



# Space product assurance

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**Materials, mechanical parts and  
processes**

ECSS Secretariat  
ESA-ESTEC  
Requirements & Standards Division  
Noordwijk, The Netherlands

## Foreword

This Standard is one of the series of ECSS Standards intended to be applied together for the management, engineering and product assurance in space projects and applications. ECSS is a cooperative effort of the European Space Agency, national space agencies and European industry associations for the purpose of developing and maintaining common standards. Requirements in this Standard are defined in terms of what shall be accomplished, rather than in terms of how to organize and perform the necessary work. This allows existing organizational structures and methods to be applied where they are effective, and for the structures and methods to evolve as necessary without rewriting the standards.

This Standard has been prepared by the ECSS Executive Secretariat endorsed by the document and discipline focal point and approved by the ECSS Technical Authority.

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## Change log

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ECSS-Q-70A 19 April 1996	First issue
ECSS-Q-70B 14 December 2004	Second issue
ECSS-Q-ST-70C 6 March 2009	<p>Third issue</p> <p>The main changes between ECSS-Q-70B and the current version are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Revising ECSS-Q-ST-70 according to ECSS drafting rules and new template.</li><li>• Reorganization of the content to separate descriptive text and requirements, and creation of DRD.</li></ul>

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# 1 Scope

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The purpose of this Standard is to define the requirements and statements applicable to materials, mechanical parts and processes to satisfy the mission performance requirements.

This Standard also defines the documentation requirements and the procedures relevant to obtaining approval for the use of materials, mechanical parts and processes in the fabrication of space systems and associated equipment.

This Standard covers the following:

- management, including organization, reviews, acceptance status and documentation control;
- selection criteria and rules;
- evaluation, validation and qualification, or verification testing;
- procurement and receiving inspection;
- utilization criteria and rules.

The relationship between activities and programme phases is defined in Annex E.

The provisions of this Standard apply to all actors involved at all levels in the production of space systems. These can include manned and unmanned spacecraft, launchers, satellites, payloads, experiments, electrical ground support equipment, mechanical ground support equipment, and their corresponding organizations.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

## 2

# Normative references

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The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this ECSS Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ECSS-S-ST-00-01	ECSS system — Glossary of terms
ECSS-E-ST-20-06	Space engineering — Spacecraft charging
ECSS-Q-ST-10	Space product assurance — Product assurance management
ECSS-Q-ST-10-04	Space product assurance — Critical-item control
ECSS-Q-ST-10-09	Space product assurance — Nonconformance control system
ECSS-Q-ST-20	Space product assurance — Quality assurance
ECSS-Q-ST-40	Space product assurance — Safety
ECSS-Q-ST-70-01	Space product assurance — Cleanliness and contamination and control
ECSS-Q-ST-70-02	Space product assurance — Thermal vacuum outgassing test for the screening of space materials
ECSS-Q-ST-70-04	Space product assurance — Thermal testing for the evaluation of space materials, processes, mechanical parts and assemblies
ECSS-Q-ST-70-06	Space product assurance — Particle and UV radiation testing of space materials
ECSS-Q-ST-70-21	Space product assurance — Flammability testing for the screening of space materials
ECSS-Q-ST-70-22	Space product assurance — Control of limited shelf-life materials
ECSS-Q-ST-70-29	Space product assurance — Determination of offgassing products from materials and assembled articles to be used in a manned space vehicle crew compartment

ECSS-Q-ST-70-36	Space product assurance — Material selection for controlling stress-corrosion cracking
ECSS-Q-ST-70-37	Space product assurance — Determination of the susceptibility of metals to stress-corrosion cracking
ECSS-Q-ST-70-71	Space product assurance — Data for selection of space materials and processes

## 3

# Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

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## 3.1 Terms from other standards

For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 apply, in particular for the following terms:

**material**

**mechanical part**

## 3.2 Terms specific to the present standard

### 3.2.1 critical mechanical part

mechanical part that requires specific attention or control due to fracture mechanics aspects and limited-life aspects, or with which the supplier has no previous experience of using the mechanical part in the specific application and environment or that are new or non-qualified, or that has caused problems during previous use that remain unresolved

### 3.2.2 critical process

process new to an individual company or non-verified for the application in question or has caused problems during previous use that remain unresolved

### 3.2.3 critical material

material that is new to an individual company or non-validated for the particular application and environment, or that has caused problems during previous use that remain unresolved

### 3.2.4 part

mechanical part (see 3.1)

### 3.2.5 process

set of inter-related resources and activities which transforms a material or semi-finished product into a semi-finished product or final product

**3.2.6 request for approval (RFA)**

document with which the supplier or user asks the competent body for permission to use a critical material, part or process

**3.2.7 special process**

process where quality cannot be completely ensured by inspection of the end article only

**3.3 Abbreviated terms**

For the purpose of this Standard, the abbreviated terms from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 and the following apply:

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
AA	Aluminium Association
AOCS	attitude and orbit control system
ATOX	atomic oxygen
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute
CDA	Copper Development Association
CDR	critical design review
CFRP	carbon fibre reinforced polymer
CI	configuration item number (as per project definition)
DML	declared material list
DMPL	declared mechanical part list
DPL	declared process list
DRD	document requirements definition
EEE	electrical, electronic and electromechanical
ESA	European Space Agency
GOX	gaseous oxygen
GSE	ground support equipment
LEO	low Earth orbit
LOX	liquid oxygen
MAPTIS	Materials and Processes Technical Information System
MIP	mandatory inspection point
MMPP	Materials, mechanical parts and processes
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCR	nonconformance report
NRB	nonconformance review board
PA	product assurance

<b>PDR</b>	preliminary design review
<b>PID</b>	process identification document
<b>PMP</b>	parts, materials, processes
<b>QR</b>	qualification review
<b>QRR</b>	qualification review report
<b>RFA</b>	request for approval
<b>SCC</b>	stress-corrosion cracking

## 4

# General requirements

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## 4.1 MMPP management requirements

### 4.1.1 Overview

The general MMPP activity within the framework of a project is summarized in Figure 4-1.

### 4.1.2 MMPP plan

- a. The supplier shall prepare, maintain and implement a MMPP plan, as part of the overall PA plan in conformance to ECSS-Q-ST-10 and this Standard or as a separate document.
- b. The MMPP plan shall be submitted to the customer for approval.

