

2.1.1 Applicability – Approved Production Inspection System

CASR
Part 21,
Subpart F

This section provides guidance on the assessment and issue of an Approved Production Inspection System (APIS), under CASR Part 21, Subpart F. It applies to a holder or licensee of a TC who wants to manufacture complete aircraft, aircraft engines or propellers and parts thereof under an APIS prior to obtaining a Production Certificate (PC).

AC 21.20,
21.27

Additional guidance is contained in AC 21.20 and AC 21.27.

Applicants should be aware that CASA considers an APIS an interim production stage, and they should be encouraged to achieve a PC for their activities. This is because, from the date of issue of the Type Certificate (TC) and prior to the issue of an APIS, CASA provides the resources to determine whether the product, and parts manufactured by the applicant, conform to the type design and are in a condition for safe operation.

Because there is a six-month deadline from date of issue of a TC to the time when an applicant must have an APIS in place, the applicant should signal his or her intention to produce duplicates **at the start** of the type certification process.

The regulations require the APIS holder to have process specifications, materials review records, test procedures and flight check forms that are acceptable to CASA, and the applicant should have started developing these data concurrently with other data relevant to type certification requirements.

2.1.2 Responsibility

Subsequent to the date of issue of the TC and prior to the issue of an APIS (or PC), CASA has full responsibility for determining whether the product and parts thereof conform to the type design and are in a condition for safe operation.

The Team Leader Manufacturing is responsible for managing all aspects of progression to an APIS or PC and for the relevant surveillance activities once an APIS or PC has been issued.

The Project Officer performs detailed inspections of all incoming materials (at the source, if necessary), installations, operations, processes, detail parts, sub-assemblies and completed products. These inspections must be documented as prescribed in section 4.1 Conformity Inspections, so that there is a complete inspection record for each product/part.

2.1.3 Procedure for APIS Issue

Preliminary Assessment Procedures

CASR 21.123 An applicant for an APIS must show compliance with CASR 21.123.

This preliminary assessment consists of an evaluation of the applicant's:

- Production inspection system data
- Facilities, equipment, processes, personnel, control of suppliers, stores, etc, to ensure that they are adequate for the purpose.

The assessment of the data will require a number of visits to the applicant's facilities and suppliers, as necessary; to evaluate and confirm that the procedures provide control for the conformity of detail parts, sub-assemblies and completed products. In other words, the Project Officer **must** evaluate the adequacy of the quality system by personally observing the control of each stage of production, and all supporting functions such as document control.

In the preliminary assessment, use the appropriate sections of this manual to assess:

- Suppliers
- Supplier control
- All quality systems.

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Project Officer

1. Make arrangements to conduct the preliminary assessment only after the applicant has accepted the CASA estimate of costs and has the capability to comply with the regulatory requirements.
2. Assess the applicant's quality system assisted by specialists, as required.
3. Carry out the assessment concurrently with conformity inspections of first articles prior to the issue of an APIS. That is, assess the applicant's inspection system for adequacy on a progressive basis.
4. As parts of the system are found to meet the regulatory requirements:
 - o Maintain a record of those portions of the system considered satisfactory on *Form 883 Production Approval Assessment Control Document*
 - o Reduce conformity inspections to spot-checks for articles covered by those parts of the system found satisfactory
 - o Place increasing emphasis on securing corrective actions on the parts of the system where procedural discrepancies or nonconformities are found, or where the system is found to be inadequate, as recorded on *Form 883 Production Approval Assessment Control Document*.

Assessing the Applicant's Progress

Project Officer

1. Periodically assess the applicant's progress in obtaining approval of the APIS.
2. If it appears that the applicant may not be eligible for the APIS by the deadline date (six-month period specified in [CASR 21.123\(1\)\(c\)](#)), advise the applicant in writing of all known deficiencies. Also, caution the applicant that after the deadline date, CASA will not issue any airworthiness certificates or any other approvals unless an extension of the time period is authorised by the delegate.

CASR
21.123(1)(c)

Keep the delegate informed if such a situation becomes inevitable.

3. **Extension of six-month period:** An application for extension of the six-month period must take into consideration the impact the extension would have on CASA staff, resources and safety.

CASR
21.123(3)

[CASR 21.123\(3\)](#) allows CASA to grant an extension when there are unusual or extenuating circumstances which would preclude the establishment of an APIS within the six-month limitation.

4. Forward requests for extension, together with a detailed summary of the inspections and assessment results during the six-month period to the delegate.



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Failure to Establish APIS: When an applicant fails to establish an APIS by the end of the six-month period (except as otherwise extended as above), CASA will no longer make conformity determinations and will discontinue all inspections. CASA will not issue airworthiness certifications and approvals. Provided that manpower resources allow, CASA may continue to counsel and advise the applicant to the extent necessary to assist in obtaining an APIS as soon as practicable.

Notifying the Applicant

Project Officer

1. On completion of the preliminary audit, formally notify the applicant of any corrective actions needed. Further advise the applicant that these items only represent CASA's **preliminary** findings and that additional requests for corrective actions can be anticipated as a result of subsequent findings by the APIS Board, future routine audits and surveillance activities.

2.1.4 APIS Board

Establishment

An APIS Board is established under the same conditions as those detailed for the PCB when production is requested under an APIS rather than a PC.

Conduct of the APIS Board and Records of Its Findings

The APIS Board is conducted in a manner similar to a PCB, including the use of a Chairperson. The PCB procedures in [1.6.1 Production Certification Board \(PCB\)](#) should be followed, as appropriate, by the Project Officer.

Also, the APIS Board findings should be documented in the same manner as the findings of a PCB, as applicable to the particular situation.

Preparation and Delivery of the APIS Approval Letter

Project Officer

CASR Part
21

When the APIS Board has determined and documented that the manufacturer's **complete** production inspection system complies with CASR Part 21, prepare a letter of approval for the signature of the delegate. (A sample letter is provided in section [5.9](#).)

Note: When an APIS is based on a licensing agreement for a specific period of time, the same period of time must be indicated on the APIS approval letter as a limitation to the approval.

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Permissions Application Centre

1. Forward the APIS approval letter to the applicant and retain a copy on the file.

Revision of an APIS Approval Letter

Subsequent to the issue of the original letter, the manufacturer may apply to add another type-certificated product or a new model to the manufacturer's APIS. The Team Leader Manufacturing must appoint a Project Officer to evaluate any required changes to the APIS resulting from new technology change to the facilities and staff.

