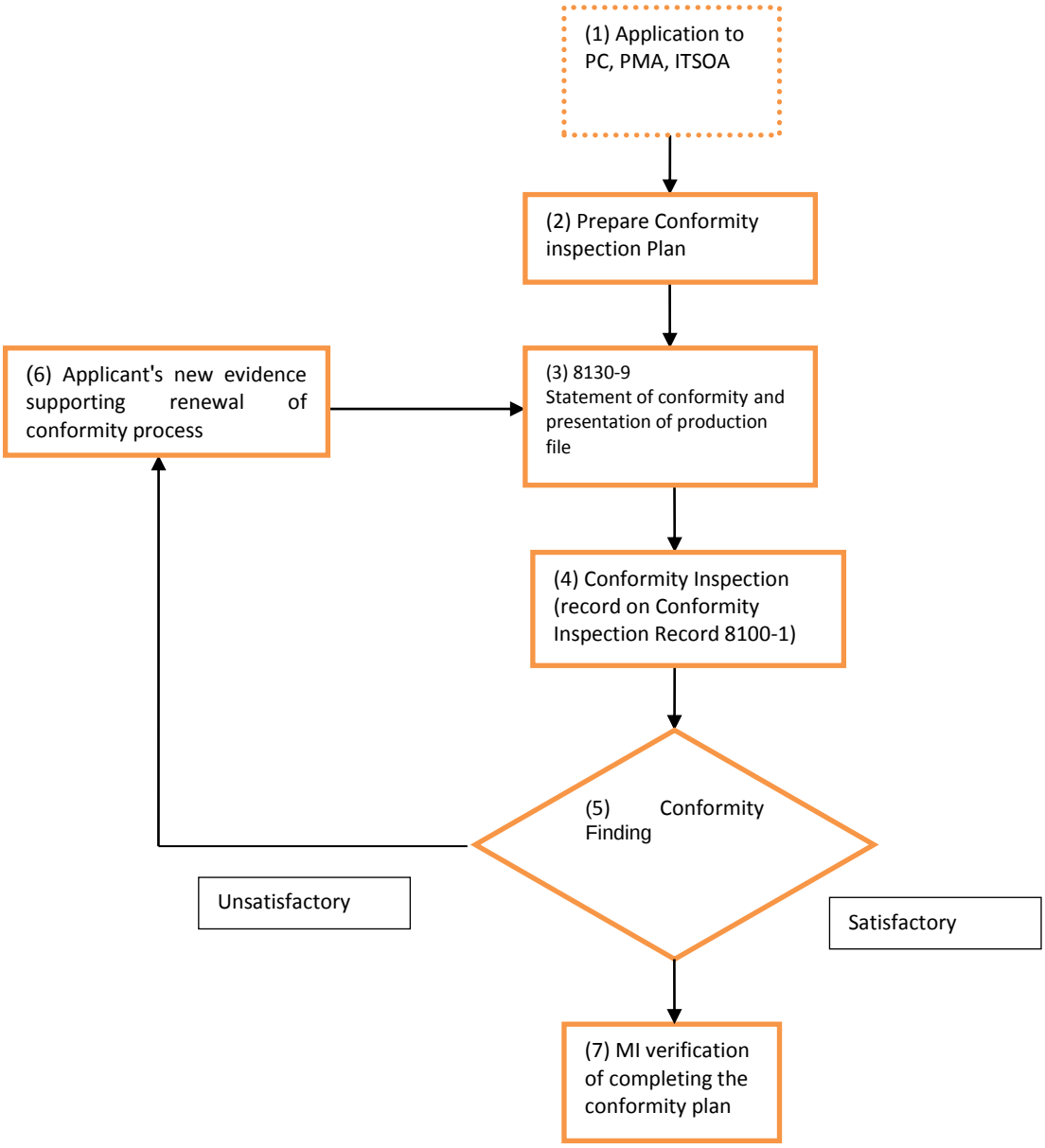

Figure 5: Flow chart of Conformity Inspection of the Parts / assemblies conformance to the design data produced at facilities of applicant for production approval and its sub-contractors

STEP (1) Application for production Approval (Production Certificate, Parts Manufacturer Approval, or ITSOA)

4.3.1. An applicant willing to be granted a CAAI Production Approval will submit an application in accordance with CAAI procedure MFG 1.4.001.

4.3.2. Following the application, the Manufacturing Inspector will establish a conformity inspection plan.

STEP (2) Conformity Inspection Plan

4.3.1. The MI prepares the conformity inspection plan. The conformity Inspection Plan will be coordinated with and accepted by the applicant.