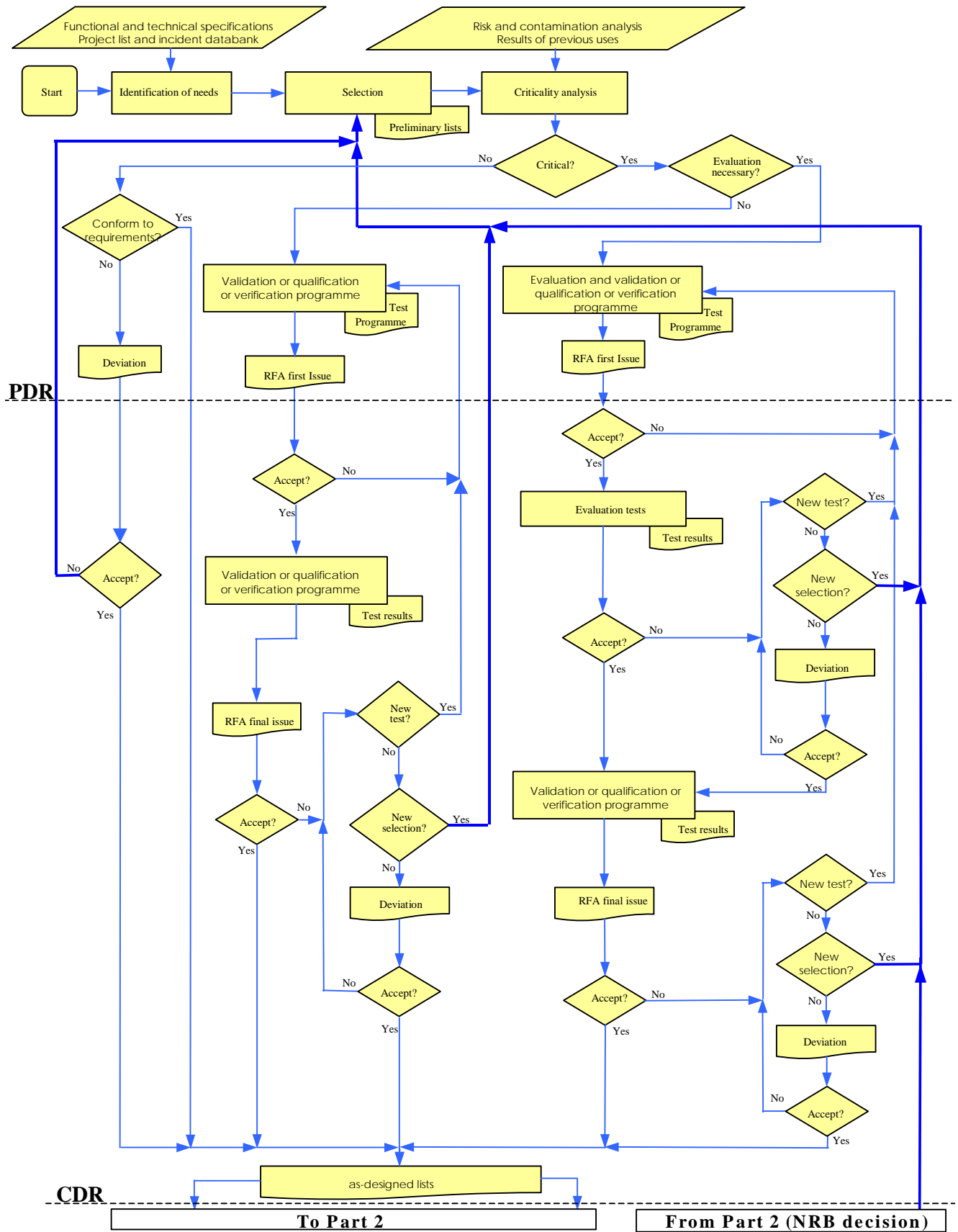


Figure 4-1: Materials, mechanical parts and processes flow chart



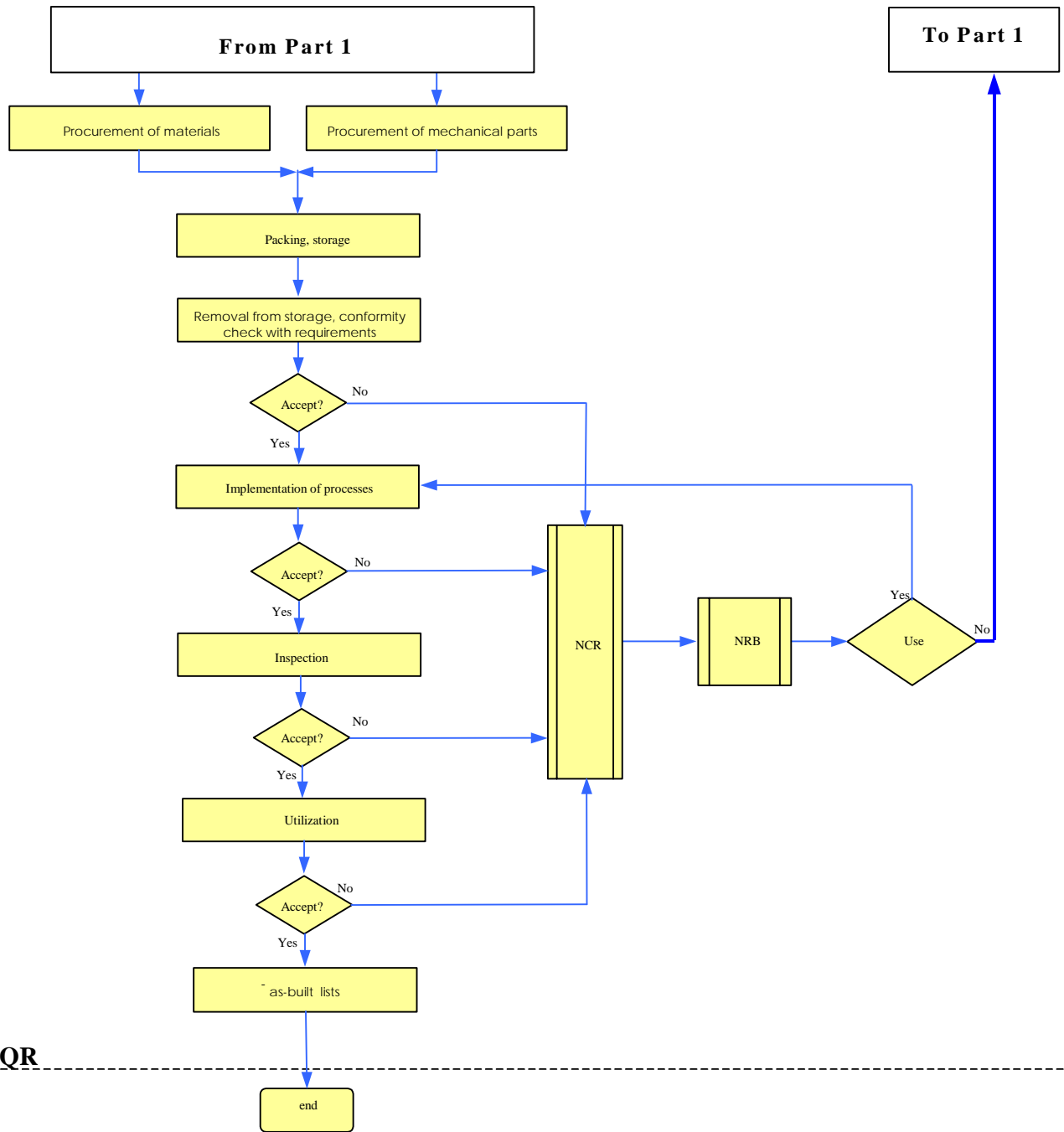


Figure 4-1: Materials, mechanical parts and processes flow chart (Continued)

**Table 4-1: Steps to be taken to get approval for materials, mechanical parts and processes (MMPP)**

Phase	Materials		Mechanical parts		Processes	
	Step	Comments	Step	Comments	Step	Comments
Critical Analysis	1		1		1	
Evaluation (usually by test methods defined by ECSS standards)	2	Critical materials are tested, e.g. outgassing, SCC, flammability.	2	Mechanical parts are tested by, for example, vibration, thermal analysis, off-gassing and life test.	2	Critical processes are evaluated by testing “technology samples” including all, for example, electrical interconnection processes and painting, adhesive bonding.
Verification	Not applicable		Not applicable		3	Verification tests usually defined in ECSS standards
Validation	3		Not applicable		Not applicable	
Qualification	Not applicable		3		Not applicable	
Approval		By RFA (Annex D) or DML		By RFA (Annex D) or DMPL/DPL		By RFA (Annex D) or DPL
Note	NOTE 1 Project approval is always by means of the request for approval (RFA) form and the projects’ declared materials list (DML), declared mechanical parts list (DMPL) and declared processes list (DPL).					
Note	NOTE 2 The details for approvals of MMPP lists are contained in this Standard.					
Note	NOTE 3 To summarize: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials are validated.</li> <li>Mechanical parts are qualified.</li> <li>Processes are verified.</li> </ul> In addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Skills training schools are ESA-certified.</li> <li>Outside test or evaluation laboratories are certified by agency or company audits.</li> <li>Operators and inspectors for special and critical processes are trained, certified and monitored.</li> </ul>					

### 4.1.3 Customer reviews

- a. To obtain the validation status for materials and qualification status for parts and verification status for processes, the MMPP manager shall present to the customer those activities which were performed in order to comply with this Standard together with results obtained.
- b. The MMPP manager shall organize technical review meetings with his suppliers at all levels.

## 4.2 Management and consolidation of the activities

### 4.2.1 Overview

The relationship between materials and processes activities and programme phases is shown in Annex E.

### 4.2.2 Establishing and processing of lists

- a. Each supplier and sub-supplier shall establish, collect, review and deliver the declared materials, mechanical parts and processes lists including all the items intended for use in the flight equipment.
- b. The lists shall reflect the current design at the time of issue.
- c. These lists shall contain the materials, mechanical parts and processes used in the current design in order to:
  1. demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the programme;
  2. verify the results of equipment supplier activities;
  3. control and monitor the status of materials, mechanical parts and processes in accordance with programme milestones.

NOTE See Annex F.

- d. The following constraints should apply:
  1. maximum use of the materials and processes described in approved data sources and items already approved on similar projects;

NOTE For approved data sources see for example ECSS-Q-ST-70-71.

2. use of project related preferred lists, if available.
- e. The following constraints shall be taken into account:
  1. requirements originating from the initial technical specification;
  2. programmatic project requirements and conditions;
- f. An analysis of the criticality of these preliminary lists shall, after checking the conformity of the materials, mechanical parts and processes, against all the project requirements, allow them to be classified into three categories:
  1. Critical items, subject to evaluation, validation, qualification, or verification programmes.
  2. Items that are not critical but which do not conform to one or more project requirements (a justified deviation request should be drafted for this category).
  3. Non-critical items.
- g. For critical items a request for approval shall be submitted in conformance with Annex D.

### 4.2.3 Management of the lists

- a. The supplier shall document all materials in the Declared materials list in conformance with Annex A.
- b. The supplier shall document all mechanical parts in the Declared mechanical parts list in conformance with Annex B.
- c. The supplier shall document all processes in the Declared process list in conformance with Annex C.
- d. The supplier shall process the lists of lower level suppliers to ensure exchangeability, searchability, sortability, storability and retrievability for that set of lists, before submitting it to the customer.
- e. These lists shall be updated during the course of the project.
- f. The preliminary lists shall include the items from suppliers' preliminary needs.

NOTE They are used to identify critical items (available for the PDR).

- g. The as-designed lists shall include the items from the baselines various design files (available for the CDR).
- h. Any change after CDR or QR shall be reflected in the list and shall be in accordance with Figure 4-1 (Part 2).

NOTE 1 The MMPP manager is responsible within the programme to ensure that all the information needed is given and that the approval status is consistent with technical and scheduling objectives and data is exchangeable.

NOTE 2 Where no project requirements exist for a separate DMPL, the mechanical parts can be entered into a separate section of the DML.

NOTE 3 The materials of, for example, screws and nuts that are made up of a few materials can be listed in the DMPL. The materials (metals and plastics) of complex parts can be listed in the DML with, for example, outgassing, toxicity, flammability, corrosion and stress corrosion values and reference to the DMPL item.

### 4.2.4 Supplier role and responsibilities

- a. The supplier shall perform the following tasks:
  1. obtaining the correct and complete lists from lower level suppliers;
  2. providing provisional and, later, definitive approval for each list;
  3. submitting the project declared lists for approval prior to initiation of the hardware phase (before critical design review).
- b. The lists established by the suppliers shall include all the information described in this Standard.

- c. Amendments to the lists shall be implemented only through established change procedures.
- d. The following documentation shall be delivered to the customer upon request:
  1. RFA (reference and issue);
  2. evaluation reports;
  3. deviation requests.
- e. The material, mechanical parts or process justification files shall be made available to the customer upon request either on the supplier site, or by any other process agreed by both parties.