Project Officer

1. If the change is considered to be significant, Team Leader Manufacturing may reconvene the APIS Board to make the determination, and process the application in accordance with this section.
2. If an APIS Board is not required, a Project Officer may carry out an assessment, issue the revised APIS approval letter and request the manufacturer to return the original approval letter.

Permissions Application Centre

1. The Project Officer will liaise with the Permissions Application Centre for the issue of the new letter, withdrawal of the obsolete letter and filing of all correspondence.

2.1.5 TC Holder's/TC Licensee's Responsibility under CASR Part 21, Subpart F

CASR Part 21, Subpart F, 21.130.

Manufacturers producing aircraft, aircraft engines or propellers under a Type Certificate Only (CASR Part 21, Subpart F) are required to submit to CASA a *Statement of Conformity (Form 724)* for each completed aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller. The Statement of Conformity is required before aircraft produced only under a Type Certificate can be issued with a Certificate of Airworthiness or, in the case of engines and propellers, before an Authorised Release Certificate can be issued. The Statement of Conformity submitted by the manufacturer is a certification that the product conforms to its type design and is in a condition for safe operation. See form 724, the Statement of Conformity required by CASR 21.130.

CASR 21.125

Subsequent to the issue of an APIS, the TC holder/licensee is additionally responsible for maintaining the APIS in accordance with CASR 21.125 to ensure that each product conforms to the type design and is in a condition for safe operation. The manufacturer must also comply with any terms or conditions as prescribed in the APIS approval letter.

CASR 21.003

A TC holder/licensee is responsible for reporting any failures, malfunctions, and defects as required by CASR 21.003.



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CASR
21.003

Note: The manufacturer must report to CASA serious occurrences as listed in [CASR 21.003 \(4\)](#) **that have occurred**.

The manufacturer does not need to report to CASA things as listed in [CASR 21.003 \(4\)](#) that **might occur** unless the product is outside the manufacturer's control.

Normal manufacturing problems can be fixed and not reported to CASA if the product has not left the manufacturer's control or can be readily retrieved.

The manufacturer does not have to report to CASA on an occurrence that is of a kind listed in [CASR 21.003 \(5\)](#) (21.10 refers) i.e., improper maintenance or usage, or has already been reported.

CASR Part
21, Subparts
F and Q.

Products manufactured under the provisions of [CASR Part 21, Subpart F](#), must be marked in accordance with the requirements of [CASR Part 21 Subpart Q](#).

Testing (aircraft, engines, propellers)

CASR Part
21, Subpart
F, 21.127,
21.128,
21.129

Each person who produces a completed product (except rocket engines) under [CASR Part 21, Subpart F](#), must flight test and/or functional test that product.

- **Aircraft:** Each aircraft produced under [CASR Part 21, Subpart F](#), both prior to and subsequent to the issue of an APIS, must be flight-tested in accordance with [CASR 21.127](#).
- **Engines and Propellers:** Each engine or propeller produced under [CASR Part 21, Subpart F](#), both prior to and subsequent to the issue of an APIS, must be subjected to an acceptable test run or functional test in accordance with the requirements of regulations 21.128 or 21.129, as appropriate.

2.1.6 APIS Holder's Facility Location

An APIS holder's manufacturing complex may consist of a principal facility and associate facilities using the same quality system approved by CASA for the particular type certificated product(s).

The APIS is issued to the principal manufacturing facility that controls the quality of the product(s) for which the approval was granted. The principal facility and associate facility addresses are listed on the APIS. A post office box address is not acceptable for a facility because the actual location must be identified. However, post office boxes may be used as postal addresses for correspondence.

When CASA surveillance is required at an associate facility located outside the geographical area of the ESS Office controlling the APIS, the ESS Manager may arrange for surveillance in accordance with the procedures contained in the *Surveillance Procedures Manual*.

When an APIS holder moves the principal manufacturing facility to a new location the APIS is no longer effective.

When the APIS holder moves an associate facility or adds a new plant, the ESS Office must be notified of the changes. **Before** the new plant or moved facility is approved for production it must be subjected to a satisfactory audit or be assessed by an APIS Board if the change is significant.

The APIS must be amended to reflect this change.

2.1.7 Assessment of an Applicant's Suppliers

See [3.2 Assessment of an Applicant's Suppliers](#) for supplier evaluation procedures.

2.2.1 Applicability – Production Certificate

CASR Part 21, Subpart G This section provides guidance on the assessment and issue of a Production Certificate (PC) when an applicant complies with **CASR** Part 21 Subpart G.

AC 21.14 Additional guidance is contained in **AC 21.14**.

CASR 21.135, The following persons may be issued with a PC when CASA finds, after examination of supporting data, inspection of the organisation and production facilities, that the applicant has complied with **CASR** 21.135:

- CASR** 21.021
21.029
- The holder/licensee of a **CASR** 21.021/21.029 TC
 - The holder/licensee of a Supplementary Type Certificate (STC)

Note: STC holders who only intend to produce modification parts/kits should apply for an Australian Parts Manufacturer Approval (APMA).

- CASR** 21.025,
21.031
- The holder/licensee of a **CASR** 21.025 TC, when the TC issue was based on submission by the TC applicant and CASA approval of the type design data required by **CASR** 21.031
 - The holder of a PC who wishes to apply for an STC, may include the production approval for the STC on the PLR.

A PC may not be issued to:

- CASR** 21.027, Part 21, Subpart C
- The holder of a TC issued under **CASR** 21.027, or **CASR** Part 21, Subpart C (provisional TC)
 - An organisation whose manufacturing facilities are located outside Australian territory, unless it has been determined that such location(s) would place no undue burden on CASA.

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2.2 Production Certificate (PC)

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2.2.2 One-off PC

CASR 21.133 This procedure has been introduced to assist industry in obtaining aeronautical products, required as part of the maintenance of an aircraft, from other organisations qualified to fabricate those products. A PC for this purpose may be issued under **CASR 21.133(2B)**.

The approval is limited to the fabrication of components for supply to a maintenance organisation, the owner of an aircraft or the operator of an aircraft for the installation in or on an aircraft, engine or propeller in the course of maintenance activities.

CASR 21.133 A PC issued under **CASR 21.133 (2B)** can be issued in accordance with the procedures in this manual, with the following limitation entered on the PLR in the Limitations section:

“Limited to the fabrication and supply of parts to be consumed in the course of maintenance for the supply to:

- A maintenance organisation
- An owner/operator of the aircraft or component”

The requirements on the fabricator are the same as those requirements for any PC, other than an MRB process is not permitted. All parts fabricated must conform to the approved data and be in a condition for safe operation.

