General Atomics Aeronautical

Supplier Handbook

05-16-2019



Overview

- GA-ASI strives to continually improve
- GA-ASI is implementing methods to improve quality
- Suppliers are a key part of that initiative
- This handbook shares goals and best practices to achieve the highest quality



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GA-ASI Company Quality Policy

- We are committed to developing, producing, delivering and supporting products that meet or exceed the requirements of our customers.
- We continually improve our products and processes through coordination with our customers, employees, and suppliers.
- We regularly review our quality objectives and assess risk associated with the QMS to ensure that we maintain customer satisfaction and business focus.
- We maintain a dedicated, competent workforce and provide them with a safe work environment.



Goals of this Handbook

- Reduce Product Defect shipped from suppliers
- Share GA expectations/best practices
- Ensure quality requirements are clearly communicated







| Focus Area | Expectations |
|---|--|
| | Succeed together – Work together. Strive for improvements and success at both companies. Build knowledge. |
| | Responsiveness – Our need for support is often urgent. Respond to requests within 24 hours with acknowledgement. Agree on time to close issues. |
| | Transparency – Issues may occur. Work transparently and openly with GA-ASI to get to resolution quicker with the goal of protecting the customer. |
| Better Together (Strive to succeed together | Timely CAPA responses – should an issue elevate to a CAPA, meet the CAPA timeline requirements. Work with SQE for full resolution. |
| through open, honest and timely communication) | Communication – Communicate openly, honestly, and timely when there are issues and concerns. |
| | Honest Representation of Capability – Thoroughly evaluate requirements vs. capabilities at your company. |
| | Sub-tier Supplier Control – Ensure effective controls are in place for your suppliers. GA-ASI is available for consult to support you in this endeavor. |
| | Customer Satisfaction – Work together to meet and exceed the customers' expectations. |



| Focus Area | Expectations |
|---|---|
| | <u>Contract Review</u> – Suppliers are required to perform a thorough review of all requirements (AND REVISIONS) for POs and contracts. Clarify all concerns. Ultimately, the contract review it performed to achieve zero non-conformances as well as ensure accurate quoting/pricing. |
| | Engineering Requirements – Clarify when ambiguity exists for notes, call-outs, potential measurement issues, etc. |
| Thorough Contract | Q-clauses – Review all Q-clauses for understanding and ability to meet. Raise any concerns to GA-ASI. |
| Review (Avoid issues by | Certificates of Conformance – C of C's must be accurate and complete. For requirements, see the "Documents" section of the Handbook. |
| understanding all of the requirements vs your ability to achieve them – don't | Materials Certifications – Be aware when materials certifications are required. They must be from the original manufacturer. |
| commit to delivering what you can't) | Documents – Your shipping process must include a review of documents required as well as a review of the accuracy of those documents. |
| | <u>Subcontract Compliance</u> – A line by line review of all drawings, specifications, requirements documents, such as SOWs, is recommended. Compliance or non- compliance to each item should be forward to GA-ASI before committing. |
| | Final Requirements Review – A final requirements review prior to shipping is encouraged to ensure processes produce a zero non-compliance product. |
| | Delivery – notify GA-ASI of lead-times required to achieve <u>all</u> listed requirements. |



| Focus Area | Expectations |
|------------------|--|
| | Management Commitment – Quality planning starts at the top. |
| | Effective QMS – Strive for certification to AS9100. At minimum, you should be compliant to ISO9001 to have an effective QMS. |
| | Quality Plans – <u>Effective Risk Assessment</u> . Organizational plans for meeting100% compliance. Define how the production operation will achieve the goal. Some tools are process mapping and PFMEAs. |
| | Effective Process Controls/Control Plans – Define and document your process parameters and required process limits, measurement tools, test methods, intervals, and monitoring methods. |
| Quality Planning | Effective Inspection Processes – Ensure your measurements systems are capable; including tools and people. Perform measurement studies. |
| | Sub-tier Control - You must put effective controls in place for your suppliers. Ensure supplier verification and/or validation processes are in place. |
| | <u>Reduction in Process Variability</u> – Plan to reduce variability over time to improve performance and customer satisfaction as the product matures. |
| | Continuous Improvement – Strive to improve before issues occur. Notify GA-ASI before implementing changes affecting products. Approval may be required. |
| | 100% On time delivery and 100% fulfillment – Build Quality Planning into the production schedule. It enables achievement of delivery goals. |
| | production schedule. It enables achievement of delivery goals. |