NOTE For example, by non-disclosure agreement.

### 4.3 Technical constraints

- a. Parts and materials shall satisfy the mission's functional constraints.
- b. Parts and materials shall satisfy both ground environment constraints and flight constraints.

NOTE Examples are:

- Ground environment constraints: manufacture, tests, storage, maintenance, transport and integration
  - Flight constraints: launch and orbit.
- c. The technical criteria from clause 5.1 shall be taken into account, according to the mission.
  - d. The estimated availability of the parts and products obtained from materials and processes used shall be compatible with the final system's life cycle (tests, storage and mission).

### 4.4 Cleanliness and contamination control

- a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a contamination and cleanliness control programme including, as a minimum:
  1. cleaning procedures, and
  2. cleanliness monitoring procedures or methods.
- b. The risks of chemical or particle pollution generated by parts, materials or processes used shall be identified and reduced in accordance with mission requirements (cleanliness or contamination analysis).
- c. For cleanliness- or contamination-critical applications, a requirement specification (chemical and particle) and a specific cleanliness control plan and shall be established in conformance with Annex A (CRS DRD) and Annex B (C&CCP DRD) of ECSS-Q-ST-70-01.

## 4.5 Safety hazardous parts and materials

- a. Parts and materials with hazardous characteristics shall be identified, managed and processed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-40.

## 4.6 Optical, mechanical or electrical GSE hardware

- a. When optical, mechanical or electrical GSE materials are used in thermal vacuum or interfacing with flight hardware, possible degradation shall be taken into account.

NOTE For example, contamination, surface degradation, electro-mechanical and chemical effects.

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# 5

## Materials control

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### 5.1 Technical criteria for selection of materials

#### 5.1.1 Overview

The following requirements apply when the environmental conditions of the mission require their application. The specific requirements, test methods and accept or reject criteria are presented in the ECSS-Q-ST-70 series of documents.

#### 5.1.2 Temperature

- a. Material properties shall be compatible with the thermal environment to which they are exposed.

#### 5.1.3 Thermal cycling

- a. Materials subject to thermal cycling shall be assessed for their ability to withstand induced thermal stress.
- b. The following materials shall be tested in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-04:
  1. Materials susceptible to thermal vacuum effect.  

NOTE For a non-exhaustive list of such materials, see ECSS-Q-ST-70-04 Clause 1.
  2. Materials of unknown characteristics in respect to thermal vacuum.
- c. Materials subject to thermal cycling other than those covered by 5.1.3b, shall be tested in accordance with a procedure approved by the customer.

#### 5.1.4 Vacuum

- a. Materials selection shall be made in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-71.
- b. Outgassing tests shall be carried out in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-02.  

NOTE The need for retest of materials used for an extended period of time at a temperature higher than 50 °C should be mutually agreed with the customer.

### 5.1.5 Offgassing and toxicity

- a. Spacecraft and associated equipment shall be manufactured from materials and by processes that do not cause a hazard to personnel or hardware, whether on the ground or in space.
- b. ECSS-Q-ST-70-29 shall apply for the characterization of offgassing products.

NOTE MAPTIS and MIL-HDBK-454 test method is not space relevant.

### 5.1.6 Flammability

- a. The materials flammability resistance shall be evaluated in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-21 for the most hazardous environment envisaged for their use.

NOTE For NASA STS payloads see NASA STD-6001.

### 5.1.7 Radiation

- a. Materials used on the spacecraft external surfaces shall be assessed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-06 in order to determine their resistance to the radiation dosage expected during the mission.

### 5.1.8 Electrical charge and discharge

- a. External surfaces of the spacecraft shall be sufficiently conductive, interconnected and grounded to the spacecraft structure to avoid the build-up of differential charges in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-20-06.

### 5.1.9 Corrosion

- a. For all materials that come into contact with atmospheric gases, cleaning fluids or other chemicals, it shall be demonstrated that the degradation of properties during their anticipated service-life is acceptable in terms of the performance and integrity requirements.

### 5.1.10 Stress-corrosion

- a. Materials used for structural and load-bearing applications (subject to tensile stress) shall be chosen in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-36.
- b. Any material not covered by standard ECSS-Q-ST-70-36 shall be tested in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-37.

### 5.1.11 Fluid compatibility

- a. Materials within the system exposed to liquid oxygen (LOX), gaseous oxygen (GOX) or other reactive fluids, both directly and as a result of single point failures when failure propagation effects cause hazardous



operation of interfacing hardware shall be compatible with that fluid in their application.

- b. The possibility of hydrogen embrittlement occurring during component manufacture or use shall be assessed, and an material evaluation be undertaken, including the assessment of adequate protection and control.

### **5.1.12 Galvanic compatibility**

- a. When bimetallic contacts are used, the choice of the pair of metallic materials used shall be agreed with the customer.

NOTE This also includes metal-to-conductive fibre-reinforced materials contacts.

- b. Galvanic compatibilities shall be selected in conformance with Table 5-1.
- c. Materials not listed in Table 5-1 shall be evaluated in a flight-simulated configuration using an accelerated environment to be agreed by the customer.

### **5.1.13 Atomic oxygen**

- a. All materials considered for use on the external surfaces of spacecraft intended for use in Low Earth Orbit (LEO) altitudes (between 200 km and 700 km) shall be evaluated for their resistance to atomic oxygen (ATOX).
- b. Test procedures shall be subject to the approval of the customer.

### **5.1.14 Micrometeoroids and debris**

- a. The effect of impacts by micrometeoroids and debris on materials shall
  - 1. be reviewed and assessed on a case by case basis, and
  - 2. their use comply with safety evaluation and assessment results concerning design and application criteria or details.

### **5.1.15 Moisture absorption and desorption**

- a. Precautions shall be taken to avoid moisture absorption during manufacture and storage of CFRP-type materials in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-01 and ECSS-Q-ST-70-22.

**Table 5-1 Compatible couples for bimetallic contacts**

Pure metals and alloys in alphabetical order (including carbon)	Aluminium-Copper alloys	Al (pure), Al-Zinc alloys	Cadmium	Cast iron (austenitic)	Chromium	Copper, Brasses	Cupro-Nickel, Al-bronzes, Si-bronzes	Gold, Platinum, Carbon, Rhodium	Gun-metal (CuZn10 alloy), P-bronzes, Sn-bronzes	Magnesium	Nickel, Monel, Inconel, Nickel/Molybdenum-alloys	Silver	Sn-Pb alloys (all), Tin, Lead	Stainless steel 18/8 (300 series)	Stainless steel 13Cr (400 series)	Steel (carbon, low alloy), Cast iron	Titanium and Ti-alloys	Zinc, Beryllium
Aluminium-Copper alloys	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2
Al (pure) Al-Zinc alloys		3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
Cadmium			3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	2
Cast iron (austenitic)				3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
Chromium					3	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	3
Copper, Brasses						3	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	3
Cupro-Nickel Al-bronzes Si-bronzes							3	2	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	3
Gold Platinum, Carbon Rhodium								3	2	3	2	0	3	0	1	3	0	3
Gun-metal (CuZn10 alloy) P-bronzes Sn-bronzes									3	3	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	3
Magnesium										3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Nickel Monel Inconel Nickel/Molybdenum-alloys											3	2	2	1	0	2	1	3
Silver												3	3	0	0	3	0	3
Sn-Pb alloys (all) Tin, Lead													3	1	1	1	3	1
Stainless steel 18/8 (300 series)														3	1	3	0	3
Stainless steel 13Cr (400 series)															3	0	3	
Steel (carbon, low alloy) Cast iron																3	0	3
Titanium and Ti-alloys																	3	
Zinc Beryllium																		3

Key:

0 - Can be used without restriction.

1 - Can be used in a non-controlled environment (e.g. assembly area and general non-clean room environment).

2 - Can be used in a clean room environment.

3 - Needs specific measures to avoid galvanic corrosion when these combinations are selected.

### 5.1.16 Mechanical contact surface effects (cold welding, fretting, wear)

- a. For all solid surfaces in moving contact with other solid surfaces, it shall be demonstrated that the degradation of surface properties over the complete mission is acceptable from a performance point of view.

### 5.1.17 Life

- a. Materials shall be selected to ensure sufficient life with respect to the intended application.

## 5.2 Selection

### 5.2.1 General

- a. Materials shall be chosen giving preference to the following:
  1. those successfully used for an identical application in other space programmes similar with respect to environment constraints and lifetime to the proposed application;
  2. those for which satisfactory evaluation results are obtained on samples representative of the application with a sufficient margin as regards conditions of use;
  3. those included in approved data sources.

NOTE For example: ECSS-Q-ST-70-71, ESA and NASA data banks.
- b. Whether the materials are already validated or remain to be validated, their selection shall take into account the following criteria:
  1. continuity of supply;
  2. reproducibility of characteristics.

### 5.2.2 Constraints

- a. Pure tin finish with more than 97 % purity shall not be used.

NOTE This is due to the possibility of whisker growth and transformation to grey tin powder at low temperatures.
- b. The incoming inspection of each component batch shall include the verification of the termination composition (to avoid assembly of pure tin finish).

## 5.3 Declared materials list (DML)

- a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a declared materials list in conformance with Annex A.

## 5.4 Criticality analysis

### 5.4.1 Overview

To conform to mission requirements, the objective of the analysis is to identify whether further data are required.

### 5.4.2 Requirements

- a. The supplier shall analyse all the materials contained in his preliminary lists with respect to criticality and in correlation with the risk analysis performed.
- b. Any material not meeting the project requirements shall be subject to a RFD to be submitted to the next customer.
- c. Any critical material shall be subject to a RFA to be submitted to the customer.
- d. For any material not meeting the project requirements the supplier shall submit a RFA in conformance with Annex D.