CASR 21.151 The PLR may include generic instructions eg for cables and hoses, by material specification, length and fittings. The PAH is expected to receive an application to fabricate each part, identifying the aircraft in which the part will be installed. Note that **CASR 21.151 (c)** requires the PLR to have a description of each product to be fabricated. However, note that specific replacement parts for general sale (including cables & hoses) are required to be manufactured under an APMA or ATSOA.

Note: The use of *CASA Form 917 Authorised Release Certificate* for a one-off PC is given in **3.2.12**.

2.2.3 Responsibility for PCs

- The Project Officer is responsible for managing all aspects of an application for a PC
- The Team Leader Manufacturing is responsible for ongoing certificate management.



2.2.4 Advising the Applicant

As part of the assessment, CASA must ensure that the PC applicant understands that the holder of a PC is responsible for:

- **Maintaining the quality system** in accordance with the regulations, data and procedures approved for the PC
- **Ensuring conformity with the Type Design or Product Design, as applicable, and condition for safe operation** of each completed product or part
- CASR 21.147 ● **Notifying CASA in writing of any changes to the quality system** that may affect the inspection, conformity, or airworthiness of the product or part in accordance with CASR 21.147. These changes include:
 - Relocation of a part of a facility or addition to existing facilities
 - Discontinuing production for an extended period of time for other than normal reasons such as scheduled holidays
 - Resumption of production after discontinuance
 - Significant curtailment/resumption of production operations
 - Significant reduction/reassignment of quality system personnel
 - Changes or revisions to quality system data and related procedures
- CASR 21 Subpart Q ● **Marking products** in accordance with the requirements of the regulations (CASR 21 Subpart Q) and approved design data
- CASR 21.003 ● **Reporting all failures, malfunctions, and defects** as required by CASR 21.003.

Project Officer

1. Advise the applicant that:
 - a. AC 21.14 provides an acceptable means of compliance with CASR Part 21, Subpart G. Where an applicant proposes to use a different means of compliance to that published in the AC, the delegate will assess this and advise the applicant accordingly.
 - AC 21.27, b. The data required to be submitted is described in appendix 1 of AC 21.27.
2. A title must be provided for the quality system manual for positive identification. In addition, a revision page or similar control is required to ensure that the original approval date and the date of each revision is recorded. A number or letter, and date of the revision must identify each revision.
- CASR 21.143 3. Where an applicant has existing quality control procedures for other purposes, the applicant must identify those parts that comprise the quality system that show compliance with CASR 21.143.

2.2.5 Preliminary Assessment Procedures

AC 21.14 The application *Form 849 Production Approval - Application* is recorded at the Permissions Application Centre in accordance with local procedures.

Permissions Application Centre

1. On receipt of the application, issue a letter of acknowledgment.
2. Provide an estimate of costs for assessment of the application in accordance with CASA cost-recovery procedures, advising the applicant that CASA cannot proceed with the assessment until his or her payment/acceptance, in writing, of the estimate of costs.

Preliminary Assessment

Project Officer

1. Plan for the establishment of the PCB and a pre-PCB meeting with the applicant so that the meetings can proceed on payment/acceptance of the estimate of costs.
2. Before the preliminary assessment, convene a pre-PCB meeting, if necessary.
3. After acceptance of the estimate of costs make arrangements to commence the preliminary assessment. This assessment consists of an evaluation of the applicant's:
 - o Quality system data
 - o Facilities, equipment, processes, personnel, control of suppliers, stores, etc, to ensure that they are adequate for the purpose.

The assessment of the quality system data may require a number of visits to the applicant's facilities and suppliers as necessary, to evaluate and confirm that the procedures are in fact adequate to control the conformity of detail parts, sub-assemblies and completed products. The MI **must** evaluate the adequacy of the quality system by personally observing the control of each stage of production and all supporting functions.

Establishing the PCB and Holding Meetings of the PCB

Project Officer

Establish the PCB and meet, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedures in *1.6.1 Production Certification Board (PCB) – Description*.



Notifying the Applicant

On completion of the preliminary assessment, formally notify the applicant of any corrective actions needed. Further advise the applicant that these items only represent CASA's **preliminary** findings and that additional requests for corrective actions can be anticipated as a result of subsequent findings of the PCB, future routine audits and surveillance activities.

Issuing the PC and Production Limitation Record (PLR)

The PC and PLR certificates are prepared using the CASA templates for the Production Certificate ([Form 737](#)) and the Production Limitation Record (PLR) ([Form 002](#)). (The templates are available on CASA's Intranet).

PCs and PLRs are printed on the official CASA certificate quality paper No 401 CERTIFICATE PAGE 1 – LOGO & BORDER. See sample [Production Approval Templates](#) on page 2-15 (Production Certificate) and page 2-16 (Production Limitation Record).

When issued, the original PC and PLR are given to the applicant. Copies of the PC and PLR are kept on the project file and on the master folders of PCs and PLRs issued or amended.

Release of PC and PLR

CASR
Part 21

1. When the PCB has determined and documented that the manufacturer's quality system and procedures comply with [CASR](#) Part 21, prepare the PC and PLR, together with a draft letter of approval for the signature of the appropriate delegate.

When preparing the PLR, list:

- The TC number or Design Data Reference of each product authorised for production
- The model numbers and the date on which production was authorised
- Any limitations (eg limitation to parts only).

Note: When a PC is issued and based on a licensing agreement for a specific period of time, the PC must terminate on the same date. The approval letter to the applicant must refer to this date.



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2. Assessment and Issue of Approvals

2.2 Production Certificate (PC)

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Additions to the PLR

If a PC holder wants to add a new TC, or a new model or new parts, the holder must apply in the same manner as for the original issue.

Normally it is not necessary to establish a PCB. However, in place of the PCB, Manufacturing will conduct an audit to the extent necessary to determine whether the quality control system is adequate or has been appropriately changed to ensure positive control of the product/parts to be added to the PLR.

However, if changes to the quality control system are substantial, Team Leader Manufacturing will convene a PCB to make the determination.

If the revisions to the PLR are to include new products/models the Project Officer will prepare and issue the revised PLR, together with a draft approval letter for the delegate's signature.

After the PLR has been approved and signed by the delegate, the Permissions Application Centre will send the PLR to the applicant with a request to return the superseded PLR.

Deletions to the PLR

Where production of a type-certificated product has been discontinued, and more than one TC is listed on the PLR, the following applies:

- a. If neither the complete product nor spare parts are being produced, delete the discontinued product or model from the PLR.
- b. If production of the complete product has ceased, but spare parts are still being produced, revise the PLR to reflect this:
 - o Ensure that the manufacturer remains in compliance with [CASR 21.147](#) and continue to advise CASA of any changes in the organisation, systems, procedures or processes
 - o Continue surveillance, in accordance with established procedures, of those facilities that are still active, paying particular attention to determine whether:
 - o The quality control data adequately covers the remaining procedures and processes involved
 - o The PC holder continues to comply with the requirements of [CASR Part 21, Subpart G](#).