4.3.2. Conformity determination may vary depending upon circumstances. An applicant's policies, quality control procedures, experience, inspection personnel, equipment and facilities will dictate the extent of conformity inspection to be conducted or witnessed by manufacturing inspectors. Differences between applicants require that the conformity program be adjusted to fit existing conditions:

4.3.2.1 In the case of an inexperienced applicant whose ability is unknown, it may be necessary to conduct a high percentage of conformity inspections until such time as the CAAI inspector feels he can safely rely to a greater degree on the company's inspectors. He may then gradually reduce his own inspection or witnessing accordingly.

4.3.2.2 Applicants having previously demonstrated the acceptability of their quality control and inspection competence and who subject the prototype to these controls, should benefit by greater CAAI confidence.

In such cases, conformity determination may be made through a planned system of spot-checking critical parts and assemblies and by reviewing inspection records and materials review

dispositions. By this method, advance consultations with quality control staff personnel would specify the critical parts and assemblies to be held for CAAI inspection.

4.3.3. Some applicants “route” experimental and prototype parts through inspection channels distinct from those handling normal production. In such cases, arrangements could be made whereby parts and inspection records are held until the manufacturing inspector visits these areas (or as otherwise agreed upon) and spot-checks or re-inspects the parts (including the records) as he deems necessary.

STEP(3) Statement of conformity and presentation of production file

4.3.4. For each article on the Conformity Inspection plan, The applicant shall present the production file and submit a signed statement of conformity form 8130-9. With the statement, the applicant certifies that the article/product conforms to its design data and that all requirements of ANR.DOC have been met. The contents of a Production File are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.3.5. The applicant must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the product or article has been inspected and found to be airworthy.

4.3.6. The applicant must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

4.3.7. The applicant shall provide CAAI with a list of personnel authorized to sign the Statement of Conformity.

STEP (4) Conformity Inspection

4.3.8. The items will be inspected by the MI only after the manufacturer has presented the Production File and Statement of Conformity (CAAI Form 8130-9) signed by the manufacturers authorized inspection personnel .

4.3.9. The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined.

4.3.10. It is not the intention that the CAAI manufacturing inspector personally conduct a complete conformity inspection of each part he records on CAAI Form 8100-1. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the applicant's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.3.11. Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to ensure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.3.12. Another factor which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors, is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example product

designs using relatively new materials or methods of construction, manufacturing technologies, destructive and non-destructive inspection techniques.

4.3.13. CAAI MI will use CAAI Form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist (partially, or completely, as applicable) while conducting conformity Inspections under this subsection.

4.3.14. The MI shall fill out the conformity inspection record 8100-1.

STEP (5) Conformity Finding

4.3.15. If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. The MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.3.16. The MI should then request the applicant to provide him with additional new evidence supporting the renewal of the conformity process.

STEP (6) Review Applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process

4.3.17. CAAI MI will decide upon receiving new evidence from the applicant whether to restart the conformity process [step 4].

4.3.18. The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves,

acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

STEP (7) Conformity Inspection Plan Completion

4.3.19. It is the MI's responsibility to verify that all items detailed in the conformity plan have successfully passed conformity inspection.

4.3.20. The MI will report to the MD manager concerning the conformity plan completion.

4.4. Conformity Inspection within the scope of surveillance of PAH or for the issuance of Certificates of airworthiness / airworthiness tags (**hereinafter – airworthiness approvals**).

4.4.1. This section details the similar processes of performing the following two subtasks in the frame of conducting surveillance of a Production Approval Holder:

(i) Spot-check verification of the articles' conformance to the design data as support of issuance of Airworthiness approvals;

(ii) Verification of the article's conformance to the design data within the scope of surveillance of PAH.

4.4.1.2 The processes are identical with the exception of the determination of the Conformity Inspection plan (step 2):

4.4.1.2.1. For conformity inspection within the scope of surveillance, the MI should determine a detailed plan of inspection based on the product's complexity and criticality.

4.4.1.2.2. For the issuance of airworthiness approvals, the plan consists of determining the appropriate sample lot size which will provide the MI with sufficient level of confidence to issue airworthiness tags for the entire batch.