| Focus Area | Expectations |
|---------------|---|
| | Compliant products – Ship only products that are compliant to specifications, and requirements, 100% of the time. |
| | Conformance to Drawings and Specifications – It is necessary for you to carefully review Drawing details and Specifications to ensure you understand requirements and to evaluate your process capability to comply to them. |
| | Notification of Non-Conformances - Suppliers must provide a Notification of Non-Conformances (NNC) for any escapes. NNCs to include all containment actions taken and should be provided within 48hrs of discovering the escape. |
| Compliance to | Documentation Conformance – Ensure documentation meets requirements BEFORE shipping. Verify PO. Ensure <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> is correct. |
| Requirements | Compliance to Quality-clauses – Quality clauses are assigned by part number. Each part may have different Q-Clauses. |
| | Subcontract/PO Compliance – Be sure to include Ts and Cs in contract reviews along with SOWs, PO line items, Contracts, etc. |
| | Notify GA-ASI prior to rework – rework may need approval by the customer. Notification and approval are required prior to proceeding. |
| | <u>Changes</u> – Notify GA-ASI of changes. Class 1 changes require approval by GA-ASI. Class 2 changes require notification only. In many cases, class 2 changes can impact our process. |



GA-ASI Requirements

1. Site Audits; GA-ASI may need to

- a. Audit your QMS/Process
- b. Conduct Capability Assessments

2. PO/Contract/SOW Requirements

- a. Ts&Cs <u>LINK</u>
- b. <u>Q-Clauses</u>
- C. DFARS
- d. Critical Safety Item

3. Specifications/Drawing Conformance

- a. Dimensional
- b. Processing
- c. Notes

4. Validation (Process Validation, Product Qualification)



GA-ASI Requirements

5. FAI (to be in accordance with AS9102)

- a. Inspection Acceptance
- b. Dimensional
- c. Testing (if required)
- d. Material Certifications
- e. Labeling/Marking (human readable, barcode, UID)
- f. Packing/Packaging
- 6. Record Keeping
- 7. Production **Tooling**
- 8. Communication required for
 - a. Product Changes
 - b. Non-conformances
 - c. Changes to POC



GA-ASI Requirements

9. CAPA Requirements

- a) On-time responses
- b) Thorough containment and notification
- c) Complete Root Cause Investigations
- d) Action Plans approved by GA-ASI
- e) Complete evidence based verifications
- 10. <u>Measurement tools</u> and <u>Production Equipment</u> maintenance for data/process accuracy
- 11. <u>Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material</u> <u>Shortages</u>
- 12. <u>Counterfeit Electronic Parts, Detection and</u> <u>Avoidance</u>
- 13. Foreign Object Debris (FOD) Suppliers to employ a FOD prevention program for product provided



Supplier Measurements and Rewards

Supplier <u>Rating</u> System

- a. Quality Performance
- b. Delivery Performance
- c. Ratings are as follows:
 - 1) Exceptional \geq 98%
 - 2) Outstanding ≥ 95%, <98%
 - 3) Satisfactory \geq 90%, < 95%
 - 4) Unsatisfactory < 90%
- d. Suppliers achieving "Exceptional" are prioritized for:
 - 1) consideration of new business
 - 2) recognition by GA-ASI