[CASR 21.147](#)

[CASR Part 21, Subpart G](#)

The revised PLR supersedes all previous issues of the PLR and is now the current approval for production.



STC Modifications Incorporated by the PC Holder

There are two means available:


- The TC holder may apply to CASA to have the STC entered on the TC. The PC holder as either the TC holder or licensee of the TC may then incorporate the STC during production; or
- The PC holder may apply to CASA to have the STC entered on the PLR.

The production inspection system must be revised to address the incorporation of the STC during production.



Sample Production Approval Templates

Sample Production Certificate



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS 1998

Production Certificate

Number PC-123456

In accordance with regulation 21.134 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*, this certificate including the associated production limitation record(s) authorises:

Planemaker Aircraft Pty Ltd
ABN 91 123 456 789

to manufacture
Class 1 Products

at the following manufacturing facilities:

2A Industrial Place
Werribee, Victoria 3030

This certificate terminates on: 15/06/2004

This certificate is subject to the condition that the holder must notify CASA in writing of any change to the business address of the holder.

(signed)
A. G. Citizen
Delegate of CASA

Date Issued: 15/06/2003
Original Issue: 22/05/2002



Sample Production Limitation Record



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Production Limitation Record

The holder of Production Certificate No. PC-123456 may produce:

Aircraft and Parts

manufactured in accordance with the following design data.

Design Data	Model or Parts	Date Production Authorised
VA999	Airhawk 132B	1 December 2003
ASR028SY	ACME R12	12 December 2003

Conditions and Limitations:

None.

(Signed)

12/12/2003

A. G. Citizen

Date Issued:
(dd/mm/yyyy)

Delegate of CASA

Sample Production Certificate for Fabrication in the Course of Maintenance



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS 1998

Production Certificate

Number PC-123456-1

In accordance with regulation 21.134 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*, this certificate including the associated production limitation record(s) authorises:

Planemaker Aircraft Pty Ltd

ABN 91 123 456 789

to fabricate

Class III Products

at the following manufacturing facilities:

2A Industrial Place
Werribee, Victoria 3030

This certificate terminates on: 15/06/2004

This certificate is subject to the condition that the holder must notify CASA in writing of any change to the business address of the holder.

(signed)

A. G. Citizen

Delegate of CASA

Date Issued: 15/06/2003

Original Issue: 22/05/2002



Sample Production Certificate for Fabrication in the Course of Maintenance



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Production Limitation Record

The holder of Production Certificate No. PC-123456-1 may produce:

Class III Products

manufactured in accordance with the following design data.

Design Data	Module or Parts	Date Production Authorised
Design data approved by CASA or a CASR 201.001 Authorised Person, specific to an individual aircraft	Sheet metal parts as defined by the design data	1 December 2003 12 December 2003

Conditions and Limitations:

Limited to the fabrication and supply of parts to be consumed in the course of maintenance (FITCOM), for the supply to:

- a maintenance organisation
- an owner/operator of the aircraft.

(Signed)

12/12/2003

A. G. Citizen

Date Issued:
(dd/mm/yyyy)

Delegate of CASA

2.2.6 Testing Aircraft, Engines and Propellers

Aircraft.

CASR 21.197(1)(c) All aircraft produced under a PC must pass an approved production flight test as part of the inspection procedure required for issue of an airworthiness certificate. A Special Flight Permit is issued to authorise production flight-testing under **CASR 21.197 (1)(c)**.

CASR 21.325 Small aeroplanes and gliders manufactured under a PC and being exported without assembly or flight test under the provisions of **CASR 21.325** are exceptions. However, in these instances the manufacturer, as a condition of the PC, must provide CASA-approved assembly and flight test procedures.

Engines and Propellers

CASR 21.143(1)(c) Engines and propellers produced under a PC must pass a production test approved as part of the quality system data required by **CASR 21.143(1)(c)**.

2.2.7 PC Holder's Location(s)

A PC holder's manufacturing complex may consist of a principal facility and associate facilities using the same quality control system approved by CASA, for the particular type certificated product(s).

The PC is issued to the manufacturing facility that controls the final assembly, testing and airworthiness release. The principal facility, and all associate facility addresses are listed on the PC. A post office box address is not acceptable for a facility because the actual location must be identified. However, post office boxes may be used as postal addresses for correspondence.

CASR 21.155, 21.159 A PC is not transferable—**CASR 21.155**. If the PC holder relocates any part of the manufacturing complex, the PC holder is required to apply for a new PC, as per **CASR 21.159**. A new PC under the same number will be issued to reflect the change.

2.2.8 Responsibility for PC Management

On receipt of an application for a PC, the ESB Manager assigns responsibility for coordinating progress of the application to a Manufacturing Inspector (MI).

The assigned MI is responsible for:

- Coordinating any PCB activities and chairing the PCB meetings during the evaluation phases of the application
- Carrying out the preliminary assessment of the quality system data and facilities
- Assessing the inspection/quality system for manufacturing and special processes
- Assessing the applicant's quality system for compliance with regulatory provisions
- Approval of quality system data and review of all changes to the quality system that may affect the inspection, conformity or airworthiness of the product
- Conducting conformity inspections on prototype and production products and parts, as necessary
- Providing guidance and assistance to the PC holder as necessary
- Investigating non-conformities, rejected products and Materials Review Board (MRB) activities
- Ensuring that appropriate corrective actions are taken for all unsatisfactory conditions reported, such as non-conformance notices issued during the company's internal audits
- Monitoring the PC holder's supplier facilities, and conducting audits at those facilities as necessary to ensure conformity of the TC product
- Issuing airworthiness and export approvals as necessary
- Advising the assigned AWE whenever technical data is found to be inadequate for producing duplicates—e.g., material/process specifications not listed or inadequate; drawings and drawing lists not approved etc.

2.2.9 Assessment of an Applicant's Suppliers

See [3.2 Assessment of an Applicant's Suppliers](#) for supplier evaluation procedures.

2.2.10 Summary of Distribution of Production Certification Documents

The Project Officer is to distribute the PC documents as indicated below.

Application for PC, CASA Form 849

- Original retained by the ESS Office, together with:
 - Copies of the applicant's legal identity
 - Licensing agreement(s)
 - Documented quality control system when approved.