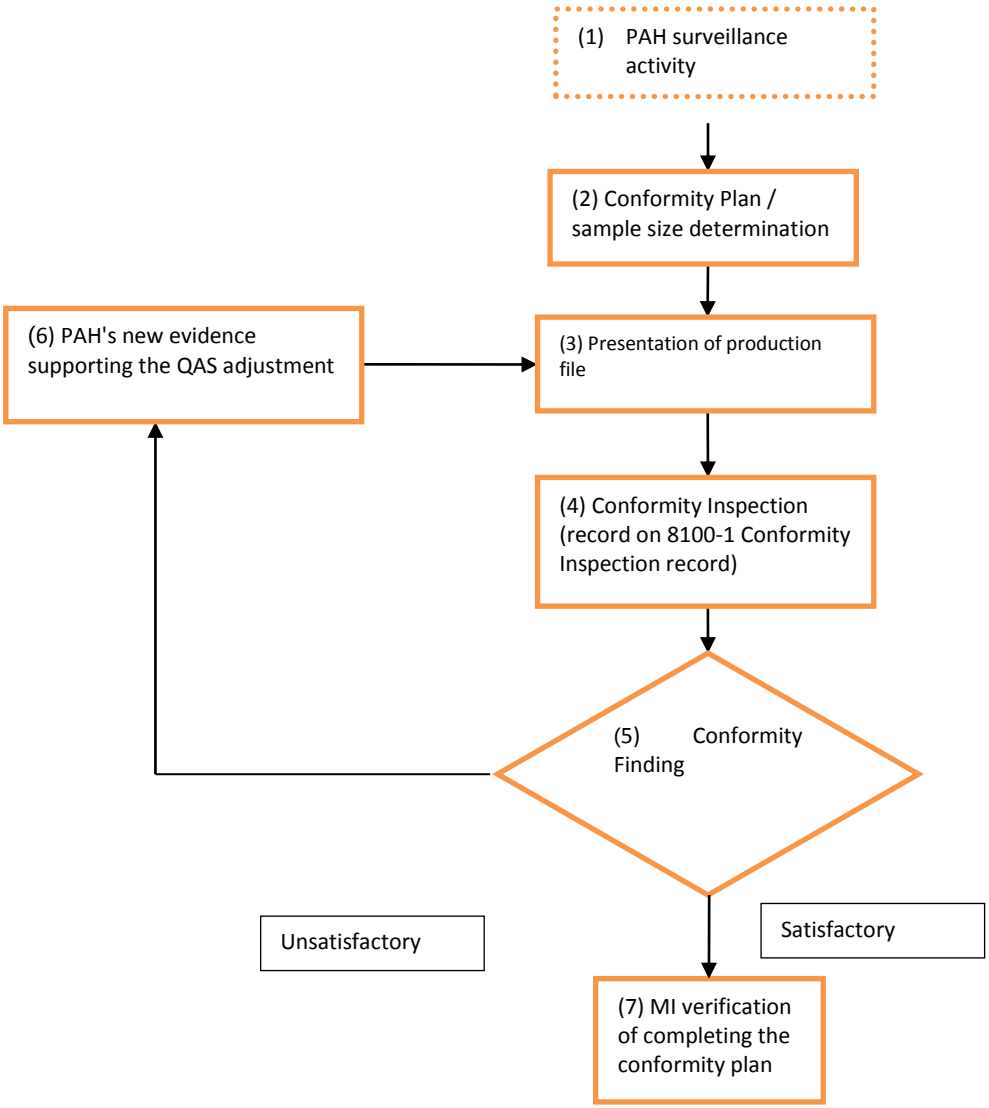

Figure 6: Conformity Inspection within the scope of surveillance of for issuance of airworthiness tags.

STEP (1) Surveillance activity

4.4.1.3 Surveillance activity (product audits, QSAs) will be performed at a frequency and scope based on the guidelines detailed in CAAI procedure MFG 2.4.001.

4.4.1.4 Where the PAH's surveillance plan calls for a product audit, the MI will establish a conformity inspection plan for the product audit.

4.4.1.5 When the PAH applies for an airworthiness approval for completed articles/products, the MI

will determine a spot check sample size to inspect before issuing the approval.

STEP (2) Conformity Inspection Plan / sample size determination

4.4.1.6 MI prepares the conformity inspection plan.

4.4.1.7 In the case of Conformity Inspection conducted in the framework of surveillance, the MI should determine a plan to inspect those major characteristics of the product which affect its airworthiness and safety.

4.4.1.8 In case of airworthiness tag issuance, the MI should determine a sufficient sample size to be inspected with the following criteria:

4.4.1.8.1. Degree of experience of the MI with the applicant;

4.4.1.8.2. Diversity of inspection across different manufacturing technologies used by the applicant;

4.4.1.8.3. Overall batch size;

4.4.1.9 The conformity Inspection Plan will be coordinated with and accepted by the PAH.

STEP (3) Presentation of production file

4.4.1.10 This step is only relevant for Conformity Inspection conducted in the framework of surveillance.

4.4.1.11 For each article on the Conformity Inspection plan / spot check batch size, the PAH shall present a Production File. The contents of a production file are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.4.1.12 The PAH must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the product or article has been inspected and found to be airworthy.