General Atomics Aeronautical

Detail Slides



GA-ASI Supplier Rating System

- The GA-ASI Supplier Rating system focuses on the most value-add performance areas for our Customers; Quality and Availability
- The rating system is one method used to determine the GA-ASI suppliers to be considered for future business

| GENERAL A | | pplier Performai | nce |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Performance | e Assessment | | |
| | | | |
| | Quality | Delivery | (On Time) |
| | Rating | Parts | Line Items In Full |
| | 92% | 100% | 100% |
| | Catiefactory | | |
| | Satisfactory | Exceptional | Exceptional |
| Performance | | Exceptional | Exceptional |
| Performance | e Classification | Exceptional | Exceptional |
| Performance | e Classification | | |
| Performance | e Classification | ≥ 9 | 8% |
| Performance | e Classification | ≥ 9 | |
| Performance | e Classification | ≥ 9 ≥ 95% | 8% |

- Supplier Performance Assessments are sent to suppliers who have had activity in the reported quarter
- Performance Assessments include all detailed data for the quarter (see sample)



Sample formance Assessm



Supplier Rating System

Suppliers should strive to achieve <u>98% minimum</u> for both Quality & Delivery

Quality Performance / Rating (Monthly/Annual)
 <u>Quality Score</u>; The Quality Score (%) is the number of weighted QNs normalized by the number of receipts in the period.

Supplier Performance Performance Assessment Ouality Delivery (On Time) Rating Parts Line Items In Full 92% 100% 100% Satisfactory Exceptional Exceptional Performance Classification Exceptional ≥ 98% Outstanding ≥ 95% - < 98% Satisfactory ≥ 90% - < 95% Unsatisfactory < 90%

Overall Quality; A twelve-month rolling calculation.

<u>The Weighting Factor</u>; A multiplier against each QN indicating the severity of impact to operations Low, Medium, High).

- Delivery Performance / Rating (Monthly/Annual)

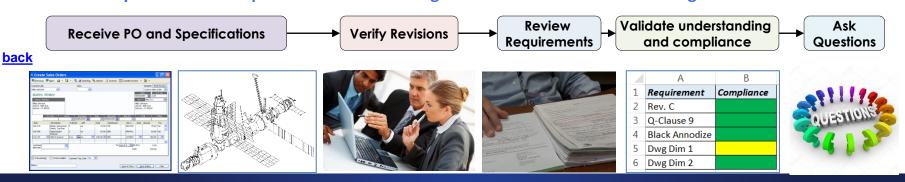
<u>On Time – Parts</u>; The Monthly Score (%) is a ratio of parts received on time, in accordance with the PO Contract Date, to the number of total parts received. Overall Delivery is a twelve month rolling calculation.

<u>On Time Line Items In Full (OTIF)</u>; The Monthly Score (%) is a ratio of receipts made On Time and Full based on the schedule line total quantity, to the number of schedule line receipts.



Contract Review

- Verify part number and revision; Compare PO to latest released drawings /specifications in your system.
- If an SCD, ensure you can abide by requirements
- Review all Contract/PO/SOW details including Q-clauses and Ts&Cs
- Contact the GA-ASI Buyer for any fiduciary discrepancies
- Review each drawing note and dimension for understanding, clarity, ability to measure, and ability to comply.
- Each BOM item must be certified from the manufacturer with acceptable life
- Review each reliability, test and tool requirement for compliance
- Clarify unclear requirements & share concerns about being compliant Helpful hint: A compliance matrix and design review matrix ensure a thorough review.





Contract Review

What to do if a discrepancy if found

- Drawing Changes
 - Drawings follow a strict ECN process within GA-ASI.
 - Suppliers should only ship against released drawings and specifications.
 Exceptions may be granted with written approval. For drawing changes sent that are not formal, please contact your buyer before proceeding.
 - For drawings revisions received without an updated PO during a production build, contact the buyer to verify the expected revision to be produced.