NOTE Any material when specifically required, marking inks can be excluded.

## 5.5 Evaluation and validation phases

### 5.5.1 General

- a. Depending on the results of the criticality analysis, the supplier shall perform an evaluation phase before the validation phase for all critical materials with unknown characteristics (new materials) or with major changes in the use or in the configuration
- b. In case of an extension of an existing application, the evaluation indicated in 5.5.1a need not be performed if so agreed with the customer.
- c. Guaranteed characteristics of materials and material supplier inspection methods, together with associated documents, shall be available for review at the supplier's premises before the start of evaluation or qualification phases.

### **5.5.2 Evaluation phase**

- a. The evaluation shall consider the following as a minimum:
  1. the limits of use;
  2. the materials physical, chemical or functional characteristics along with their values and tolerances;
  3. behavioural tendencies and degradation processes depending on environmental parameters (including sensitivity to pollution);
  4. acceptance criteria.
- b. When evaluation is performed, an evaluation programme (available at PDR, according to Figure 4-1) shall be drawn up, implemented and an evaluation report (available before CDR, according to Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1) shall be drawn up.

### **5.5.3 Validation phase**

- a. For all critical materials, a validation programme (available at PDR) shall be drawn up by the supplier and then implemented to check or confirm that the materials satisfy the mission requirements with appropriate margins as necessary to obtain validation status.
- b. Validation status shall depend on the results obtained (validation report) and the review of corresponding documentation (available at CDR).

### **5.5.4 Approval phase**

- a. The material shall not receive an approval identification in the declared material list for the project unless the requirements in 5.5.2 and 5.5.3 are satisfied.
- b. If approval is not granted, the supplier in charge of the item shall either:
  1. select another material, or
  2. propose a modified evaluation programme and resubmit for approval, or
  3. if actions 5.5.4b.1 and 5.5.4b.2 fail to achieve positive results, initiate a deviation procedure.

### **5.5.5 Deviation request**

- a. For materials not conforming to project requirements, whether at the end of criticality analysis or of evaluation and validation tests, the supplier shall submit a request for deviation in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-09.

## 5.6 Procurement of materials

### 5.6.1 Procurement specifications

- a. All materials shall be procured to an internationally or nationally recognized specification or an in-house fully configured procurement specification which defines the materials properties, the materials requirements, the test methods, the acceptance criteria for the specific applications, source inspection (if any) and material supplier inspection.
- b. Where material suppliers do not accept specifications and procurement is by means of a datasheet the supplier shall introduce internal, in-house receipt inspection to ensure that the validation status of the material is maintained during the subsequent procurements.
- c. Materials with long lead times or long procurement delays (versus the project schedule) shall be identified before the formal subsystem PDR.
- d. Procurement shall be thoroughly planned, documented and implemented in a timely manner to obtain reliable product assurance provision at CDR.
- e. Back-up plans shall be prepared and initiated whenever there is evidence of delays or technical problems.
- f. The material requirements shall be explicitly accepted by the material supplier or manufacturer.

### 5.6.2 Incoming inspection procedure

- a. All materials shall be submitted to an incoming inspection.
- b. An incoming inspection procedure shall define the inspections and tests to be carried out, particularly for materials that are known to be variable in their final properties.

## 5.7 Use of materials

### 5.7.1 Validation status of materials

- a. The supplier shall verify that all critical materials are validated before being used in the manufacture of qualification or flight products.
- b. Any modification, change of condition or configuration of application shall lead to a re-evaluation in conformance with the process shown in Figure 4-1.

### 5.7.2 Traceability of materials

- a. The supplier shall apply the traceability rules defined in ECSS-Q-ST-20 to all materials.

- b. Materials should be identified by a unique reference number, code or a lot number to provide traceability should there be an incident or nonconformance, or a need for a technical investigation following failure or damage, to reconstruct the materials history, either individually (individual traceability) or by the manufacturing lot of which it was a part (lot traceability).

### **5.7.3 Packaging, storage, removal from storage**

- a. The supplier shall define provisions for packaging, storage and removal from storage for materials.
- b. Measurements and inspections used to guarantee the material integrity and monitoring during storage and removal from storage shall be identified.

### **5.7.4 Limited-life materials before implementation**

- a. The supplier shall ensure that all materials which have limited-life characteristics have their date of manufacture (when available, otherwise date of delivery) and shelf-life expiry date accurately identified and clearly marked on each lot or batch.
- b. Materials which have exceeded their shelf-life expiry date may be re-certified only after the physical and chemical characteristics are inspected and the parameters, subject to deterioration, are evaluated for continued acceptability according to the accept and reject criteria in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-22.

### **5.7.5 Limited-life materials after implementation**

- a. Materials with limited-life after implementation (such as propellant) shall be identified and controlled in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-04.

NOTE Storage and mission life are criteria for the assessment and control of those materials.

### **5.7.6 Materials nonconformances and alerts**

- a. Nonconformances and alerts shall be managed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10.

### **5.7.7 Health and safety**

- a. Material safety data sheet or equivalent shall be available for all materials.

# 6

## Mechanical parts control

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### 6.1 Selection of mechanical parts

- a. The supplier shall verify that all materials and processes used in the manufacture of parts satisfy the mission technical requirements.

### 6.2 Selection

- a. Parts shall be chosen from those successfully used for an identical application in other space programmes similar with respect to environment constraints and lifetime whenever those parts exist.
- b. Type reduction actions shall be implemented at all levels of the programme.
- c. Whether the parts are already qualified or remain to be qualified, their selection shall take into account the following criteria:
  - 1. durability of supply;
  - 2. reproducibility of characteristics.

### 6.3 Declared mechanical parts list (DMPL)

- a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a declared mechanical parts list in conformance with Annex B.

### 6.4 Criticality analysis

#### 6.4.1 Overview

To conform to mission requirements, the objective of the analysis is to identify whether further data are required.



## 6.4.2 Requirements

- a. The supplier shall analyse all the parts contained in their preliminary lists with respect to criticality and in correlation with the risk analyses performed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-04.
- b. Critical parts shall be identified in the DMPL and included in the critical items list.
- c. Any critical part shall be the subject of a RFA.

## 6.5 Evaluation and qualification phases

### 6.5.1 General

- a. Depending on the results of the criticality analysis, the supplier shall perform an evaluation phase before the validation phase for all critical parts with unknown characteristics or with major changes in the use or in the configuration.
- b. In case of an extension of an existing application, the evaluation indicated in 6.5.1a need not be performed if so agreed with the customer.
- c. Guaranteed characteristics of materials and material supplier inspection methods, together with associated documents, shall be available for review at the suppliers premises before the start of evaluation or qualification phases.

NOTE Refer to Table 4-1 for an explanation of the steps involved.

### 6.5.2 Evaluation phase

- a. The evaluation shall consider the following, as a minimum, for each critical part:
  1. the limits of use,
  2. the part's physical or functional characteristics, along with its values and tolerances,
  3. behavioural tendencies and degradation processes depending on environment parameters (including sensitivity to pollution), and
  4. acceptance criteria.
- b. When an evaluation is performed an evaluation programme (available at PDR) shall be drawn up, implemented, and an evaluation report (available before CDR) shall be drawn up.
- c. The behaviour of the parameters to be monitored which were also recorded during the evaluation programme tests, shall serve as a reference for the analysis of qualification test results.

NOTE Example of such behaviour is variation and change over time.

### 6.5.3 Qualification phase

- a. For each critical part a qualification programme shall be drawn up by the supplier (of the equipment using the critical part) and then implemented to check or confirm whether the parts satisfy mission requirements with appropriate margins.
- b. Qualification status shall depend on the results obtained (qualification report) and the reviews of corresponding documentation (available at CDR).

### 6.5.4 Approval phase

- a. The mechanical parts shall not receive an approval identification in the declared mechanical parts list for the project unless the requirements in 6.5.2 and 6.5.3 are satisfied.
- b. If approval is not granted, the supplier in charge of the item shall either:
  1. select another mechanical part, or
  2. propose a modified evaluation programme and resubmit for approval, or
  3. if actions 6.5.4b.1 and 6.5.4b.2 fail to achieve positive results, initiate a deviation procedure.

### 6.5.5 Deviation request

- a. For parts not conforming to project requirements, whether at the end of criticality analysis or of evaluation and qualification tests, the supplier shall submit a request for deviation in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-09.

## 6.6 Procurement of mechanical parts

### 6.6.1 General

- a. Mechanical parts with long lead times or procurement delays (versus the project schedule) shall be identified before the subsystem PDR.
- b. Procurement shall be planned, documented and implemented in a timely manner to obtain reliable product assurance provision at CDR.
- c. Back-up plans shall be prepared and initiated whenever there is evidence of possible delays or technical problems.

### 6.6.2 Procurement specification

- a. Each part shall be covered by a procurement specification or a standard.
- b. The procurement specifications shall define the part characteristics, requirements, tests methods, acceptance criteria, lot acceptance testing, source inspection (if any) and material supplier inspection.

- c. The procurement specifications shall be explicitly accepted by the part supplier or manufacturer.

### **6.6.3 Source inspection**

- a. For complex parts related to a specific project development, each supplier shall define the nature and frequency of their own source inspection points.
- b. Source inspection shall be carried out by the customer on the premises of the supplier (part manufacturer) in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

### **6.6.4 Incoming inspection procedure**

- a. Each part or batch of parts shall be submitted to an incoming inspection.
- b. An incoming inspection procedure shall be established defining the inspections and tests to be carried out.