4.4.1.13 The PAH must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

STEP (4) Conformity Inspection and Documentation

(Conformity Inspection Record 8100-1)

4.4.1.14 For Conformity inspection in the frame of surveillance, the articles will be inspected by the MI only after the PAH has presented a Production File.

4.4.1.15 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the PAH’s evidence showing how conformity was determined.

4.4.1.15.1. For Inspection in the frame of surveillance, the MI shall use CAAI form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist, wholly or partially, as applicable.

4.4.1.15.2. For spot check inspection in support of the issuance of airworthiness approvals where the articles are, only a visual inspection of the articles is required in order to determine airworthiness (since the articles have been manufactured under an approved quality system).

4.4.1.16 It is not the intention that the CAAI manufacturing inspector personally conduct a complete conformity inspection of each part he records on CAAI Form 8100-1. He should, however, visually inspect and witness the PAH's inspection of the critical characteristics.

4.4.1.17 Large assemblies or subassemblies may be inspected on a progressive basis to insure CAAI inspection of critical areas prior to closing.

4.4.1.18 Another factor, which determines the degree of inspection and evaluation by the CAAI inspectors, is the complexity of the product and its effect on air safety.

This takes into consideration for example product designs using relatively new materials or methods of construction, manufacturing technologies, destructive and non-destructive inspection techniques.

4.4.1.19 MI has to fill out the conformity inspection record 8100-1.

STEP (5) Conformity Finding

4.4.1.20 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, the MI shall –

4.4.1.20.1. Inform the PAH that no airworthiness tags will be issued for the article/product presented for inspection;

4.4.1.20.2. Issue the PAH a request for a corrective action plan with the goal of ensuring the correct disposition and treatment of the affected parts that -

(i) have already left the PAH's facility (in field);

(ii) are at the production line with a discrepancy identical to the one found during the conformity inspection;

(iii) Planned to be manufactured which might have the discrepancy identical to the one found during the conformity inspection.

4.4.1.20.3. Issue the PAH a request for a quality system adjustment to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

4.4.1.21 The MI should record any discrepancies found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

STEP (6) PAH's new evidence of QAS adjustment

4.4.1.22 Before issuing additional airworthiness approvals for products/articles under a production approval in which discrepancies have been found, the production approval holder will provide objective evidence of a corrective action plan for the discrepancies found (as detailed in 4.5.19.2) and of a Quality Assurance System adjustment.

4.4.1.23 The MI shall review the corrective action plan and the Quality system adjustment plan to determine whether the changes proposed are sufficient to prevent recurrence of discrepancies. If the MI finds the plan insufficient to achieve its goals, the MI shall inform the PAH of his determination.

STEP (7) Conformity Inspection Plan Completion

4.4.1.24 It is MI responsibility to verify that all items detailed in the conformity plan successfully passed conformity inspection.

4.4.1.25 MI will report to the MD manager concerning the conformity plan completion.

4.4.2. Acceptance of Changes to Production Approvals - Conformity of items produced using new/critical technologies and special processes

