



AF 9100:2026

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TECHNICAL PROFILE BOOK

Materials, Manufacturing and Critical Technologies — Technical Application Book

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Use and document-control boundary

This companion implements the supplied AF 9100 requirement basis without changing the original standard. Its process allocation, examples, checklists and record design are authored implementation material. Actual mission or product limits, specialist procedures, permissions and genuine observations must be completed before consequential use. Applicable source minima and independent decision conditions cannot be reduced by this companion.

The printed edition date identifies the companion series; it is not evidence that later preparation, review or operational decisions occurred on that date. New support codes in this set are proposed allocations for controlled registration. Established AF-IG-9100-001, AF-FAQ-9100-001 and AF-TR-9100-001 identities are retained; earlier files, the corporate master list and ASTRA codes are not overwritten.

Equivalent combined or digital records are permitted when all required fields, relationships, authority and history remain intact. A completed PDF field or typed name is not evidence of an authenticated approval. Blank records in this delivery contain no invented applicant, signature, event or result.

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Select actual scope → complete application criteria → use the applicable procedure and technical book → capture authentic evidence → evaluate every applicable condition → obtain the required independent decision. Document availability does not establish implementation or conformity.

1 Scope, responsibility and source priority

Metals, castings, forging, thermal treatment, composites, bonds, additive manufacture, electronics, NDT, surface engineering and contamination-sensitive outputs.

Boundary	Required implementation decision
Object and route	Identify ORG, PRD, SVC, PRC, PER, SUB or CAB separately. Combined records do not merge outcomes.
Activity	Apply source technical modules by performed or retained responsibility, including relevant outsourced work.
Authority	Technical release, employer task permission, independent attestation and statutory authorization remain distinct.
Source priority	AF 9100:2026 and all compatible binding obligations control. This companion does not import ASTRA programme rules or external normative schemes.

2 Technical profile and prospective parameter completion

Material condition and source; geometry; essential-variable combinations; machine/build identity; out-time; hidden properties; detection validity; requalification triggers

Parameter record	Content required before evaluating results
Identity and trigger	Stable criterion ID, source anchor, owner, actual object, phase, mode and reason it applies.
Limit or attribute	Value/range with compatible units and boundary convention, or an observable state with every essential step.
Technical basis	Actual environment, duty, consequence, derivation, qualified evidence and relevant approval.
Method and representation	Inspection, analysis, demonstration or test; method version, article/population, configuration and validity limits.
Uncertainty and decision	Corrections, model, covariance, coverage, pre-agreed rule, sample/scoring logic and hold conditions.
Authority and change	Technical and independent approvals, actual effectivity, preserved earlier basis and reopening triggers.

The fields above are completed for the actual application. A blank limit, undefined domain or unvalidated method prevents the dependent claim; the book deliberately does not invent one severity, tolerance or task threshold for unrelated applications.

3 Subject-by-subject implementation

18.1 — Material and process specification control

Source p. 36; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Material specifications; batch certificates and verification; substitution approvals; storage and life records.

Application check: Record packaging, transport conditions, shelf or out-time, seals where relevant and receiving location. Maintain original-to-split links and account for sample consumption.

Review boundary: Unknown eligibility, incompatible material evidence or suspect authenticity holds affected inputs. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.2 — Metals, castings, forgings and heat treatment

Source p. 36; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Process qualification; batch and thermal records; representative test evidence; repair approvals.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.3 — Composites, polymers, adhesives and bonded structures

Source p. 36; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Composite or bond qualification; constituent genealogy; process history; inspection capability; change review.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.4 — Additive and digitally driven manufacturing

Source p. 37; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Build qualification; feedstock history; signed build package; monitoring validation; post-process and acceptance records.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.5 — Electronics, semiconductors and interconnections

Source p. 37; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Component assurance plan; approved parts list; assembly qualification; configuration and screening evidence.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.6 — NDT, inspection capability and probability of detection

Source p. 37; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: NDT procedure qualification; personnel authorization; reference-artifact control; detection capability and limitations.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

18.7 — Surface engineering, cleanliness and contamination-sensitive products

Source p. 37; complete conditions reproduced in Appendix A.