Contact your the GA-ASI Buyer if you do not have a released drawing/specification



GA-ASI Q-Clauses

- Quality Clauses are flowed down via the purchase order
- GA-ASI determines the Quality Clauses (Q-Clauses) appropriate for the part or service.
- Q-Clauses may be imposed on any Order to communicate requirements to suppliers.
- GA-ASI reserves the right to modify Q-Clauses if appropriate



Critical Safety Items (CSI)

- Products may be determined as CSI through GA-ASI FMEA or by the customer
- Additional requirements, such as annual audits/reviews, may be imposed
- GA-ASI provides specific guidelines that must be adhered to for CSI



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Supplier Disposition Requests (SDR)

- SDRs are to be used on an <u>exception basis</u>
- Notification of discrepancy to include
 - Is Condition and Should be condition
 - PN, SN (See form)
- Used for non-conformances when rework or scrap is not an option
- May be used for clarification of design, drawing notes, etc.
- NOT used to request acceptance of supplier engineering design errors
 - In these cases, provide a notification of change
- Start by completing GA-ASI SDR Form 2.PQA.025-001
 - Use the GA-ASI SDR form or your own so long as all information is included
- Wait for GA-ASI response about next steps
- If approved, the GA-ASI SAP generated approval form is sent
- Follow disposition requirements indicated on the approved form



GA-ASI CAPA

CAPAs are issued when

- risks have not been properly identified and controlled
- defects significantly impact production or the GA-ASI customer
- Supplier QMS issues are indicated
- Suppliers' CAPA forms may be used if GA-ASI content requirements are met

• When CAPAs are issues, the following details are required:

- 1. Containment (including parts that may have been shipped)
- 2. Root Cause Analysis
- 3. Action Plan Requires GA-ASI Approval
- 4. Notice of implementation
- 5. Verification of effectiveness by GA-ASI
 - Acceptance criteria must be detailed
- 6. Closure (Final GA-ASI Approval)
- Evidence of completion must be included with the responses.
- Responses must meet the dates provided



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Audits/Capability Assessments (Risk Management; Issue Prevention; Control)

- Audits and assessments are used to evaluate risk management
- GA-ASI Audits are also triggered by
 - New Supplier to GA-ASI
 - Schedule for Customer contractual requirements
 - Multiple Issues
 - Ineffective Corrective Action/Preventive Action (CAPAs) originating from hardware and or service QNs
 - CAPA Verification of Effectiveness (VOEs)

• GA-ASI audits focus on issue prevention, risk evaluation, & controls

- Control of orders
- Control of suppliers
- Control of manufacturing and processes
- Control of non-conforming product
- Control of conformance to requirements at out-going
- Audit Findings will trigger CAPAs

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Process Validation

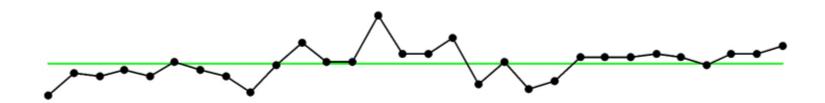
- How do suppliers validate processes?
- Process validations include equipment, people, tests, etc.
- General plan should be
 - Map the process (include all inspection points)
 - Identify potential points of variation
 - Installation Qualification; equipment is installed correctly with correct utilities
 - Operation Qualification; equipment operates as intended Process defined
 - Performance Qualification; Defined process produce consistent results
 - Mitigate variation through process control and poke-yoke
 - Monitor process and results through data trending and appropriate reaction plans
 - Once validated, process changes outside the validated limits are to be communicated to GA-ASI
- Inadequate process validation leads to non-conformances
- Process validation methods and results are evaluated during audits





SPC/Data Trending

- SPC may be an appropriate tool if volumes warrant
- Minimum requirement is data trending to see if over time your process is drifting
 - May or may not result in a non-conformance
 - May indicate process control issues
 - May be an indication of equipment wear or avoidable failure
 - May be an indication of material variation
 - May be an indication of measurement system issues
 - Tools
 - Fixtures
 - People





Changes

GA-ASI understands changes are required at times

Class 1 changes are

- Changes that affect FORM, FIT, & FUNCTION; visual changes are considered FORM changes
- Changes, even to make improvements, need to be communicated
- Class 2 changes Administrative changes
- Why do we need notification of Class 2 changes?
 - GA-ASI is the design authority on our products
 - There are different interpretations of "Administrative Changes"
 - GA-ASI can better determine the impact of changes to our products
 - GA-ASI needs to ensure there is no impact to our products
 - GA-ASI wants to help the supplier meet the product needs

• Other changes requiring notification:

 Ownership, manufacturing or 'remit to' site, certification, point of contact, business code, NAICS code, quality management representative

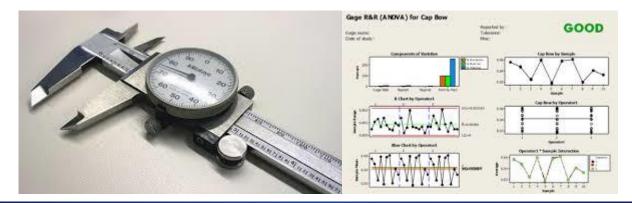




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Measurement Equipment

- Calibration is essential
- Gage Repeatability and Reproducibility and Measurement System Analysis
 - If your measurement system does not measure properly, the results are invalid
 - Measurement systems may not align, causing disagreements on results
 - For critical parts, align of measurement systems may be required
- Awkward and calculated measurement points can cause issues





Equipment Maintenance

• Maintenance of equipment is essential to proper function

• Equipment maintenance plans need to be developed base on

- Manufacturer recommendations
- Use in cycles
- Equipment Trend Data
- Product Trend data
- Usually a combination of the above







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Commitment to Certification and Compliance

- Supplier should have a certified QMS
- Regardless of certification, the expectation is that suppliers
 - Determine and implement processes and procedures that
 - Prevent issue
 - Meet customer requirements
 - Continuously evaluate processes to in order to improve
- If certified, GA-ASI can focus on process during audits, rather than holistic audits









Sub-Tier Supplier Management

- Sub-tier supplier management is an issue observed at GA-ASI
- GA-ASI requirements should flow to sub-tier suppliers
- Sub-tier suppliers should be continuously monitored
- Sub-tier suppliers should
 - Hold a Quality Management System Certification
 - Have proven knowledge of processes
 - Have proven success
 - Have exemplary control throughout manufacturing
 - Carefully and completely address complaint issues
 - Have a clear implementation of issue prevention



Sub-Tier

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Details of Part Marking and Labeling

- Parts are required to be marked (according to the drawing locations and method) with the following information:
 - Per MIL-STD-130
- For adhesive labels, ensure the adhesive is permanent (usually requires testing to ensure adhesive can stand up to environmental conditions)
- In additional to part drawings, requirements for information to be included on labels may be flowed down as Q-Clause 35 (which may include)
 - Cage Code
 - GA assigned Vendor Code
- Barcodes must be readable!
 See example of:
 - Acceptable 2D Barcode Test Results

UID 2D BARCODE VERIFICATION TEST REPORT





INTEGRA 95xx Verification Report

Second signature

Review unprintable characters on structure tab

| ZD | |
|---|--|
| Symbology | Data Mainta |
| Dorockel text | D >0617Y0YJB51FCWA8210 15C012532-001 |
| Cell «ize | 9.7 mils |
| Docode | PASS |
| Centrast | 2.5 (B) 55% |
| Modulation | 1.0 (A) |
| Reflectinge margin | 431(A) |
| Axial acconiformity | 4.9 (A) 2% |
| Grid nonunifermity | 4.0 (A) 7% |
| United PC | 40(A) 100% |
| Fixed pattern damage | 4.0 (A) |
| L1 (loft of L finder) | 4.0 (A) |
| L2 (bottom of L under) | 1.0 (A) |
| OZI 1 (leff quiet zone) | 4.9 (A) |
| OZI 2 (hotroin arriet zene) | 4.9 (A) |
| CTR (clock track regularity) | 4.0 (A) |
| C ID (clock trace dantage) | 4.0 (A) |
| SEP (socid fixed pattern) | 4.0 (A) |
| OCTASA (overall clock track and solid area) | 1.0 (A) |
| AG (average grade) | 4.0 (A) |
| TR (runsirius ratio) | 0.00 |
| Coll height | 9.6 mils |
| Cell width | 9.7 mile |
| L1 Argle | 1 degrees |
| X print growth | 57% |
| Y print prowth | 55% |
| Total CW | 60 |
| Data CW | 36 |
| Controlium | 0 |
| Size | 24x24 |
| Rinin | 3% |
| Rmax | 58% |