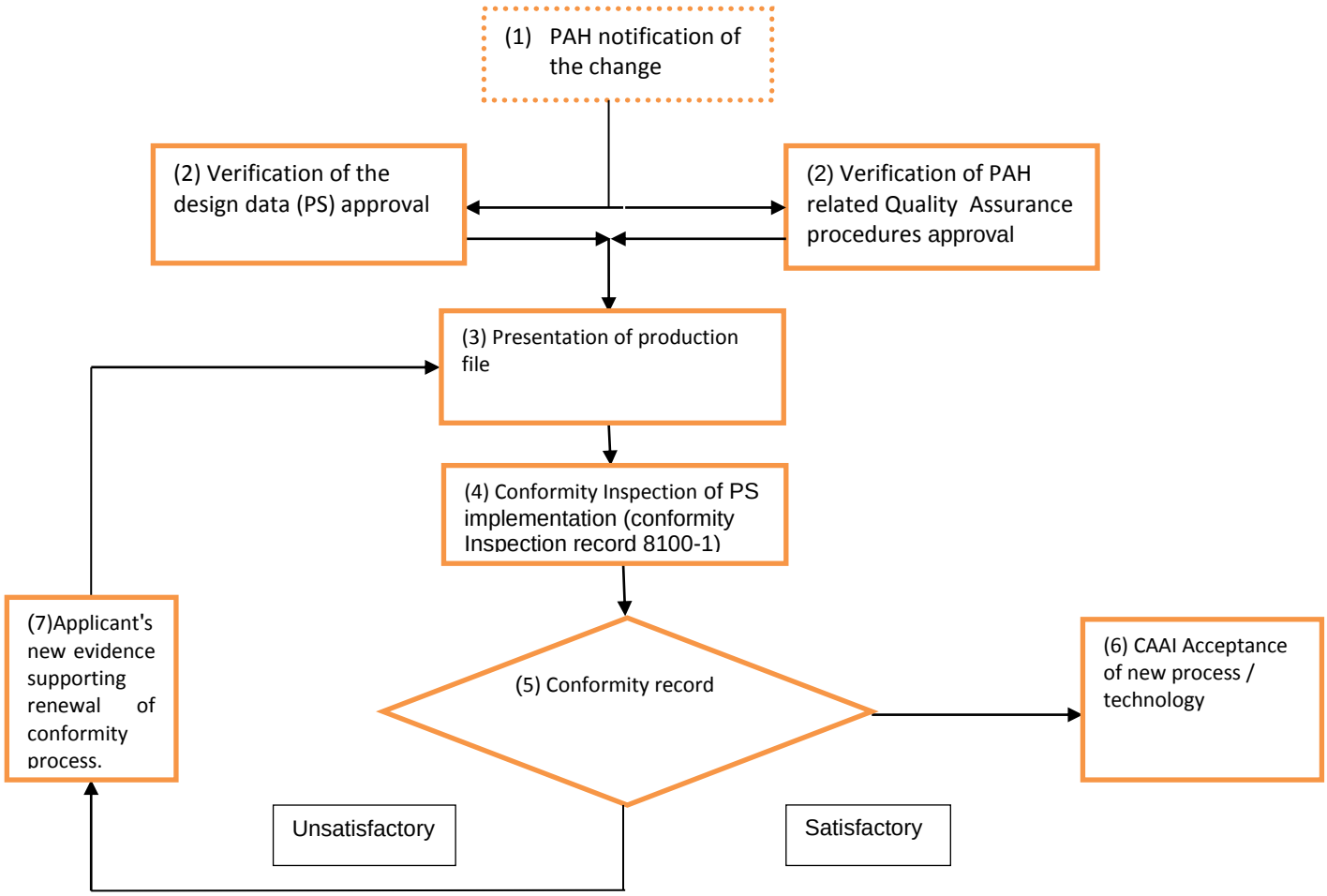

Figure 7: Flow chart of conformity process in case of new/critical technologies and special processes

STEP (1) PAH change notification

4.4.2.1 According to regulations 54 and 131 (and its accompanying definition of "major change" in chapter 14) of ANR.DOC, the holder of a Production Certificate or an ITSO approval must notify the CAAI, in writing, of any change that may affect the inspection, conformity or airworthiness of the product, or its compliance with the technical requirements of the TSO[3].

4.4.2.2 If the proposed change includes a new or changes to a process specification, the MI shall perform Conformity Inspection of the new/revised process in order to ensure that the implementation of the process complies with the approved design data.

STEP (2) Verification of Process Specification and Quality Assurance procedure approval

4.4.2.3 Before beginning Conformity Inspection, the MI will verify that:

4.4.2.3.1. Any new Process Specification (PS) proposed by the applicant in the context of a change has been approved by CAAI Engineering (in accordance with CAAI directive ENG 1.4.004 Process Specifications) and that a DASR has been issued for the process by engineering.

4.4.2.3.2. Any new Quality Assurance procedure related to this process has been approved/accepted by the Manufacturing Department.

STEP (3) Production file presentation

4.4.2.4 The applicant presents a Production File for those aspects of the process that have undergone change. The applicant certifies that

[3] The CAAI is working on an amendment to ANR.DOC to match the 2014 changes to the corresponding FAR 21. Among other issues, the amendment will require any PAH (including PMA holders), as well as a person manufacturing under a type certificate, to obtain CAAI approval before making any changes to the location of any of its manufacturing facilities, and to notify the CAAI, in writing, of any change that may affect the inspection, conformity or airworthiness of the product. Provided that the amended regulations are applicable, the process detailed in this subsection will apply to any changes requiring notification under the revised ANR, from all PAH holders (Production Certificate, Parts Manufacturer Approval, ITSOA), as well as manufacturers manufacturing under a type certificate in accordance with chapter 6 of ANR.DOC.

the new process conforms to its design data and to the ANR.DOC.