## **6.7 Use of mechanical parts**

### **6.7.1 Qualification status of parts**

- a. The supplier shall ensure that all critical parts are qualified before being used in the manufacture of qualification or flight products.
- b. Any modification, change in condition or configuration of application shall lead to a re-evaluation in conformance with the process shown in Figure 4-1.

### **6.7.2 Traceability of parts**

- a. The supplier shall apply the traceability rules defined in ECSS-Q-ST-20 to his parts.
- b. Parts should be identified by a unique reference number or code and a lot number to provide traceability - where there is an incident or nonconformance, or for the purposes of technical investigations following failure or damage - to reconstruct the parts history, either individually (individual traceability) or by the manufacturing lot it was part of (lot traceability).

### **6.7.3 Packaging, storage, removal from storage**

- a. The supplier shall define provisions for packaging, storage and removal from storage for parts.
- b. Measurements and inspections used to guarantee the part integrity and monitoring during storage and removal from storage shall be identified.

#### **6.7.4 Limited-life parts or parts subject to wearout**

- a. Limited-life parts after implementation or subject to wear out shall be identified and controlled, taking into account storage and mission life.

NOTE Examples of such parts are mechanisms, pyro initiators and O-rings.

- b. Limited-life parts shall be assessed as candidates to the critical items list in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-04.

#### **6.7.5 Parts nonconformance and alerts**

- a. Management of nonconformances and alerts shall be in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10.

# 7

## Process control

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### 7.1 Specifications or procedures

- a. Each process to be used in the manufacturing or assembly of a product shall be identified by a specification or procedure.
- b. Reference shall be made to accept and reject criteria.

### 7.2 Associated materials and mechanical parts

- a. The supplier shall verify that the materials and the mechanical parts used during the implementation of processes satisfy the requirements of this Standard.

### 7.3 Selection

- a. Processes shall be chosen from those already verified according to the following order of preference and priority:
  1. those covered by space agencies or other governmental organization certification for identical conditions of use;
  2. those for which satisfactory evaluation and verification results are obtained on samples representative of the application with a sufficient margin as regards conditions of use;
  3. those already successfully used by the same supplier for other space programmes in the same conditions of use.
- b. Whether the processes are already verified or remain to be verified, their selection shall take into account the following criteria:
  1. reliability;
  2. inspectability;
  3. re-workability of the process item;
  4. reproducibility.

## 7.4 Declared processes list (DPL)

- a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a declared processes list in conformance with Annex C.

## 7.5 Criticality analysis

### 7.5.1 Overview

To conform to mission requirements, the objective of the analysis is to identify whether further data is required.

### 7.5.2 Requirements

- a. The supplier shall analyse all the processes contained in their preliminary lists with respect to criticality and in correlation with the risk analyses performed.
- b. Critical processes shall be identified in the DPL and included in the list of critical items.
- c. Any critical process shall be the subject of an RFA.
- d. Special processes shall be identified and controlled.
- e. Process control shall be ensured by means of procedures or personnel certification or inline process control.
- f. Whenever feasible a statistical process may be carried out.

## 7.6 Evaluation and verification phase

### 7.6.1 General

- a. Depending on the results of the criticality analysis, the supplier shall perform an evaluation phase before the validation phase for all critical processes which are new or with major changes in the use or in the configuration.
- b. In case of an extension of an existing application, the evaluation indicated in 7.6.1a need not be performed if so agreed with the customer.
- c. For confidential processes, the supplier shall prove that the process has been verified.

NOTE 1 For example, by presenting a verification certificate from space agencies or other governmental organization responsible to check the applicability of this verification.

NOTE 2 Refer to Table 4-1 for an explanation of the steps involved.

### **7.6.2 Evaluation phase**

- a. The evaluation shall consider the following as a minimum for each critical process:
  1. the limits of use,
  2. the values, determined by test samples or technology samples, of relevant parameters and their tolerances, and
  3. acceptance criteria.
- b. When an evaluation is performed, the supplier shall provide
  1. an evaluation plan at PDR and
  2. an evaluation report before CDR.

### **7.6.3 Verification phase**

- a. For each critical process, the supplier shall implement a verification programme.
- b. The verification programme shall be defined in conformance with existing ECSS or national agency standards of verification.
- c. The supplier shall ensure that the processes satisfy the mission requirements and that the parameters needed for the product design are defined so as to obtain verification status.
- d. Verification status shall depend on the results obtained (verification report) and the review of corresponding documentation (available at CDR).

### **7.6.4 Approval phase**

- a. The processes shall not receive an approval identification in the declared processes list unless requirements in 7.6.2 and 7.6.3 are satisfied. If approval is not granted, the supplier in charge of the item shall either
  1. select other processes, or
  2. propose a modified evaluation programme and resubmit for approval, or
  3. if actions 7.6.4a.1 and 7.6.4a.2 fail to achieve positive results, initiate a deviation procedure.

### **7.6.5 Deviation request**

- a. For processes not conforming to project requirements, whether at the end of criticality analysis or of evaluation and verification tests, the supplier shall submit a request for deviation in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-09.

## 7.7 Use of a process

### 7.7.1 Verification status of a process

- a. The supplier shall confirm that all critical processes have been verified before being used in the manufacture of qualification or flight products.
- b. Any modification, change of condition or configuration of application shall lead to a re-evaluation in conformance with the process shown in Figure 4-1.

### 7.7.2 Re-verification of a process

- a. When a process needs to be re-verified, a request for approval (RFA) shall be established and a re-verification programme shall be implemented.

NOTE Any prolonged stoppage in manufacturing, any major change of the facilities or procedures or any transfer of production to another entity can invalidate partially or completely the initial verification of a process.

### 7.7.3 Implementation of a process

- a. Before implementation of a process, the supplier shall ensure that personnel are trained and that environment, means and documentation are adequate.
- b. This verification shall ensure that:
  1. manufacturing and quality control tools associated with the process are adequate, calibrated and properly maintained are used under appropriate environmental and cleanliness conditions, see clause 4.4,
  2. personnel are properly trained and certified, and
  3. the processes specifications, manufacturing and inspection procedures and workmanship standards including clear definition of manufacturing operations and clear acceptance criteria exist.

NOTE 1 Photographically documented if possible for visual acceptance criteria at the appropriate work and inspection stations.

NOTE 2 For planning of manufacturing, assembly and integration operation and inspection see ECSS-Q-ST-20.

### 7.7.4 Traceability of processes

- a. Traceability of processes shall be ensured in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.



### **7.7.5 Process nonconformances and alerts**

- a. Nonconformances and alerts shall be processed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10.

### **7.7.6 Mandatory inspection points (MIP)**

- a. MIPs shall be defined in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

### **7.7.7 Packaging, storage, removal from storage**

- a. The supplier shall define provisions for packaging, storage, and removal from storage for products or semi-finished products before and after implementation of processes.

# Annex A (normative)

## Declared materials list (DML) - DRD

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### A.1 DRD identification

#### A.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70, requirement 4.2.3a.

#### A.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the DML is to have a detailed record of all the materials used to produce the products of a project or programme.

The data in the DML make possible to assess whether the materials are suitable for a specific application, at the supplier and the customer levels (in the approval status column).

The DML is prepared for each "Configuration item" at the relevant stages (e.g. at the start, PDR, CDR and QR) as defined in the flow chart given in Figure 4-1.

The following documents are linked to the DML:

- the declared process list (DPL);
- request for approval (RFA) materials.

### A.2 Expected response

#### A.2.1 Scope and content

##### <1> Materials groups

a. The DML shall contain the following statements:

1. "Materials are classified into 20 groups depending on their type or their main use, see Table A-1".
2. "Primers are classified in the group of their associated component."

3. "Where no project requirement exists for a separate DMPL, mechanical parts are entered on the DML as a separate group with the corresponding numbers."
- b. If new groups are created, for a given project, these shall have numbers over 21.

**Table A-1: Material group numbers**

<b>Group number</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Aluminium and aluminium alloys
2	Copper and copper alloys
3	Nickel and nickel alloys
4	Titanium and titanium alloys
5	Steels
6	Stainless steels
7	Filler metals: welding, brazing soldering
8	Miscellaneous metallic materials
9	Optical materials
10	Adhesives, coatings, varnishes
11	Adhesive tapes
12	Paints and inks
13	Lubricants
14	Potting compounds, sealants, foams
15	Reinforced plastics (including PCBs)
16	Rubbers and elastomers
17	Thermoplastics (e.g. non-adhesive tapes and foils [MLI])
18	Thermoset plastics (including PCBs)
19	Material aspects of wires and cables
20	Miscellaneous non-metallic materials, e.g. ceramics

## <2> Contents of the DML

- a. The DML shall include the information stated in Figure A-1, where the header information identifies the list as the declared materials list and includes the issue number and date of issue, as follows:
  1. Item number (applicable to equipment manufacturer level only)
    - (a) This consists of the material group identifier and the user code. It takes the form of:

<group number>.<identifier within the group>.<running number>.<user code>

NOTE For example: 11.5.1.KOF.