Prepared PC, PLR and Draft Letter of Approval

- The ESS Office prepares these documents after the satisfactory completion of the assessment, completion and acceptance of the PCB findings, and approval of the quality system data. The Project Officer forwards the documents to the delegate.

Approved PC, PLR and Draft Letter of Approval

The delegate when satisfied signs and forwards:

- The originals to the applicant
- Copies to the Project Officer for filing.

Request for Amendment to the Production Certificate

CASR 21.153 The applicant is to submit the Production Approval Application form (*Form 849*). An ESS Project Officer will assess the application for amendment in accordance with these procedures for revised PC and for its compliance with CASR 21.153.

The PC and PLR will be re-issued to reflect the amendment.

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2.3 Australian Parts Manufacturer Approval

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2.3.1 Applicability of Australian Parts Manufacturer Approval

CASR Part
21, Subpart
K, 21.303

This section covers the assessment and issue of an Australian Parts Manufacturer Approval (APMA) for replacement and modification parts for installation on a type certificated product, in accordance with CASR Part 21, Subpart K, regulation 21.303.

Note: AN APMA is not issued for production of parts for installation on non-type certificated aircraft or products.

The section provides guidance for CASA to be satisfied that the applicant has shown compliance with airworthiness requirements on the basis of tests and computations, or in certain cases, on the basis of identity.

CASR 21.303

CASR 21.303 requires that any person producing replacement or modification parts for sale for installation on a type-certificated product must obtain an APMA. An APMA must be obtained for replacement or modification parts for an STC if they are not being produced under a PC.

CASA does not approve manufacturing inspection procedures, materials or special processes such as heat treatment, plating, shot peening etc. If such processes are required in the manufacture of parts, the APMA approved data will specify the requirement.

Note: The part or parts for a STC, which carry or carries a one-time only limitation, may be manufactured under maintenance approval for the one aircraft involved.

CASR
21.303(2)(e)

Note: Standard parts conforming to an established industry or Australian specification—e.g., AN bolts and nuts are not eligible for an APMA (CASR 21.303(2)(e)).

Imported Products

CASR
21.502,
21.502A

If, in producing a part under an APMA, imported parts are to be used, they must be imported parts in accordance with CASR 21.502 and 21.502A.

2.3.2 Responsibility for Australian Parts Manufacturer Approval

Applicant

The applicant must show that the design meets the applicable airworthiness standards. The applicant shows compliance in two ways:

- The applicant demonstrates that the design of the part is identical to the design of a part covered under a TC or STC; or
- The applicant demonstrates through tests and/or computations that the design of the part meets the airworthiness requirements applicable to the product on which the part is installed. The applicant must assure that no interference with mating or adjacent hardware occurs and that the part performs its intended function.

Applicants intending to demonstrate that the design is identical must produce evidence of any licensing agreement held with original equipment manufacturer or STC holder.

CASR 21.303(11) The applicant must establish and maintain a Fabrication Inspection System (FIS) that meets the requirements of **CASR 21.303(11)**.

Assigned Engineer and Manufacturing Inspector

CASR 21.303 (3) The assigned engineer assesses the design data, any test reports and computations for compliance with the applicable airworthiness requirements – **CASR 21.303 (3)**.

CASR 21.303 The MI assesses the APMA applicant's facilities, process, documentation and fabrication inspection system for compliance with the airworthiness requirements – **CASR 21.303**.

2.3.3 Lodgement of an Application for an APMA

Applicants should be advised to submit an application for an APMA in a letter complete with **Form 849 Production Approval – Application** to the Team Leader Manufacturing.

CASR 21.303 The suggested format of the application and a list of required attachments are shown in **5.1 Sample APMA Application Letter** in Chapter 5 *Sample Letters*. The applicant must comply with **CASR 21.303**.

Note: The applicant must have produced conforming parts in support of the application. A non-conformed proof-of-concept part is not a basis for CASA assessment and subsequent approval.

Initial Assessment

If the application or **Form 849** does not contain all the relevant information the Team Leader Manufacturing will advise the applicant.

2.3.4 CASA Engineering Assessment

Design Assessment

CASR
21.303(c)
21.303 4)

1. Ensure that the applicant's engineering design data package meets the applicable airworthiness design standards and complies with the relevant certification regulations. This may require the AWE to refer aspects of the design package to other engineering specialists.
2. Design data as defined in CASR 21.303(c) that has been approved by an Authorised Person for CASR 21.303(4) is to be reviewed at the discretion of the AWE, commensurate with the knowledge and experience that /casa has of the Authorised Person.
3. Determine whether the application for the APMA establishes that the part meets the relevant airworthiness requirements applicable to the type certificated product on which the part is to be installed. Also verify the eligibility for installation of the part on the type-certificated product.
4. If the applicant's design does not meet all the above design considerations, the Project Officer will advise the applicant accordingly. Do not process application any further. A revised application may be required to resolve outstanding issues.

Compliance Considerations

Applicant

The applicant must submit:

AC 21.16

- A Compliance Statement listing the applicable regulatory requirement (refer AC 21.16)
- The means or documents showing compliance
- A 'yes' or 'no' compliance statement.

Assigned Engineer

1. Irrespective of the method by which an applicant chooses to show compliance as listed on the Compliance Statement, prior to issuing APMA approval, carefully review the application, in coordination with the MI, as appropriate, to determine whether the applicant can ensure:
 - a. Compliance with the applicable airworthiness requirements.
 - b. That materials conform to the specifications in the design.
 - c. That the part conforms to the drawings in the design.



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- CASR 21.303 (8)(d) d. That the applicant has demonstrated that the fabrication processes, construction and assembly conform to those specified in the applicant's design (CASR 21.303 (8)(d) refers).
- CASR 21.865 e. That part marking requirements are satisfactory and in accordance with CASR 21.865.
- CASR 21.003 f. Continued airworthiness under the applicable airworthiness requirements, including reporting requirements under CASR 21.003, for the manufactured part and the product upon which the part is installed.

Verification of Installation Eligibility

Project Officer

The applicant's claim of installation eligibility must be verified. This may be one or more of the following:

- Licensing agreement with TC or STC holder
- TC Data Sheet
- Training notes
- Maintenance manuals
- Service Bulletins
- Technical Publications
- Flight Manuals
- Airworthiness Directives
- Illustrated Parts Catalogues (IPCs).

While some of these sources may not be NAA approved, they may be used carefully in conjunction with other data to provide verification.

Service History Considerations

Project Officer

1. Consider the service history of the part in question and verify that it is not the subject of an Airworthiness Directive (AD), other continued airworthiness problems, or subject to an incident/accident investigation.