4.4.2.5 The contents of Production File relating to the proposed changes in the process specifications are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.4.2.6 The PAH must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the revised design data and that the process has been inspected and found conforming to the PS.

STEP(4) Conformity Inspection of the PS Implementation

(Conformity Record 8100-1)

4.4.2.7 The process will be inspected by MI only after the PAH has presented a Production File for those aspects of the process specification that have undergone change, signed by the PAH's authorized inspection personnel.

4.4.2.8 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined.

4.4.2.9 CAAI MI will use CAAI Form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist (partially, or completely, as applicable) while conducting conformity Inspections under this subsection.

4.4.2.10 MI will fill out all technical relevant data of the article/product in 8100-1 form.

STEP (5) Conformity finding

4.4.2.11 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.4.2.12 MI should be aware that these discrepancies were found in an approved quality system [The manufacturer is a Production approval holder,

and has already been approved by the CAAI]. Therefore, MI should then request the applicant to:

a. provide him with additional new evidence that supports the renewal of conformity process.

b. prove that the quality system has been improved in a way that discrepancies that were exposed by CAAI will be eliminated in the new quality system.

STEP(6) CAAI acceptance of the change

4.4.2.13 MI shall document data and findings in the conformity inspection record 8100-1 (step 5), and shall submit an acceptance letter to the applicant.

STEP(7) Applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process

4.4.3. CAAI MI will decide upon receiving new evidence from the applicant if to restart the conformity process [step 3].

4.4.4. The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented, are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