| Other in | dormation |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ReportID | 24305 |
| Operation | REBECCA (Rebrees) |
| Application standard | ISQ/IBC 5415/15416 |
| Effective aperture | Reference membra 08 (8 mil) |
| Wavelength | 660nm |
| Date and trend | 19-Apr 2017 05:16 local; 19-Apr- 2017 12:16 GMT |
| Timo 2000 | GM 1-4 |
| Sector size | 0.49° by 0.36° |
| Lastsalibration | 28 Mar 2017 15:05 local; 28 Mar- 2017 19:05 GMT |
| Field of view | 2.95° (camera is 2552x1944 pixels |
| Scrial numbers | Unit 13032, On #24210162 |
| Software product and version | INTEGRA 95xx Version 3.8.9 mm |
| INTEGRA 95xs manufactured by: | Label Vision Systems, Inc. 101 Abburt Court Peachtree City, Georgia, 30260. |
| , | USA www.hvs-inc.com |

| Structure | | | |
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INTEGRA 95ax Verification Report







Details of C of C requirements

Certificates of Conformance are requested per Q-Clauses

- Q-11 to certify that:
 - Vendor meets all requirements on the Drawings
 - Vendor meets all requirements on specifications
 - Vendor meeting all requirements on Purchase Orders and Contracts
 - Note: The SDR process requires inclusion of the SDR number on the C of C
- Q-12 to certify:
 - all raw materials and or process specifications used in the manufacture of the item (must be made available, upon request, within 48 hrs)
- Q-21 when required to :
 - Provide C of Cs from outside process sub-tier providers
- Q-23 to certify that:
 - Vendor has completed all inspections
- Q-33 when required:
 - To provide certifications for raw material chemical and physical characteristics.
 - For Titanium, a certified test report from an independent laboratory for the specific lot of material used to make the unit, shall be submitted.



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Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages & Obsolescence Management

- Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) Plans include:
 - Means and approach for identifying DMSMS issues such as; monitoring tools, parts list screening, GIDEP alerts, supplier EOL notifications, etc.
 - Means and approach for providing notifications of identified DMSMS issues to the Buyer
 - Means and approach for establishing obsolescence and DMSMS solutions and/or mitigations including selected alternative cost analysis
 - Parts list monitoring
 - Planned resolution of current obsolescence and DMSMS issues
 - Proactive activities to avoid future DMSMS risks.

Obsolescence Management

- Participate in the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP)
- Review and address GIDEP Diminishing Manufacturing Source and Materials Shortages Alerts that impact products sold to GA-ASI
- Notify GA-ASI when discovered per contract requirements



Counterfeit Parts Management

- Counterfeit Electronic Parts, Detection and Avoidance
 - GA-ASI requires adherence to the National Defense Authorization Act, Section 818, Detection and Avoidance of Counterfeit Electronic Parts
 - The Act requires implementation of processes to detect and avoid the sale or use of counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts in all products supplied
 - Only obtain electronic parts that are in production or currently available in stock from
 - Original manufacturers of the parts
 - Authorized dealers
 - Trusted suppliers who obtain such parts exclusively from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized dealers.



Tools / Support

- Suppliers possessing GA-ASI tooling are responsible for:
 - Care and Maintenance
 - Periodic Inspection
 - Calibration
 - MDB/DPD files, databases and tool designs
 - Having ability to proof out tools
 - Ensuring inspection tools and test equipment are adequate
 - Aligning with GA-ASI on supported software
 - Ensuring tool processing equipment is qualified and well maintained
 - Validation to latest design
 - Reporting any non-conformances in the tool

Tools must be inspected upon arrival at supplier for shipping damage

- Immediately inform GA-ASI of the damage
- Damaged / nonconforming tools must not be modified or used without first receiving written instruction from GA-ASI.
- Never modify or rework GA-ASI owned tools without written authorization
- Immediately communicate damage discovered after initial inspection to GA-ASI
- Supplier is responsible for replacement cost for Supplier caused damage
- It is preferred that design and build of tools is a core competency