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2. If the part is subject to one of the above, and the design is identical to the original part and produced under a licensing agreement, use the following guidelines:
 - a. If there is an AD that removes the original part from service, immediately or in the future, the APMA application should be rejected unless the application includes design changes that satisfactorily address the AD problem.
 - b. Consult with the Team Leader Manufacturing to ascertain whether CASA is currently developing or considering development of an AD to remove the original part from service.
 - c. If CASA and/or ATSB are investigating an incident/accident where the original part may be causal, CASA may delay or suspend the processing of the APMA application until the part is cleared. (Refer [CASR 21.303\(4\)\(a\)](#).)
 - d. If an AD calls for repetitive inspections but prescribes no terminating corrective action—e.g., no modification or replacement of the part provided—and if the repetitive inspections are intended to catch failures that may occur before the part reaches the published service life, CASA should reject the application for an identical part APMA. CASA should always strive for terminating corrective action; an APMA to produce and distribute identical parts only complicates and prolongs the problem. If the part is subject to Service Difficulty Reports and CASA is pursuing corrective action with the TC holder, the application for APMA should be rejected. In these cases an improved replacement part should be sought.
 - e. The fact that the TC holder issues an Alert Service Bulletin (ASB) to remove a part from service does not, in itself, exclude issue of an APMA.

CASR
21.303(4)(a)

Life-limited Parts

Irrespective of the method under which an applicant seeks an APMA, the applicant must establish the life limit of that part. The required substantiating data must include tests on components produced by the applicant.

Special Considerations – Identity

Engineering design data can be accepted for approval when the applicant shows, and CASA finds, that the design of the part for which the APMA is requested is identical in dimension, tolerances, materials, processes, and specifications to the design of the part covered under a TC or STC.

Some part designs may contain features that may have nothing to do with form, fit, or function or being airworthy. Some of these features may include tooling holes, colour, tighter tolerances, location/type of part marking, etc. It may not be necessary that these features be identical, however these will require engineering assessment and acceptance.



Engineering Review of Data Package

Review the data package as necessary with engineering specialists in conjunction with CASA type certification personnel to determine whether manufacturing processes specified in the design data are appropriate and acceptable.

For critical parts, coordination with CASA technical specialists is required.

Reverse Engineering

The process of reverse engineering is one way to develop the design of a part. However, reverse engineering will not produce a design that is identical to a type certificated part.

While an applicant could establish the use of identical materials and dimensions, it is most unlikely that a showing could be made that the tolerances, processes, and manufacturing specifications are identical.

The *Test and Computation* method is the only practical means of demonstrating compliance with the applicable regulations.

Rejecting an Application

CASR
21.002B

CASR 21.002B refers.

Project Officer

CASA in general does not have access to the commercial in confidence original certified data in order to make a determination of identity. Therefore, in practice, identity can only be established for parts manufactured to design data supplied under licensing agreement with a TC or STC holder.

1. When the design data submitted is based on showing identity (including the manufacturing processes) and the data does not show that the part is identical to a part covered under a TC, return the application to the applicant with a notification that it does not show the applicant's part to be identical. See [5.6 Sample CASA APMA Design Rejection Letter](#).

CASR
21.303(8)

Note: An APMA may be granted if the applicant resubmits and shows, on the basis of *Test and Computations*, that the part meets all applicable airworthiness requirements in accordance with CASR 21.303(8).



2. You may also require that the applicant submit inspection and test reports to substantiate that the design and manufacturing data will produce a part that meets the airworthiness requirements and is safe for installation on applicable type-certificated products. If you determine that the airworthiness of a part cannot be assured solely by the showing of equivalence to the design covered under a TC or the design cannot be shown to comply with the original TC design standard, also send the applicant a letter of design rejection. See [5.6 Sample CASA APMA Design Rejection Letter](#).

Tests and Computations

Considerations for the Project Officer

1. Review and evaluate the test schedule submitted prior to any CASA test to determine if it is appropriate for the part.
2. Ensure the part conforms to the design data and/or the test proposal before testing.
3. For critical parts, coordination with technical specialists may be required.

Evaluate the Data Package

1. Evaluate each applicant's capabilities to reproduce a part on a case-by-case basis.
2. Coordinate with the appropriate MI to assure that the manufacturing process produces replacement and modification parts according to the approved design.

All applications should include:

- Detailed design criteria, including drawings, technical data necessary to establish structural strength, part marking information, and process specifications necessary to define the configuration.
- For engineering design modifications approved under [CAR 35](#), the depth of assessment may be varied at the discretion of the engineer.
- **Other data necessary to establish the pertinent characteristics of the part.** The applicants must identify detail drawings as their own unless evidence of a licensing agreement is submitted. In evaluating any data package, consider the following:
 - **Manufacturing and Process Specifications:** Manufacturing procedures and process specifications may affect the airworthiness of the part. If the applicant's detail drawings reference the TC holder's process specifications, those specifications must be submitted. As the data package is reviewed, coordination with the CASA type certification personnel may be necessary to determine what effect these specifications may have on the airworthiness of the design or to a finding of identity (see [Special Considerations – Identity](#)). For critical parts, coordination with the relevant specialist is required.

CAR 35, 36



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- **Master Control Drawings:** Master control drawings or their equivalent must be carefully evaluated to determine whether the applicant has appropriate control over the configuration and manufacture of the part. The applicant must submit all applicable detail drawings and specifications for acceptable evaluation of the sources listed on master control drawings. The applicant must have satisfactory and verifiable control procedures included in the Fabrication Inspection System (FIS) for vendor supplied items prior to the issue of the APMA.
- **Drawing Notes:** The Project Officer, with particular reference to any drawing notes or process specifications identified on the drawing, should check the applicant's ability to produce conforming parts before issuing APMA approval.

2.3.5 Manufacturing Inspector Assessment

The following procedures are performed when the MI receives a copy of the APMA application letter and the relevant FIS data from the Project Officer. See [5.1 Sample APMA Application Letter](#).

Fabrication Inspection System

MI

CASR
21.303(11)
AC 21.27

1. Ensure that the APMA applicant has advised CASA that the Fabrication Inspection System required by [CASR 21.303\(11\)](#) has been established and is ready for assessment. If part production is under a license agreement, CASA is to receive a copy of the licensing agreement and to sight the original. The data from the design/production holder should be nominated and confirmed as controlled data.
2. Carry out an assessment of the FIS in accordance with [3.1 Assessment of Quality Systems for Manufacture](#) and [3.2 Assessment of an Applicant's Suppliers](#).
3. When these data have been found to be acceptable, notify the Project Officer in writing.