Implementation record: Surface-process qualification; bath or chemical controls; test results; cleanliness criteria and records.

Application check: Use representative inputs, operators, tools, environment and configurations. Preserve every failed or excluded run and explain limits of coupons, samples and family inference.

Review boundary: Unqualified variables or unobservable required properties prevent unrestricted production acceptance. Record each source condition separately in the linked checklist and preserve approved exclusions.

4 Representative evaluation and adverse evidence

Special-Process Qualification and Continuing Control

Witness or trace: Issue the exact qualified route, people, equipment, work instructions, monitoring and change triggers. Machine or supplier qualification does not certify every output.

Synthetic challenge: A bonding run exceeds its approved out-time but the bond looks normal. Preserve the excursion and assess its material mechanism through competent technical disposition. Appearance cannot erase a hidden-property uncertainty.

First Article and Production-Readiness Verification

Witness or trace: Use numeric results for numeric criteria, units, equipment, corrections and uncertainty where needed. Check material and external process records belong to the article.

Synthetic challenge: A firmware identity check matches but its required function test was not performed. Identity and function are separate characteristics. Keep the functional row open and complete the required representative test before closure.

Production and Service Work-Route Control

Witness or trace: Preserve genealogy through split lots, merge, rework, partial completion and scrap. Record material consumption and the actual loaded software; a balance alone does not prove correct identity.

Synthetic challenge: The final functional test passes after a required concealed assembly check was missed. Determine whether the final test can validly establish that hidden characteristic. Preserve the gap and obtain an approved evidence path; do not insert a retrospective inspection signature.

5 Interface records, decisions and continuing use

Record	Required implementation purpose
AF-FR-9100-020	Incoming Material and Authenticity Verification
AF-FR-9100-021	Production Route and First-Article Accountability
AF-FR-9100-022	Process Qualification, Execution and Requalification

Qualification, instance acceptance, current operating capability and independent attestation retain separate evidence and decisions. A new site, material, supplier, digital load, use environment or duty requires a relevant difference and requalification review. No previous result transfers automatically because the name is unchanged.

Appendix A — Controlling source and evidence

Source: AF 9100:2026, Aerospace Quality Management System, FIRST EDITION, 29 September 2026; supplied 131-page PDF. Source page references below locate the original publication. These excerpts are read with the complete applicable standard; local implementation sequences do not replace it.

18.1 Material and process specification control

SOURCE p. 36 | Normative when applicable

18.1(a) Materials shall be specified by properties, condition, composition, processing history and acceptance requirements appropriate to intended use. Equivalent material claims shall be reviewed by the design authority and supported by relevant evidence.

18.1(b) The organization shall control batch identity, storage, shelf life, contamination, substitutions and supplier changes. Recycled or reclaimed content shall meet the same applicable performance and traceability obligations; environmental benefit shall not substitute for material qualification.

Required evidence: Material specifications; batch certificates and verification; substitution approvals; storage and life records.

18.2 Metals, castings, forgings and heat treatment

SOURCE p. 36 | Normative when applicable

18.2(a) Processes shall control relevant material state, geometry, essential variables, equipment condition, thermal history and inspection. Defects that may not be visible in final inspection shall be addressed through validated process controls and suitable NDT or destructive verification.

18.2(b) Repair, weld blending, additional heat treatment or other disposition shall be authorized and traceable. Mechanical-property test specimens shall be representative of the relevant material and processing. Certificate values without verified relationship to the supplied batch shall not establish acceptance.

Required evidence: Process qualification; batch and thermal records; representative test evidence; repair approvals.

18.3 Composites, polymers, adhesives and bonded structures

SOURCE p. 36 | Normative when applicable

18.3(a) The organization shall control constituent identity, storage, out-time, mixing, surface preparation, lay-up, cure, environmental conditions and handling as relevant. Bond quality shall not be inferred solely from external appearance.