- 
- (b) Characteristics of the item number are:
- The user, identified by an agreed user code for the project.
  - One only per material type.
  - Does not change during the life of the materials list (sub-items are permitted when deemed necessary).
2. Commercial identification or standardized designation
- (a) Enter the correct and standard designation, such as the trade name plus number.
- (b) If no trade name exists, enter the manufacturer's name plus number.
- (c) For metal alloys, the Aluminium Association (AA) system is recommended for aluminium alloys, and the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) system for steel. For other metals or alloys, the main constituent is entered first except in the case of a traditional name.
- NOTE For example: brass or bronze.
- (d) For each material, as designated in A.2.1.2(a) to(c), use a unique item number. If several lines are used for different applications or processing, add sub-item numbers.
3. Chemical nature and product type
- (a) For metallic materials, add the condition as procured if applicable.
- NOTE Example of such conditions are rolled and heat treatment.
- (b) Where a semi-finished product is procured, give the relevant state.
- NOTE Example of such state are form, plate and sheet.
- (c) Give the thickness of the material, that can be an important parameter.
- NOTE Examples of chemical nature are: epoxy resin, polyurethane adhesive, Ti6Al4V.
4. Procurement information
- (a) Manufacturer or distributor: name of the manufacturer and name of the distributor if different.
- (b) Procurement specification: reference of the procurement specification with issue, revision and date. It may be replaced by a national or international specification or standard, if this exists, and identifies the source of procurement, if relevant. Indication of issue or date is not applicable when datasheets are used

5. Processing parameters

List here a summary of the process parameters applied by the user of the process.

NOTE E.g. mixture proportions, cure temperature, special cleaning agent, surface treatment, thermal treatment and temperature, and reference to specification number.

6. Use and location

(a) Use codes able to define the location of the material with respect to the:

- subsystem;
- particular piece of equipment (box or item);
- use of the equipment, e.g. a structural element, thermal control, electrical insulation.

NOTE If the CI number is not included in the list header, then a suitable abbreviation of the relevant subsystem is included.

(b) Include any restrictions that apply to the use of a particular material in the corresponding comment column.

7. Environmental code

The environmental code is defined using Table A-2.

**Table A-2: Environmental code**

Radiation/UV/ATOX (R) <sup>a</sup>		Ambience (A)	Temperature (T) <sup>b,c</sup>
G: Geostationary	S: Outside shadow	V: Vacuum	1: 0 K to 100 K
L: Low orbit	L: Outside light	H: Hermetic	2: 101 K to 200 K
B: Radiation belt		M: Manned	3: 201 K to 300 K
I: Interplanetary		E: Elevated pressure	...
P: Planetary			
<sup>a</sup> For all materials, a letter is selected from the left-hand column. For materials on the surface of the spacecraft, the letter "L" or "S" is added.			
<sup>b</sup> Thermal cycling to be indicated by two values, e.g. 3/5.			
<sup>c</sup> "RT" (room temperature) can be accepted as a code between 283 K (10 °C) and 313 K (40 °C).			
NOTE: The materials that are at a boundary between environments are described by two sets of codes.			

8. Size code

The size code is indicated by an alphanumeric combination, such as A5, V2 or M3, as in Table A-3.

**Table A-3: Size code**

<b>Size code</b>	<b>Value</b>
0	$0 < A \text{ or } V \text{ or } M \leq 1$
1	$1 < A \text{ or } V \text{ or } M \leq 10$
2	$10 < A \text{ or } V \text{ or } M \leq 100$
3	$100 < A \text{ or } V \text{ or } M \leq 1000$
4	...
where: A is the area, in cm <sup>2</sup> V is the volume, in cm <sup>3</sup> M is the mass, in g	

9. Validation references, justification for approval and prime comments and prime approval
  - (a) Make reference to relevant test data that demonstrates the acceptability of the material under the environmental conditions and the application relevant to the particular project concerned. Specifically, in column 9.1, corrosion (CORR), stress corrosion (SCC), flammability (FLAM), offgassing (OFFG) and outgassing (OUTG) data or report-references are entered.
  - (b) Use standard abbreviations to summarize the acceptance status of a material for a particular property.
  - (c) Use the justification for approval (column 9.2) and prime approval (column 9.3) columns for any additional information to obtain customer approval.
  - (d) Standard abbreviations are used to summarize the acceptability or otherwise of a material for a specific property. These are defined for the project.
  - (e) Select the supplier approval status code from Table A-4.
10. Customer approval status code and comments
  - (a) Select this code from Table A-4.
  - (b) Include additional comments where appropriate.

**Table A-4: Approval status**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
A	Approved. All materials classified "A" may be used without restriction.
X	Approved with an RFA. These materials are subjected to an evaluation or validation programme. The RFA number is entered as a comment.
W	Approved with a concession. These materials do not meet the requirements but are used for functional reasons. The concession number is entered as a comment.
P	Pending a decision. Materials for which an evaluation report or a concession is waiting for the customer's provisional or definitive approval.
O	Open. New materials or materials for which investigations and validations are in progress.
R	Rejected.
D	Deleted. This classification is used for a material that is no longer used.
NOTE	If approval cannot be given and one of the other codes are entered, enter the comments in the appropriate column.

### **A.2.2 Special remarks**

- a. The change record shall list the successive issues and their release dates since the first formal issue of the document.
- b. The change record shall include a brief description of the updates which contributed to each issue or revision.

NOTE This DRD recommends the format and define the content within the framework of a project or a programme.

DECLARED MATERIALS LIST (DML)											
Programme name: ABCDEFG			CI no.: 12345676890			Doc no.: 001			Date: 01.10.2000		
			Group (Title): abcdefg			Issue/Revision: 1/4			Page: 1		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10
								9.1	9.2	9.3	
Item no. and user code	Commercial identification or standardized designation	1) Chemical nature 2) Product type	1) Manufacturer/supplier name 2) Procurement spec. Issue/RevDate	Summary of process parameters	1) Subsystem 2) Equipment 3) Use	1) R 2) A 3) T	1) A 2) V 3) M	Acronym/ rating/ Validation Ref. for applicable properties	1) Justification for approval 2) Prime comments	Prime approval status	Customer approval status/ comments
1.2.1.TXES	AZ5GU	1) Al.Zn5.6 Mg2.5 Cdu1.6, Cr0.3 eq. AA7075 2) Plate	1) Almet Pechiney 2) CRB 527 01/02/01.02.1996	T7351 and Iridit 14 heat treatment	1) PL 2) E4 package 3) Structure	1) LS 2) V 3) 3	1) 2) 3) M3		1) Used on ETS2 2)	A	A
10.1.1.ETCA	DC93500	1) Silicon 2) Two parts	1) Dow Corning 2) E3846MC10S 02/02/1984	Mixture: 10/1 in g Curing: 4h/65 °C	1) PCU 2) Experiment tray 3) Part potting	1) G 2) V 3) 3-4	1) 2) 3) M3		1) ECSS-Q-ST-70-01 2)	A	A
11.5.1.KOF	ECCOFOAM EPH	1) Polyurethane 2) Resin/Catalyst 1202H	1) Emerson and Cuming 2) SP/FOK/05/684 03/01/25.06.1992	Resin/ Cat: 100/65g 4h/40 °C +48h/100 °C	1) GP 2) Platform 3) Package potting	1) LS 2) M 3) 3-4	1) 2) V3 3)		1) DU-96-352 2) Used at T > 100 °C (Risk of distortion beyond)	A	A

Figure A-1: Example of a realized DML



# Annex B (normative)

## Declared mechanical parts list (DMPL) - DRD

---

### B.1 DRD identification

#### B.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70, requirement 4.2.3b.

#### B.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the DMPL is to have detailed record of all the mechanical parts used to produce the products of a project or programme.

The data in the DMPL make possible to assess whether the mechanical parts are suitable for a specific application, at the supplier and customer levels (in the approval status column).

The DMPL is prepared for each "Configuration item" at the relevant stages (e.g. Start, PDR, CDR and QRR) as defined in the flow chart given in Figure 4-1 of ECSS-Q-ST-70.

The following document is linked to the DMPL: request for approval (RFA) mechanical parts.

### B.2 Expected response

#### B.2.1 Scope and content

##### <1> Mechanical parts groups

a. The DMPL shall contain the following statements:

"Mechanical parts are classified into 11 groups depending on their type or their main use" (see Table B-1).

b. If, for a given project it is considered necessary to create new groups, these shall have numbers over 61.

- c. Items that appear in the EEE parts list should not be repeated here.

NOTE For example, heaters, some valves, thermostats, relays, transformer coils and solenoids.

**Table B-1: Mechanical part group numbers**

<b>Group number</b>	<b>Description</b>
51	Spacing parts (e.g. washers and spacers)
52	Connecting parts (e.g. bolts, nuts, rivets, inserts and clips)
53	Bearing parts (e.g. ball-bearings and needle bearings)
54	Separating parts (e.g. pyrotechnics, springs and cutters)
55	Control parts (e.g. gears)
56	Fluid handling parts (e.g. diffusers)
57	Heating parts
58	Measuring instruments (e.g. gauges and thermocouples)
59	Optical passive equipment
60	Magnetic parts
61	Other parts

## <2> Contents of the DMPL

- a. The DMPL shall include the information in Figure B-1, where the header information identifies the list as the declared mechanical parts list and includes the issue number and date of issue, as follows:

1. Item number (applicable at equipment supplier level only)
  - (a) This consists of the mechanical part identifier and the user code. It takes the form of:  
 <group number>.<identifier within the group>.<running number>.<user code>  
 NOTE For example: 7.2.1.ACSA.
  - (b) Characteristics of the item number are:
    - Identify the subcontractor by an agreed user code for the project.
    - One only per mechanical part type.
    - Does not change during the life of the mechanical parts list.
2. Commercial identification
  - (a) Enter the correct and standard designation, such as trade name plus number.
  - (b) If no trade name exists then enter the manufacturers' name and number.

3. Type of part  
Describe the material and surface treatment (if applicable).
4. Procurement information
  - (a) Manufacturer or distributor: name of the manufacturer and name of the distributor if different.
  - (b) Procurement specification: reference of the procurement specification with issue, revision and date. It may be replaced by a national or international specification or standard if this exists and identifies the source of procurement if relevant.
5. Elementary function, main characteristics
  - (a) Enter the function of the mechanical part.
  - (b) Enter the main characteristics of the mechanical part.  
NOTE For example, number of revolutions per minute for a ball bearing.
6. Use and location  
Use codes able to define the location of the mechanical part with respect to the:
  - (a) subsystem;
  - (b) particular piece of equipment (box or item);
  - (c) use of the equipment.
7. Environmental code  
The environmental code is defined using Table B-2.