4.4.5. Conformity of items produced using new facility / supplier

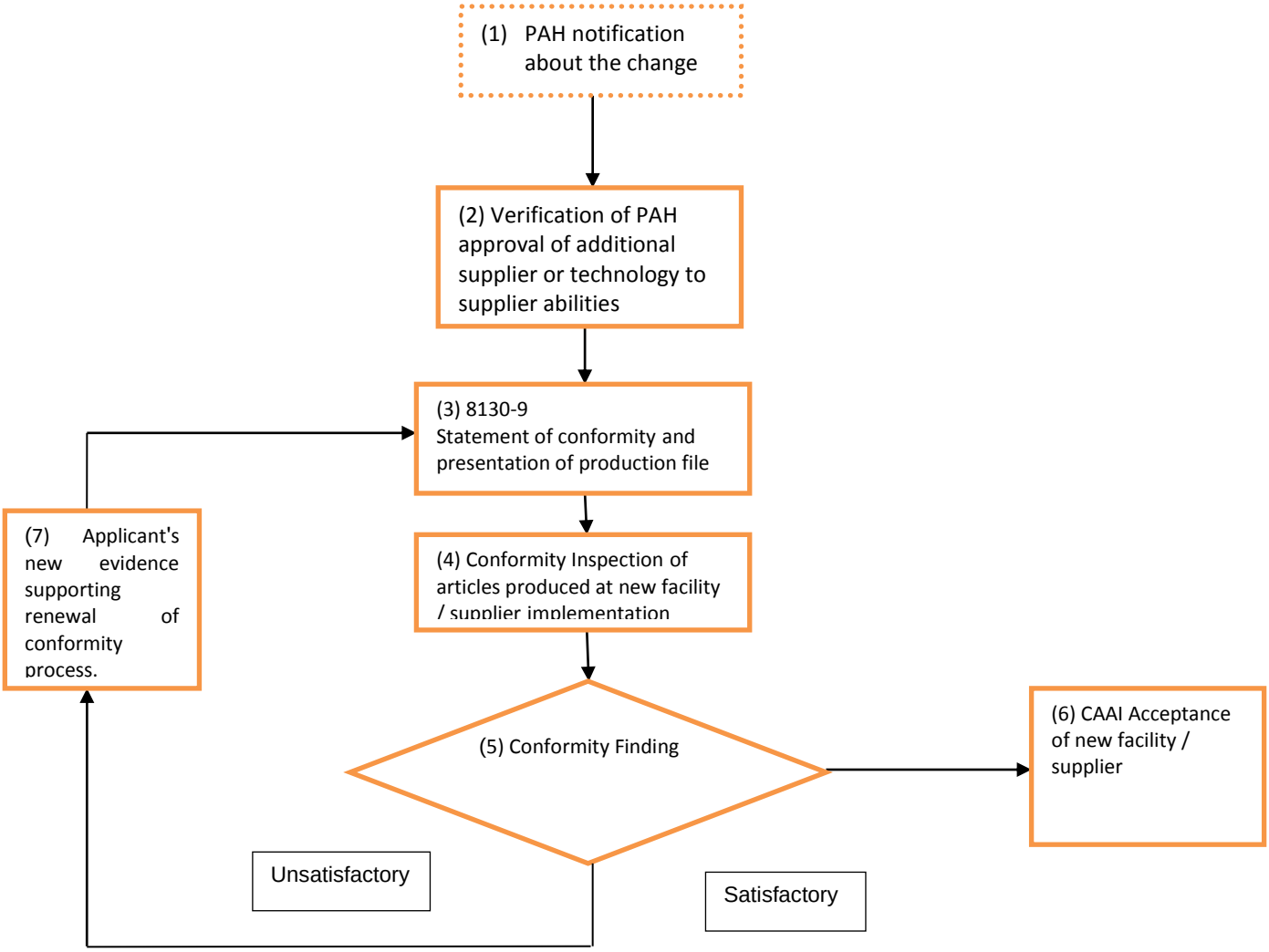

Figure 8: Flow chart of conformity process in case of new supplier / new technology ability of supplier

STEP (1) PAH change notification

4.4.5.1 According to regulations 54 and 131 (with its accompanying definition of "major change" in chapter 14) of ANR.DOC, the holder of a Production Certificate or an ITSO approval must notify the CAAI, in writing, of any change that may affect the inspection, conformity or airworthiness of the product, or its compliance with the technical requirements of the TSO[4].

4.4.5.2 If the proposed change includes the introduction of a new supplier, the Manufacturing department shall approve the change through a certification process as detailed in CAAI directive 1.4.001. In the frame of this certification process, the MI shall perform Conformity Inspection of the articles manufactured at the new facility/location to ensure implementation of the PAH's approved quality assurance system under the changed circumstances.

STEP (2) Verification of PAH approval of additional supplier or technology to supplier abilities

4.4.5.3 Before conducting Conformity Inspection of a new supplier, the MI will verify that a new supplier has already undergone approval by the PAHs own quality assurance system, and that the supplier is noted on the PAH's approved suppliers list or supplier's ability list. (Guidance on the performance of a Quality System Audit (QSA) surveillance can be found in CAAI directive MFG 2.4.001).

STEP (3) Production file presentation

4.4.5.4 The PAH presents Production Files of the articles produced at a new supplier. The PAH certifies

[4] The CAAI is working on an amendment to ANR.DOC to match the 2014 changes to the corresponding FAR 21. Among other issues, the amendment will require any PAH (including PMA holders), as well as a person manufacturing under a type certificate, to obtain CAAI approval before making any changes to the location of any of its manufacturing facilities, and to notify the CAAI, in writing, of any change that may affect the inspection, conformity or airworthiness of the product. Provided that the amended regulations are applicable, the process detailed in this subsection will apply to any changes requiring notification under the revised ANR, from all PAH holders (Production Certificate, Parts Manufacturer Approval, ITSOA), as well as manufacturers manufacturing under a type certificate in accordance with chapter 6 of ANR.DOC.

(form 8130-9 or equivalent) that the articles conform to its design data and to the ANR.

4.4.5.5 The contents of Production File are at least, but not limited to the follows:

- Route card.
- Relevant issue/revision of the drawing.
- Materials vouchers/tags.
- Special processes vouchers/tags.
- Inspection Records

4.4.5.6 The PAH must present acceptable evidence to substantiate conformance to the design data and that the article has been inspected and found to be airworthy.

4.4.5.7 The PAH must provide any inspection and maintenance records, service history, and any other records substantiating eligibility of the articles being used.

STEP(4) Conformity Inspection of the articles produced at new facility / supplier

4.4.5.8 The articles will be inspected by MI only after the PAH has presented a Production File signed by the PAHs authorized inspection personnel.

4.4.5.9 The CAAI is required to make a “finding of conformity”, which consists of a review of the applicant’s evidence showing how conformity was determined. Sufficient conformity inspections must be conducted on the product or article relied on the applicant’s evidence presented to MI looking to find the product or article's conformance to the design data. Since the MI has no previous experience with the new supplier / facility, as a default baseline, the MI must conduct conformity inspection on 100% of the product/article's characteristics.

4.4.5.10 CAAI MI will use CAAI Form 1.4.002-1 Conformity Inspection Checklist (partially, or completely, as applicable) while conducting conformity Inspections under this subsection.

4.4.5.11 MI will fill out all technical relevant data of the article/product in 8100-1 form.

STEP (5) Conformity Finding

4.4.5.12 If the manufacturing inspector finds discrepancies during the conformity inspection, he is justified to stop the conformity inspection. MI should record the discrepancies he found on the CAAI 8100-1 form.