18.3(b) Qualification shall address relevant geometries, defects, aging, moisture, thermal exposure and inspectability. Essential process changes shall trigger requalification review. Traceability shall connect constituent lots, cure or process history, inspection and the final assembly.

Required evidence: Composite or bond qualification; constituent genealogy; process history; inspection capability; change review.

18.4 Additive and digitally driven manufacturing

SOURCE p. 37 | Normative when applicable

18.4(a) Additive manufacturing shall control feedstock, reuse history, machine state, build orientation, parameters, digital file identity, in-process monitoring and post-processing. Qualification shall address location within the build, material anisotropy, defects and the intended geometry or qualified family.

18.4(b) A qualified machine or material alone shall not qualify every component. Changes to algorithms, slicing, software, feedstock source or post-processing shall be assessed for effects on the qualified process. In-process sensor data shall supplement rather than automatically replace validated acceptance methods.

Required evidence: Build qualification; feedstock history; signed build package; monitoring validation; post-process and acceptance records.

18.5 Electronics, semiconductors and interconnections

SOURCE p. 37 | Normative when applicable

18.5(a) Electronic-part assurance shall address source authenticity, component suitability, assembly processes, handling, ESD, moisture sensitivity, contamination and relevant environmental stresses. Programmable devices shall have controlled design and loaded configuration.

18.5(b) Assembly and inspection shall control soldering, bonding, coatings, connectors and other critical interconnections. Screening and burn-in, where used, shall have a justified purpose and shall not be represented as removing all latent defects. Obsolete or substituted components shall receive impact review.

Required evidence: Component assurance plan; approved parts list; assembly qualification; configuration and screening evidence.

18.6 NDT, inspection capability and probability of detection

SOURCE p. 37 | Normative when applicable

18.6(a) NDT methods shall be qualified for the relevant material, geometry, defect type, size range and access condition. Personnel, equipment, reference artifacts, procedures and environmental conditions shall be controlled.

18.6(b) Where detection capability is used quantitatively in an integrity argument, the organization shall establish a statistically and physically justified evaluation with uncertainty and representative defects. A nominal detectable flaw size or a single successful demonstration shall not establish a probability-of-detection claim.

Required evidence: NDT procedure qualification; personnel authorization; reference-artifact control; detection capability and limitations.

18.7 Surface engineering, cleanliness and contamination-sensitive products

SOURCE p. 37 | Normative when applicable

18.7(a) Coatings, plating, surface treatments, lubrication and cleaning shall be controlled for material compatibility, essential variables, residue, thickness or other relevant characteristics. The organization shall assess effects on fatigue, corrosion, bonding, electrical contact and contamination.

18.7(b) Changes in chemicals, suppliers, bath condition, preparation or cure shall be reviewed. Cleanliness acceptance shall use a defined method and sampling location. A generic statement that an item is “clean” shall not establish conformity to a contamination-sensitive requirement.

Required evidence: Surface-process qualification; bath or chemical controls; test results; cleanliness criteria and records.

G.1 Study design and prerequisites

SOURCE p. 62 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.1(a) The characteristic is a nominal 50 mm dimension with illustrative limits LSL=49.970 mm and USL=50.030 mm. Five consecutive observations form each rational subgroup. The baseline consists of 125 observations; the monitoring phase is not included in estimating the initial limits.

G.1(b) Before using capability in an actual decision, establish measurement suitability, stable sampling conditions, rational subgrouping and a plausible distribution. Control limits describe process behavior; specification limits describe product requirements. A process can be stable but incapable, or unstable even while every observed part is within specification.

G.2 Within-subgroup variation and chart limits

SOURCE p. 62 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.2(a) The baseline grand mean is 50.00215328 mm and the average subgroup range is 0.013546 mm. For subgroup size five, use $d_2=2.326$, $A_2=0.577$, $D_3=0$ and $D_4=2.115$. The within-subgroup standard-deviation estimate is $R\text{-bar}/d_2=0.00582373$ mm.