CASR 21
Subpart Q

4. Ensure the FIS includes procedures for the marking of parts in accordance with [CASR 21 Subpart Q](#) requirements.

Facilities Inspection

MI

1. Conduct an evaluation of the applicant's facility, including any supplier's facilities as appropriate, to determine whether the facilities are suitable for manufacturing the nominated parts and that the applicant's FIS is operating effectively.

CASR
21.303(5)

This evaluation, in accordance with [CASR 21.303\(5\)](#), should be coordinated with the Project Officer.



Validation of the Applicant's Conformity Inspection

MI

CASR
21.303(8)

1. Conduct validation conformity checks, as necessary, to ensure conformity of the parts to the approved design drawings and data as undertaken in accordance with the applicant's FIS in compliance with [CASR 21.303\(8\)](#).

Validation conformity checks include incoming materials and processes used in producing the conformed part. Parts inspected for conformity are to be recorded on the [Conformity Inspection Record \(Form 882\)](#), together with comments regarding identified non-conformities.

2. An agreement must be reached with the applicant as to how the identified non-conformities will be addressed and, if necessary, the FIS re-presented to CASA.

Manufacturing Procedures

MI

CASR
21.303(8)
21.303(11)

When satisfied that the manufacturing facilities, procedures and processes and inspection system comply with [CASR 21.303\(8\)](#) and (11), complete the relevant section of [Form 883 Production Approval Assessment Control Document](#).

2.3.6 APMA Approval

Design Acceptance/Approval

Project Officer

1. Confirm design compliance.
2. Confirm that satisfactory manufacturing processes, material control and FIS have been assessed and are acceptable.
3. Ensure that a master drawing list or similar has been prepared and dated at the revision level.
4. Ensure that all drawings and data required are listed. Make sure that a copy of the submitted data package is retained on the project files.

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Final APMA Approval

Project Officer

- CASR 21.303 1. Draft an APMA approval letter (pursuant to [CASR 21.303](#)) together with an APMA Supplement for approval for the appropriate delegate's signature. Ensure that both the letter of approval and Supplement document are identified with the same APMA approval number.

See:

- [5.2 Sample CASA APMA Approval Letter](#)
- [5.3 Sample CASA APMA Supplement without Licensing Agreement](#)
- [5.4 Sample CASA APMA Supplement with Licensing Agreement.](#)

Note: Form 1142 is used for portrait APMA Supplement and Form 1143 is used for landscape APMA Supplement. (Forms available to CASA staff only.)

2. Finalise costing charges by CASA in accordance with CASA's cost-recovery procedures.
3. Forward all relevant documents to the delegate.
4. Forward the original documents to the applicant and retain copies on file.
5. Advise the ESS Administration Officer of the approval details for entry onto the database of production approvals, and for inclusion in the ESS audit program.

Assessment of Data

An assigned Airworthiness Engineer will carry out the assessment of the application, together with an MI if necessary, in a similar manner to the APMA procedures for parts approval.

Approval

Processing and final approval of an application for a material or process will be similar to the procedure for APMA approval described in this section. A letter of approval shall be issued in a similar manner to that of an APMA.

Design Changes

CASR 21.303 (3)(c) [CASR 21.303 \(3\)\(c\)](#) refers.

AC 21.16 7.1(a) Design changes to the part for an APMA granted on the basis of identity and under a licensing agreement with the TC or STC holder may be carried out as minor modifications to the part under the APMA, provided that TC or STC holder agreement has been obtained. Refer [AC 21.16 7.1\(a\)](#).

CASR 21.303 (4) For an APMA based on test and computation, all the design changes must be submitted to CASA or an Authorised Person for [CASR 21.303 \(4\)](#) for assessment.



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Changes to an Existing APMA

The MI should conduct or arrange for an evaluation, as appropriate, when additional parts are approved to an original APMA approval or when the manufacturer makes changes to the FIS or relocates a facility.

Advice to CASA of Changes to a FIS or Location

CASR 21.303 (4) A Production Approval Holder (PAH) is required to notify CASA within 10 days of any change to the manufacturing facility (**CASR 21.303 (13)**), and within 2 days of any change to the FIS (**CASR 21.303(13A)**), however, the MI response to that advice may differ in each situation.

CASR 21.303(12) On advice that a facility has been expanded or relocated, the MI is to determine the likely airworthiness impact. If the same procedures are still applied, and a satisfactory first article conformity inspection is conducted and documented, then it may be sufficient to file the notification and use the advice to focus the next audit to the changed areas. If the PAH does not conduct a satisfactory first article conformity inspection after the facility is expanded or relocated, the MI is to advise the PAH that the APMA is no longer in force (i.e., suspended) (**CASR 21.303(12)**) until this is achieved or the facility is re-evaluated by the MI with the intent of re-issuing the APMA or authorising continued production.

If the PAH has changed the FIS without prior advice to CASA, the inspection process may not ensure conformity, and the MI needs to evaluate the APMA.

When issuing an APMA the applicant should be encouraged to include suitable procedures in the procedures manual for having changes to the FIS approved by CASA before implementation so the approved system can be maintained.

If conformity is affected, the APMA holder is required to quarantine production until the change is approved.

APMA Data Package

AC 21.16 The recommended content of an applicant's data package is given in AC 21.16. Provision of this information will assist assessment of the application.

Statement of Conformity

The use of CASA **Form 724 Statement of Conformity** by the applicant is recommended for first article Statement of Conformity. Use of the form prompts for the information required to process the application.

APMA Letter of Approval

A template for the APMA Letter of Approval is provided (Form 1202, accessible by CASA staff via CASAconnect).

2.4.1 Applicability – ATSOA

An ATSOA is a CASA design and production authorisation, issued to a specific manufacturer of an article which has been found to meet or exceed a specific Australian Technical Standard Order (ATSO) performance standard, or other performance standard accepted by CASA.

CASR
Part 21
Subpart O

An ATSOA must be obtained by persons who want to manufacture ATSO articles under CASR Part 21, Subpart O, Australian Technical Standard Order System. An ATSOA holder is a manufacturer who controls the design **and** quality of an article produced under the ATSO system, including all related parts, processes or services obtained from an outside source.

The ATSOA system does not apply to parts produced under an APMA, TC only, or a PC.

A letter of ATSO design approval for an appliance may be issued to foreign manufacturers located in countries with which Australia has an agreement which provides for the acceptance of appliances, provided that:

- The NAA of the country in which the appliance will be manufactured certifies to CASA that the design of the particular appliance meets the pertinent design requirements of the specific ATSO
- The NAA is advised that each appliance that is produced under the provisions of the ATSO design approval and exported to Australia must be accompanied by an airworthiness approval issued by the NAA of the foreign country certifying that the article conforms with the appropriate ATSO and is in a condition for safe operation.