**Table B-2: Environmental code**

Radiation/UV/ATOX (R) <sup>a</sup>		Ambience (A)	Temperature (T) <sup>b,c</sup>
G: Geostationary	S: Outside shadow	V: Vacuum	1: 0 K to 100 K
L: Low orbit	L: Outside light	H: Hermetic	2: 101 K to 200 K
B: Radiation belt		M: Manned	3: 201 K to 300 K
I: Interplanetary		E: Elevated pressure	...
P: Planetary			

<sup>a</sup> For all mechanical parts, a letter is selected from the left-hand column. For mechanical parts on the surface of the spacecraft, the letter "L" or "S" is added.

<sup>b</sup> Thermal cycling to be indicated by two values, e.g. 3/5.

<sup>c</sup> "RT" (room temperature) can be accepted as a code between 283 K (10 °C) and 313 K (40 °C).

8. Criticality  
Enter "C" for critical or "N" for non-critical. If a mechanical part is considered critical, describe the reason for the criticality and methods of control.

9. Supplier reference, prime comments and prime approval status
  - (a) Use the supplier reference, prime comments and approval columns to enter any additional information that can be necessary in order to obtain customer approval.
  - (b) This information comprises reference and issue of the RFA or approval, mechanical parts justification file, evaluation reports and deviation requests.
  - (c) Make reference to the relevant test data that demonstrates acceptability of the mechanical part under the environment conditions and the application relevant to the particular project concerned.
  - (d) Use standard abbreviations, defined by the customer, to summarize the acceptance status of a mechanical part for a particular property.
  - (e) In order to justify the use of a material for flammability resistance, list here the material thickness and height of oxygen share.
  - (f) Select the prime approval status code from Table B-3.
10. The customer approval status code and comments
  - (a) Select this code from Table B-3.
  - (b) Include additional comments where appropriate.

**Table B-3: Approval status**

Code	Description
A	Approved All mechanical parts classified "A" may be used without restriction.
X	Approved with an RFA These mechanical parts are subjected to an evaluation or validation programme. The RFA number is entered as a comment.
W	Approved with a concession These mechanical parts do not meet the requirements but are used for functional reasons. The use of such mechanical parts is approved by the customer. The concession number is entered as a comment.
P	Pending a decision Mechanical parts for which an evaluation report or a concession is waiting for the customer's provisional or definitive approval.
O	Open New mechanical parts or mechanical parts for which investigations and validations are in progress.
R	Rejected.
D	Deleted This classification is used for a mechanical part that is no longer used.
NOTE: If approval cannot be given and one of the other codes are entered, enter the comments in the appropriate column.	

### B.2.2 Special remarks

- a. The change record shall list the successive issues and their release dates since the first formal issue of the document.
- b. This record shall include a brief description of the updates which contributed to each issue or revision.

NOTE This DRD recommends the format and defines the content within the framework of a project or a programme.

DECLARED MECHANICAL PARTS LIST (DMPL)										
Programme name: ABCDEFG			CI no.: 12345676890			Doc no.: 001		Date: 01.10.2000		
			Group (Title): abcdefg			Issue/Revision: 1/4		Page: 1		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
								9.1	9.2	
Item no. and user code	Commercial identification	Type of part	1) Procurement specification 2) Issue/Revision/Date	1) Elementary function 2) Main characteristics	1) Subsystem 2) Equipment 3) Use	1) R 2) A 3) T	1) Criticality 2) Reason and method of control	1) Supplier Reference 2) prime comments	Prime approval status	Customer approval status/comments
51.2.1.ACSA	ESA003521000120	Copper/AL bimetal ring	1) AIEV 2) From catalogue	1) Separator ring 2) Heat conductor	1) TC 2) Plate interface 3) Spacing and heat inspection	1) G 2) V 3) 3-4	1) N 2)	1) Used on all projects 2)	A	A
52.2.1.ASAD	A0090TX...XA	Ti6Al4V screws > M4	1) White areo 2) ASNA0090 DSN2413	1) assembly 2)	1) PTANK 2) plate 3) fixing	1) G 2) V 3) 3-4	1) N 2)	1) Used on TC2 2)	A	A
60.1.1.ACSA	42908TC/F	Ferrite cores magnetic	1) Magnetics, Data sheet 2) SP/MAGN/003 01.02/03.06.1999	1) Coil core of transformer 2) Magnetic component	1) TC 2) South face 3) Heat regulation	1) G 2) V 3) 3-4	1) C 2) to be qualified	1) 2)		

Figure B-1: Example of a realized DMPL

# Annex C (normative)

## Declared process list (DPL) - DRD

---

### C.1 DRD identification

#### C.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70, requirement 4.2.3c.

#### C.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the DPL is to have a detailed record of all the processes used to produce the products of a project or programme.

The data in the DPL make possible to assess whether the processes are suitable for a specific application, at the supplier and customer levels (in the approval status column).

The DPL is prepared for each "Configuration item" at the relevant stages (e.g. Start, PDR, CDR and QRR) as defined in the flow chart given in Figure 4-1 of ECSS-Q-ST-70.

The following documents are linked to the DPL:

- declared material list (DPL),
- request for approval (RFA) processes.

### C.2 Expected response

#### C.2.1 Scope and content

##### <1> Process groups

- a. The DPL shall contain the following statements:

Processes are classified into 17 groups depending on their type or their main use, see Table C-1.

- b. If, for a given project it is considered necessary to create new groups, these shall have numbers over 17.

**Table C-1: Process group numbers**

Group number	Description
1	Adhesive bonding
2	Composite manufacture
3	Encapsulation/moulding
4	Painting/coating
5	Cleaning
6	Welding/brazing
7	Crimping/stripping/wire wrapping
8	Soldering
9	Surface treatments
10	Plating
11	Machining
12	Forming
13	Heat treatment
14	Special fabrication: processes developed specifically for the programme
15	Marking
16	Miscellaneous processes
17	Inspection procedures

## <2> Contents of the DPL

a. The DPL shall include the information in Figure C-1, where the header information identifies the list as the declared processes list and includes the issue number and date of issue, as follows

1. Item number (applicable to equipment supplier level only)

(a) This consists of the process identifier and the user code. It takes the form of

<group number>.<identifier within the group>.<running number>.<user code>

NOTE For example: 1.2.1.SSEX

(b) Characteristics of the item number are:

- Identify the subcontractor by an agreed user code for the project.
- One only per process type.
- Does not change during the life of the process list.



2. Process identification  
Indicate the correct and standard identification of the process, e.g. the process name or title: bonding, coating or soldering.
3. Specification
  - (a) Identify the name or abbreviation of the process executor.
  - (b) Make a reference to the associated procedure, together with the issue, revision and date.  

NOTE For example, national, international, EN, ISO, ECSS or company in-house.
4. Process description  
Enter here a short description of the process.
5. Use and location  
Use codes able to define the location of the process with respect to the:
  - (a) subsystem,
  - (b) particular piece of equipment (box or item),
  - (c) use of the equipment.  

NOTE For example, a structural element, thermal control, electrical insulation).
6. This column number is not used.
7. Associated item numbers  
Enter the associated material list (DML) or mechanical parts list (DMPL) with the process.
8. Criticality
  - (a) Enter "C" for critical or "N" for non-critical.
  - (b) If a process is considered to be critical, Enter the references to the relevant RFA.
9. Supplier reference, prime comments and approval
  - (a) Use the supplier reference and approval columns to enter any additional information that can be necessary to obtain customer approval.
  - (b) Select the supplier approval status code from Table C-2.
10. The customer approval status code and comments
  - (a) Select this code from Table C-2.
  - (b) Include additional comments where appropriate.

**Table C-2: Approval status**

Code	Description
A	Approved All processes classified "A" may be used without restriction.
X	Approved with an RFA These processes is subjected to an evaluation or validation programme. The RFA number is entered as a comment.
W	Approved with a concession These processes do not meet the requirements but are used for functional reasons. It is important to reduce the use of such processes to a minimum. All deviation requests are approved by the customer. The concession number is entered as a comment.
P	Pending a decision Processes for which an evaluation report or a concession is waiting for the customer's provisional or definitive approval.
O	Open New processes or processes for which investigations and validations are in progress.
R	Rejected.
D	Deleted This classification is used for a process that is no longer used.
If approval cannot be given and one of the other codes are entered, enter the comments in the appropriate column.	

### C.2.2 Special remarks

- b. The change record shall list the successive issues and their release dates since the first formal issue of the document.
- c. This record shall include a brief description of the updates which contributed to each issue or revision.

NOTE This DRD recommends the format and define the content within the framework of a project or a programme.