G.2(b) The calculated $\bar{X}$ -bar limits are 49.99433724 and 50.00996932 mm. The range-chart upper limit is 0.02864979 mm and its lower limit is zero. These Phase-I estimates should be evaluated for stability; they should not be recalculated after every adverse point to hide a shift.

Source calculation note: (G-1) $s_{\text{within}} = R/d_2$; $\bar{X}$ limits = $\bar{\bar{X}} \pm A_2R$; R limits = D_3R , D_4R $\bar{\bar{X}}$ is the mean of subgroup means. R is the mean subgroup range. Constants depend on subgroup size; these values apply to $n=5$, not to arbitrary sample sizes. Figure G-1 — Baseline and subsequent monitoring subgroup means. Limits are estimated from groups 1-25 only; groups 26-30 deliberately illustrate a mean shift. Figure G-2 — Separate range chart for the same synthetic process. A stable range does not rule out a shifted process mean.

G.3 Capability and performance calculations

SOURCE p. 63 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.3(a) Using the within-subgroup estimate gives $C_p=1.717112$ and $C_{pk}=1.593865$. Using the overall sample standard deviation $s=0.00603166$ mm gives $P_p=1.657919$ and $P_{pk}=1.538920$. The definitions are stated explicitly

because organizations sometimes use inconsistent naming conventions.

G.3(b) These point estimates are descriptive, not a universal acceptance decision. The program must define the required capability, estimation method and confidence treatment based on consequences and obligations. This standard does not declare that $Cpk=1.33$, 1.67 or any other number is sufficient for every critical characteristic.

Source calculation note: $(G-2) Cp = (USL - LSL) / (6s_{within})$; $Cpk = \min[(USL - \bar{x}) / (3s_{within}), (\bar{x} - LSL) / (3s_{within})]$ Pp and Ppk use the corresponding formulas with the overall sample standard deviation $s_{overall}$. Capability interpretations based on normal tails require an appropriate distribution and a stable process. Figure G-3 — Histogram of the 125 synthetic baseline values with an illustrative fitted normal density and specification limits. The fit is not proof of normality.

G.4 Reaction to a special-cause signal

SOURCE p. 64 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.4(a) The monitoring subgroups were generated with a higher mean. A signal should trigger containment of the potentially affected interval, verification of the measurement system, investigation of process changes and appropriate product assessment. The range chart should be reviewed as well as the mean chart.

G.4(b) After an identified cause is corrected, the organization should verify stable operation before recalculating limits under an approved rule. Neither a favorable historical Cpk nor a high final inspection pass rate justifies ignoring a persistent shift.

G.5 Non-normal, dependent and low-volume data

SOURCE p. 64 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.5(a) For non-normal distributions, use a justified transformation or distribution-specific/percentile method and retain the interpretation of original specification limits. For autocorrelated data, select a model that accounts for dependence rather than assuming the nominal number of readings equals independent information.

G.5(b) Low-volume or one-off work may require engineering verification, validated processes and individual characteristic evidence instead of a capability index estimated from inadequate data. The absence of sufficient statistical data should be stated honestly; it should not be disguised by pooling unlike products.

G.6 Measurement-system variation example

SOURCE p. 64 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

G.6(a) As a separate synthetic illustration, suppose repeatability standard deviation is 0.0015 mm and reproducibility standard deviation is 0.0010 mm, with independent components. Combined gauge variation is $\sqrt{0.0015^2 + 0.0010^2} = 0.0018028$ mm. If observed total variation is 0.0060 mm, the ratio is 30.05% .

G.6(b) This calculation is only a component combination, not a complete gauge R&R study. A real study needs a suitable crossed or nested design, representative parts, operators, interactions and uncertainty. No universal accept/reject percentage is imposed; the effect on the actual measurement decision must be evaluated.

K.1 Planning and trigger assessment

SOURCE p. 71 | Normative when applicable

K.1(a) The organization shall define when a full or partial first article verification is required, based on new product, new process, design change, source transfer, tooling change, interruption or evidence that prior verification is no longer representative.