2.4.2 Advising the Applicant

Project Officer

1. Advise the applicant that:
 - a. AC 21.27 contains guidance on what is an acceptable quality system.
 - b. An ATSOA consists of the design **and** production approval.
 - c. An ATSOA can only be obtained for the current ATSO for the particular article.

AC 21.27

2.4.3 Lodgement of an Application

The applicant (or the applicant's authorised agent) must submit an application for an ATSOA to the Team Leader Manufacturing. See [5.7 Sample ATSO Authorisation Application and Statement of Conformance](#).

CASR 21.605 The application must be accompanied by those documents required by **CASR 21.605**, and any documents required by the performance standard.

CASR 21.617 Foreign manufacturers who want to obtain a letter of ATSO design approval, (as provided for in **CASR 21.617**) must submit their application through their NAA to the Head of Airworthiness and Engineering Branch, Civil Aviation Safety Authority, GPO Box 2005, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

2.4.4 ATSOA Issue Procedure

Design Approval

Permissions Application Centre

1. On receipt of the application, forward it to the Team Leader Manufacturing.

Project Officer

- CASR 21.605**
1. On receipt of the application, check all incoming material to determine that documents and all data conform to the requirements of **CASR 21.605**.
 2. If the data are incomplete, advise the applicant by letter via the Permissions Application Centre that no further work will be done until the missing data are supplied.

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2.4 Australian Technical Standard Order Authorisation (ATSOA)

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Assessment of Design Data

Project Officer

CAR 35 The design and production approval must be carried out by CASA. Data submitted with a **CAR 35** Authorised Person's approval still needs to be assessed by the CASA Project Officer.

CASR Part 21.605

1. Examine the technical data to ascertain that the technical requirements of the ATSO are met. The examination should include:
 - o A check of the adequacy and validity of technical data and test results
 - o Drawings and prescribed equipment installation information, and specified limitations should be checked for completeness and adequacy since such data are important to evaluation of aircraft type designs as well as for determination of the ability of the applicant to produce duplicate articles per **CASR 21.605(4)**.
2. Notify the applicant in writing of any omissions.
3. Visit the applicant's facility for the purpose of appraising the applicant's competence to certify conformance with the ATSO. This visit should be in company with the assigned MI responsible for production approval compliance who should determine that compliance tests, as prescribed, are being realistically conducted.
4. When the authorisation is granted, add ATSOA holders to the Manufacturing Surveillance audit schedule to verify holders continue to comply with the performance standards of the ATSO.

Quality System Data Compliance

CASR 21.143, 21.144 The applicant for an ATSOA must submit, along with the application, a written description of the quality system in the detail specified in **CASR 21.143** and **21.144**. The quality system data compliance is determined in the following manner:

Project Officer

1. Request an MI to carry out a thorough evaluation of the quality system data submitted by the applicant.
2. If the MI advises of any quality system deficiencies, ensure all unsatisfactory conditions are addressed.



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2.4 Australian Technical Standard Order Authorisation (ATSOA)

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Manufacturing Inspector

- CASR 21.143
AC 21-27(0)
1. Carry out the procedures detailed in [3.1 Assessment of an Applicant's Quality Systems for Manufacture](#), to determine compliance with CASR 21.143 and 21.144. The quality system data must include an acceptable test procedure meeting the ATSO requirement to which each production article will be tested.
- AC 21-27
- Guidance on an acceptable quality system is in AC 21-27 Manufacturing Approval Overview.
- CASR 21.605
2. Advise the Project Officer as to whether or not these data comply with CASR 21.605.
 3. In those instances when the quality system is found to be unsatisfactory, note the deficiencies on the [Form 883 Production Approval Assessment Control Document](#) and advise the applicant.
- CASR 21.605
4. When satisfied that the data is in compliance with CASR 21.605, notify the Project Officer.

Issue of the ATSOA

Project Officer

1. When satisfied that both the design approval aspects and quality control data aspects are compliant, forward a recommendation for the issue of an ATSOA to the Team Leader Manufacturing.
2. Advise the Permissions Application Centre of the approval details for entry onto the database of production approvals.
3. Update the Manufacturing Section's Surveillance audit schedule as required.

Post-issue Compliance

- CASR 21.143
CASR 21.144
- Subsequent revisions to the quality system must be submitted by the ATSOA holder to the responsible ESS Office to determine compliance with CASR 21.143 and 21.144.
- CASR 21.143
CASR 21.144
- The assigned MI is to advise the ATSOA holder as to whether or not the revisions comply with CASR 21.143 and 21.144.

2.4.5 ATSOA Holder's Facility Location

An ATSOA holder's manufacturing complex may consist of a principal facility and associate facilities using the same quality control system approved by CASA.

The ATSOA is issued to the principal manufacturing facility which controls the design and quality of the product(s) for which the approval was granted. The principal facility, and all associate facility addresses are listed on the ATSOA. A post office box address is not acceptable for a facility because the actual location must be identified. However, post office boxes may be used as postal addresses for correspondence.

CASR 21.605, 21.607 If an ATSOA holder moves a manufacturing facility to a new location, CASA **must** conduct an assessment at the new location to ensure that the ATSOA holder continues to comply with **CASR** 21.605 and 21.607.

2.4.6 Approval of Materials and Processes

Introduction

CASR Subpart K **CASR** 1998, Subpart K also provides for approval of the use of materials and processes.

CASR 21.305 Under the provisions of **CASR** 21.305, the use of a particular material or process may be approved:

- If it is included as part of an APMA or ATSOA
- In conjunction with type certification for an aircraft engine or propeller
- If it meets the requirements of **CASR** 21.502 (1) (a) and (b) for imported materials
- In any other manner approved by CASA.

CASR 21.502

CASR 21.305

Application

CASR 21.305 Applicants seeking CASA specific approval of the use of a material or process under **CASR** 21.305 (e), should be advised to lodge their application by letter to the Manager, ESS. This letter of application should include details regarding:

- The identity of the type certificated product or part on which the material or process will be utilised
- The name and address of the material manufacturing or process application facility
- Material or process specification details, including test reports showing the material's physical and chemical properties

- Reports and computations necessary to show that the use of the material or process is compatible with, and does not in any way compromise, the design of the type certificated product or part on which it is utilised

The applicant may be required:

- To carry out any other tests considered necessary to verify material or process specifications
- To carry out appropriate tests to show the effect of the material or process in service.