<b>DECLARED PROCESS LIST (DPL)</b>									
Programme name: ABCDEFG			CI no.: 1234567890		Doc no.: 001		Date: 14.05.2000		
			Group (Title): abcdefg		Issue/Revision: 1/5		Page: 1		
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9		10
							9.1	9.2	
Item no. and user code	Process identification	1) User name 2) Associated procedure issue/revision/date	Process description	1) Subsystem code 2) Equipment code 3) Use	Associated DML or DMPL item number	1) Criticality 2) Reason for criticality	1) Supplier Reference 2) Prime comments	Prime approval status	Customer approval status/ comments
1.2.1.SSEX	Bonding	1) EREMS 2) E/SQ/PI/012 02/01/02.08.1984	Applying a spot of glue with a stainless steel dispenser	1) BE3 2) C5 board 3) To fix parts	6.1.2.ETC	1) N 2)	1) Used on ANTARES 2)	A	A
4.3.1.KOF	Coating	1) CERCO 2) E/SQ/PI/023 02/01/08.12.1985	Coating by paintbrush or by immersion in the resin	1) BE3 2) C1 C2 boards 3) Protection of CI and EEE parts	2.1.1.KOF	1) N 2)	1) Used on PASTEC, ANTARES 2)	A	A
8.3.1.KOF	Vapour phase soldering of SMDs	1) EREMS 2) E/SQ/PI/026 01/02/09.09.1997	ECSS-Q-ST-70-38	1) BE3 2) C3 3)	15.1.1.AST	1) C 2)	1) QM/04L123/BD/MH Table 1 2)	A	A

**Figure C-1: Example of realized DPL**

# Annex D (normative)

## Request for approval (RFA) - DRD

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### D.1 DRD identification

#### D.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called up from ECSS-Q-ST-70, requirement 5.4.2d.

#### D.1.2 Purpose and objective

The objective of an RFA is to enable the supplier to request from the customer permission to use a critical mechanical part, material or process.

The information provided by the supplier makes possible for the customer to assess whether the critical mechanical part, material or process is suitable for a specific application.

The RFA is prepared for each critical mechanical part, material or process at the relevant stages as defined in the in flow chart given in Figure 4-1 of ECSS-Q-ST-70.

The following documents are linked to the RFA:

- declared mechanical parts list;
- declared materials list;
- declared process list.

### D.2 Expected response

#### D.2.1 Scope and content

a. The RFA should contain the information in Figure D-1 (pages 1 and 2), as follows:

1. The header information, identifying the document as a request for approval together with the project logo and project name, RFA reference, issue revision and date.
2. Originator  
Originator's name and reference.
3. Location  
Subsystem and equipment codes.

4. Item description  
Brief description of the item.
5. PMP information  
The DML, DMPL or DPL item number and list reference.
6. **Item status**, including the following information:
  - (a) manufacturers' name and qualification reference;
  - (b) suppliers' name and qualification status;
  - (c) product or material specification;
  - (d) procurement specification;
  - (e) process or handling specification;
  - (f) other related process or handling specifications;
  - (g) verification or qualification specification;
  - (h) report on verification or qualification.
7. Reason for RFA  
Enter the reason for the RFA.
8. Application and location details  
Enter here the details of the application and exact location of the item.  
Give the reference in the CIL.
9. Evaluation and validation programme  
Reference and details of main tests.
10. **Subcontractor supplier approval** for the first issue of the RFA.
11. **Customer initial decision**, to be entered on first issue of the RFA providing:
  - (a) the decision concerning the proposed material,
  - (b) the requirement to perform tests (deviation request as necessary), and
  - (c) the decision concerning the proposed test programme.
12. Customer's and final customer's (if applicable) signature
13. **Justification results** obtained with reference to the supplier's validation report and conclusion.
14. Subcontractor supplier approval on RFA final issue.
15. **Final approval status** of the RFA by the customer.

### D.2.2 Special remarks

- a. The RFA shall be completed by the supplier (parts 1 to 10, 13 and 14) and the customer (parts 11 12 and 15).

<b>1</b>	<b>Company:</b>	<b>Project:</b>	<b>Reference: RFA-</b>	Page 1 of 2
			<b>Issue</b>	
			<b>Revision</b>	
			<b>Date</b>	
<b>Request for approval (RFA)</b>				
<b>2</b>	Originator:	<b>3</b>	Subsystem:	
	Originator reference:		Equipment:	
<b>4</b>	Item description:		<b>5</b>	PMP list item number:
				PMP list reference:
<b>6</b>	<b>Item status</b>			
	Manufacturer:		Manufacturer qualification reference:	
	Supplier:		Qualification status:	
	Product/material specification:		Procurement specification:	
	Process/handling specification:		Related specification:	
	Verification/qualification specification:		Report:	
<b>7</b>	<b>Reason for RFA</b>			
<b>8</b>	Application/location details:		CIL Reference:	
<b>9</b>	<b>Evaluation/validation programme (title, reference)</b>			
	<b>Tests</b>			
	<b>Plan, procedures, schedule to be attached</b>			

Figure D-1: Example of RFA (Page 1 of 2)

<b>1</b>	<b>Company:</b>	<b>Project:</b>	<b>Reference: RFA-</b>				Page 2 of 2	
			<b>Issue</b>					
			<b>Revision</b>					
			<b>Date</b>					
<b>Request for approval (RFA)</b>								
<b>10</b>		<b>Materials and processes responsible</b>	<b>PA responsible</b>	<b>Project responsible</b>				
	Supplier approval on RFA first issue							
<b>11</b>	Decision on RFA first issue:		Comments:					
	- Request refused:							
	- Submit deviation:							
	- Proceed with validation programme:							
<b>12</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Materials and processes responsible</b>	<b>PA responsible</b>	<b>Project responsible</b>				
	Customer agree/disagree							
	Final customer (if applicable) agree/disagree							
<b>13</b>	<b>Justification results</b>							
	Validation report (title and reference)							
	Conclusion:							
<b>Validation report to be attached</b>								
<b>14</b>	Supplier approval on RFA final issue	<b>Materials and processes responsible</b>	<b>PA responsible</b>	<b>Project responsible</b>				
<b>15</b>	Decision on RFA final issue	<b>Materials and processes responsible</b>	<b>PA responsible</b>	<b>Project responsible</b>				
	Customer agree/disagree							
	Higher level customers (as necessary) agree/disagree							

Figure D-1: Example of RFA (Page 2 of 2)

# **Annex E (informative)**

## **Relationship between materials, mechanical parts, processes activities and programme phases**

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### **E.1 Feasibility phase (phase A)**

In phase A, the materials, mechanical parts and processes product assurance tasks are carried out in order to:

- a. identify main programme constraints on materials, mechanical parts and processes,
- b. define the policy, and
- c. plan the product assurance tasks for the project definition phase.

### **E.2 Preliminary definition phase (phase B)**

In phase B, the materials, mechanical parts and processes product assurance tasks are carried out in order to:

- a. define or identify requirements,
- b. identify main new items needed and plan corresponding necessary actions for phase C,
- c. plan the product assurance tasks for the detailed design, development, manufacturing, integration and test phase and prepare the materials, mechanical parts and processes plan as part of the PA plan, and
- d. support preliminary design review.

### **E.3 Detailed definition and production phase (phase C or D)**

In phase C or D, the materials, mechanical parts and processes product assurance tasks are carried out in order to:

- e. identify materials, mechanical parts and processes;
- f. issue preliminary lists;



- g. identify critical items;
- h. establish or review RFA;
- i. support mandatory inspection points identification;
- j. establish evaluation programme, perform test or review test results;
- k. establish validation, qualification, or verification programmes (e.g. perform tests or review test results);
- l. support nonconformance processing (NRB, failure review board);
- m. establish the as-designed lists;
- n. support the critical design review;
- o. support the qualification review;
- p. establish the final as-designed (updated) lists;
- q. support release of manufacture of flight hardware;
- r. support final acceptance review.

## **E.4 Utilization phase (phase E)**

In phase E, the materials, mechanical parts and processes product assurance tasks are carried out in order to:

- a. support the series manufacturing of recurring products,
- b. support the investigation of operational phase anomalies, and
- c. update the as-flown materials lists to incorporate the new materials that have been added or changed as a result of NCR activities. In particular, the PMP lists should include the actual materials flown on manned and reusable spacecraft and their payloads.

## Annex F (informative)

# MMPP documents delivery with respect to milestones

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Scope of the Table F-1 is to present relation of documents associated to Parts, material and processes activities to support project review objectives as specified in ECSS-M-ST-10.

NOTE This table constitutes a first indication for the data package content at various reviews. The full content of such data package is established as part of the business agreement, which also defines the delivery of the document between reviews.

The table lists the documents necessary for the project reviews (identified by "+").

The various crosses in a row indicate the increased levels of maturity progressively expected versus reviews. The last cross in a row indicates that at that review the document is expected to be completed and finalized.

NOTE All documents, even when not marked as deliverables in Table F-1 are expected to be available and maintained under configuration management as per ECSS-M-ST-40 (e.g. to allow for backtracking in case of changes).

Table F-1 presents the reviews at which the different issues of the ECSS-Q-ST-70 and ECSS-Q-ST-70-01 documents are expected.

NOTE Other MMPP deliverable document requirements definitions (DRDs) are contained in the ECSS-Q-ST-70-XX documents.

**Table F-1: MMPP documents delivery w.r.t. milestones**

Document Title	Phase											DRD Ref.	
	0	A	B		C	D		E					
	MDR	PRR	SRR	PDR	CDR	QR	AR	ORR	FRR	LRR	CRR		ELR
Declared materials list (DML)				+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70, Annex A
Declared mechanical parts list (DMPL)				+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70, Annex B
Declared process list (DPL)				+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70, Annex C
Request for approval (RFA)				+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70, Annex D
Cleanliness Requirement Specifications (CRS)			+	+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70-01, Annex A
Cleanliness and contamination control plan (C&CCP)				+	+	+	+						ECSS-Q-ST-70-01, Annex B

## Bibliography

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ECSS-S-ST-00	ECSS system – Description, implementation and general requirements
ECSS-M-ST-10	Space project management – Project planning and implementation
ECSS-M-ST-40	Space project management – Configuration and information management
MIL-HDBK-454	General Guidelines for Electronic Equipment
NASA MAPTIS	Materials and Processes Technical Information System
NASA STD-6001	Flammability, odour, offgassing and compatibility requirements and test procedures for materials in environments that support combustion (previously NHB 8060 1C)