K.1(b) The verification plan shall identify the production-representative item, route, design baseline, material, tooling, software and all applicable characteristics. A partial verification shall list the changed portion and justify the continuing validity of the remainder.

K.2 Characteristic completion rules

SOURCE p. 71 | Normative when applicable

K.2(a) Each applicable drawing, model, specification and interface characteristic shall be accounted for. Results shall be numeric where the criterion is numeric, or use a defined attribute evaluation with traceable evidence. "Pass" without the required actual result shall not be accepted for a variable characteristic requiring retained measurement.

K.2(b) The organization shall verify that material and special-process evidence relate to the actual first article. Unverified characteristics shall remain open. A sample selected for excellent appearance shall not replace a

representative production article.

K.3 Production-readiness conclusion

SOURCE p. 71 | Normative when applicable

K.3(a) The readiness conclusion shall consider process stability, tooling, inspection capability, operator competence, supplier readiness and closure of nonconformities, not only one conforming item. Where data are insufficient for capability inference, the limitation and compensating verification shall be recorded.

K.3(b) First article acceptance shall not remove continuing process controls, surveillance or the obligation to reassess after change. The organization shall define any enhanced monitoring for initial production and objective criteria for returning to normal control.

L.1 Qualification strategy

SOURCE p. 72 | Normative when applicable

L.1(a) The organization shall define the qualified process, scope, materials, geometries, equipment, site, personnel, essential variables and intended outputs. Qualification shall establish a technically justified operating window and the evidence needed to demonstrate repeatable performance.

L.1(b) The plan shall identify representative test articles, worst-case or bounding conditions, measurement methods, acceptance criteria, sampling rationale and independent review. A supplier's generic capability statement shall not replace a scope-specific qualification.

L.2 Excursion and production disposition

SOURCE p. 72 | Normative when applicable

L.2(a) An excursion outside the approved process window shall identify the affected population from the last demonstrated valid state. The organization shall hold affected outputs and assess the technical consequences using qualified expertise.

L.2(b) Additional inspection may support disposition only when it can detect the relevant effects. If the characteristic is inherently hidden or the inspection is not capable, a favorable inspection shall not erase the excursion. Repair, concession or scrap shall follow authorized technical decisions.

L.3 Requalification triggers

SOURCE p. 72 | Normative when applicable

L.3(a) Triggers shall include relevant changes in material, source, geometry, equipment, software, location, essential parameters, preparation, consumables or inspection method, as well as adverse trends and significant interruption.

L.3(b) A partial requalification shall identify which prior evidence remains valid and why. The approval shall specify effectivity and any initial-production surveillance. Qualification certificates shall not be used beyond the process scope and conditions they actually establish.

L.4 Worked administrative example

SOURCE p. 72 | Definition, explanation or informative example; no new universal limit

L.4(a) Example: an additive-manufacturing supplier changes powder reuse policy and post-processing source. The change review identifies possible effects on porosity, chemistry and mechanical properties. Production release is held while representative builds, material checks and post-process qualification are evaluated against the approved product requirements.

L.4(b) The record identifies both changes rather than attributing the result to a machine already being "qualified". The example intentionally supplies no process temperature, energy-density or material-strength recipe; those values require a qualified material and product-specific engineering basis.

Source tables — complete field and decision payloads

Table K-1 — Required first article record sections

Source p. 71 | Required structure when applicable

Section	Minimum required content
Product accountability	Part/service identity; revision; serial/lot; assembly hierarchy; production order; first article reason and full/partial status.
Production route	Actual site, line, equipment, tools, machine programs, work instructions and applicable revisions.
Material and process evidence	Material identity and certificates; authenticity checks; special-process qualifications; external-source approvals.
Characteristic accountability	Unique characteristic ID; design location; requirement; units; criticality; method; actual result; uncertainty/decision rule where relevant.
Functional and software evidence	Functional requirements; software/firmware configuration; build identity; test procedure and actual results.
Nonconformities	NCR links; technical disposition; repair/rework evidence; required customer or design- authority approval.
Review and release	Completeness check; independent review where required; authorized conclusion; remaining restrictions and records index.