4.4.5.13 MI should be aware that these discrepancies were found in an approved quality system [The manufacturer is a Production approval holder, and has already been approved by the CAAI]. Therefore, MI should then request the applicant to:

a. provide him with additional new evidence that supporting the renewal of conformity process.

b. prove that the quality system has been improved in a way that discrepancies that were exposed by CAAI will be eliminated in the new quality system.

STEP(6) CAAI approval of the change

4.4.5.1 MI shall document data and findings in the conformity inspection record 8100-1 (step 5), and shall submit an approval letter to the applicant.

STEP(7) Applicant's new evidence supporting renewal of conformity process

4.4.5.2 CAAI MI will decide upon receiving new evidence from the applicant whether to restart the conformity process [step 3].

4.4.5.3 The aim of this step is to avoid CAAI MI inspection replacing the applicant's responsibility to ensure conformity. The decision whether to renew the conformity inspection process depends on the applicant's showing that he has taken preventative actions. Corrective actions, such as re-work of the product/article presented,

are not, by themselves, acceptable. The applicant will fill out a new statement of conformity.

4 Task Outcomes

4.6 The end result of the process: Verification of compliance of the items to the design data.

4.7 Future Activities: Followup on a case by case basis

4.8 Filing, documentation and reporting

4.8.5 In the context of design approvals – all documentation shall be forwarded to the requesting engineering department representative.

4.8.6 In the context of production under Type certificate - 8100-1 forms shall be filed by the MI together with the application for airworthiness tag (8130-3A or AWF 1.4.303A), and statement of conformity 8130-9).

4.8.7 In the context of Production approval certification / surveillance – 8100-1 forms shall be filed with the applicant's conformity inspection plan.

4.8.8 In the context of approval/acceptance of changes to the processes/supplier/facility – 8100-1 forms shall be filed along with 8130-9 statement of conformity and the resulting letter of acceptance/approval.

4.8.9 Any Quality system adjustment plans and evidence supporting reinitiating of a conformity Inspection resulting from discrepancies found in the process of a conformity Inspection shall be filed and followed-up by the approving MI.

5 Appendix A

Approved – Unless used with reference to another person, means approved by the CAAI or any person to whom the CAAI has delegated its authority in the matter concerned, or approved under the provisions of a bilateral agreement between the Israel and a foreign country or jurisdiction.

Article – A material, part, component, process, appliance.

ANR – Air Navigation Regulations of Israel.

CAAI – Civil Aviation Authority of Israel

Critical Characteristic - Any feature throughout the life cycle of a Flight-Safety Critical Aircraft Part (FSCAP) which, if nonconforming, missing, or degraded, could cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in an unsafe condition. A characteristic can be critical in terms of dimension, tolerance, finish, or material; an assembly, manufacturing, or inspection process; or an operation, field maintenance, or depot overhaul requirement. A manufacturing-critical characteristic is produced during the manufacturing process. An installation-critical characteristic, such as torque, is critical in terms of assembly or installation.

Corrective Action – The measures taken to resolve unsatisfactory conditions and to prevent reoccurrence.

DASR- Document Approval Status Report.

Discrepancy – A divergence or disagreement, as between facts or claims; an inconsistency.

Facility – A physical location where a manufacturer performs all or part of the system element functions relevant to the approval authority granted by the CAAI.

FCAA – Foreign Civil Aviation Authority

MD – Manufacturing Department, CAAI

Manufacturing Inspector (MI) – A CAAI Manufacturing Inspector.

Materials vouchers/tags- Records concerning the raw materials that were used during production. Where they bought from an authorized supplier that is in the list of approved suppliers.

Manufacturer – A person/organization who causes a product or article(s) to be produced. A manufacturer may be a PAH or a supplier to a PAH.

Nonconformity: An article not equal to the design data; a deviation to the design data.

PAH- Production Approval holder

Procedure – A specific way to perform an activity or function that is documented and usually contains the purposes and scope of the activity or function: what is to be done and by whom; when, where, and how the activity or function is to be done; the materials, equipment, and documents to be used; and how the activity or function is to be controlled and recorded.

PM- Project Manager of Engineering Department, CAAI.

Product – An aircraft, an aircraft engine or a propeller

QAS – Quality Assurance System

RFC- Request For Conformity

Supplier – Any person that furnishes products, articles or services (at any tier in the supply-chain) that are used or consumed in the manufacture of, or installed on, aviation products or articles.

Special processes vouchers/tags – Records of Special processes vouchers refer to the process that was conducted according to the product specification and by approved personnel. The quality system of the applicant should be approved by CAAI.

TIA- Type Inspection Authorization

TIR- Type Inspection Record