Table K-2 — Filled synthetic characteristic-accountability extract

Source p. 71 | Illustrative or explanatory source table

ID / characteristic	Illustrative requirement	Evidence / actual result	Disposition
K-01 / external dimension	50.000 ± 0.030 mm.	50.0040 mm; U=0.00445 mm, k=2; agreed full-interval rule.	Conformity demonstrated under the example rule.
K-02 / hole pitch	80.000 ± 0.050 mm.	80.0120 mm; U=0.0060 mm, k=2; calibrated coordinate method.	Conformity demonstrated under the example rule.
K-03 / material identity	Material specification MAT-17 rev B.	Lot ML-021; certificate MC-021; identity check IV-021.	Identity and lot linkage verified; no strength claim inferred from appearance.
K-04 / bonded process	Qualified route BOND-04 rev C.	Run BR-116; qualified operator OP-18; process record within approved window.	Process evidence complete.
K-05 / firmware identity	Firmware 2.4.1; build manifest BM-241.	Read-back identity and hash match signed release manifest.	Configuration verified; functional evidence also required.
K-06 / functional interface	Controlled interface test IF-09 rev D.	Report TR-009 records all required checks and one resolved anomaly AN-04.	Accepted only after independent retest and NCR closure.

Table L-1 — Qualification dossier contents

Source p. 72 | Required structure when applicable

Topic	Required technical content	Control after approval
Scope and boundaries	Process family; materials; thickness/geometry ranges; product criticality; intended use.	Prevent application outside the demonstrated scope.
Essential variables	Parameters that can alter relevant properties; interactions; approved ranges; measurement capability.	Monitor and record actual values; define excursion response.
Facilities and equipment	Equipment identity; calibration; uniformity or performance checks; utilities; environment.	Maintain condition and reassess after relocation or major repair.
Personnel	Task competence, qualification method, authorization and supervision.	Reassess after change, inactivity or poor performance.
Consumables and inputs	Source, material condition, shelf/out-time, preparation and contamination controls.	Track lots and prevent unauthorized substitution.
Qualification samples	Representativeness, preparation, locations, destructive/NDT methods and acceptance.	Retain the relationship to the qualified process and production.
Results and uncertainty	Actual results, variability, method limitations, uncertainty and deviations.	Use valid evidence; do not hide failed or excluded trials.
Approved process	Released procedure, parameter window, inspection plan and approval authority.	Control revisions and point-of-use access.
Continuing validation	Monitoring, periodic checks, witness samples or audits as justified.	Detect drift before output escapes.
Requalification	Triggers, impact assessment, full/partial basis and required approval.	No unrestricted production until necessary evidence is restored.

Appendix B — Local implementation and release

Readiness condition	Evidence before consequential use
Authority and responsibility	Actual legal operator, owner, competent technical authority, independent reviewer and permitted result class are recorded.
Scope and criteria	Object, configuration, site, period, trigger, every technical value or observable attribute, units and prospective approval are complete.
Evidence and methods	Original accessible evidence, representative observations, valid methods, uncertainty, adverse cases and limitations support the intended conclusion.
People and independence	Competence is current for each task; genuine conflicts, relevant prior work and needed separation have been checked.
Records and tools	Field meanings, unique IDs, original history, access, retention, recovery and actual deployed workflows have passed local validation.
Decision and public use	All relevant blockers are resolved; required independent decision and written permissions precede the exact public claim.
Continuity and handover	Receiving custody, unresolved duties, corrections and historical decisions survive transfer, retirement or provider closure.

Record the completed local readiness and actual authorization in AF-FR-9100-032 or an equivalent controlled record. Preserve the unchanged source standard and each earlier decision basis. A blocked activity may continue only within a genuinely permitted development boundary, not as a provisional conformity certificate.