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Australian Standard™

Quality management systems—Guidelines for configuration management

Standards Australia

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee QR-008, Quality Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 3 September 2003 and published on 10 November 2003.

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Australian Standard™

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee QR-008, Quality Systems.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced, from ISO 10007:2003, *Quality management systems—Guidelines for configuration management*.

The objective of this Standard is to give guidance on the use of configuration management in industry and its interface with other management systems and procedures.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international Standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international Standard number appears only on the cover.

(b) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian Standard'.

(c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

Reference to International Standard		*Australian Standard*	
ISO		AS/NZS ISO	
9000	Quality management systems—Fundamentals and vocabulary	9000	Quality management systems—Fundamentals and vocabulary

The term 'informative' is used to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An informative annex is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this International Standard is to enhance common understanding of the subject, to promote the use of configuration management, and to assist organizations applying configuration management to improve their performance.

Configuration management is a management activity that applies technical and administrative direction over the life cycle of a product, its configuration items, and related product configuration information.

Configuration management documents the product's configuration. It provides identification and traceability, the status of achievement of its physical and functional requirements, and access to accurate information in all phases of the life cycle.

Configuration management can be implemented based on the size of the organization and the complexity and nature of the product.

Configuration management can be used to meet the product identification and traceability requirements specified in ISO 9001.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Quality management systems — Guidelines for configuration management

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the use of configuration management within an organization. It is applicable to the support of products from concept to disposal.

It first outlines the responsibilities and authorities before describing the configuration management process that includes configuration management planning, configuration identification, change control, configuration status accounting and configuration audit.

Since this International Standard is a guidance document, it is not intended to be used for certification/registration purposes.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9000:2000, *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 9000 and the following apply.

3.1
change control
activities for control of the product after formal approval of its **product configuration information** (3.9)

3.2
concession
permission to use or release a product that does not conform to specified requirements

NOTE 1 A concession is generally limited to the delivery of the product that has nonconforming characteristics within specified limits for an agreed time or quantity of that product.

[ISO 9000:2000, definition 3.6.11]

NOTE 2 Concessions do not affect the **configuration baseline** (3.4) and include permission to produce a product that does not conform to specified requirements.

NOTE 3 Some organizations use terms such as “waivers” or “deviations” instead of “concession”.

3.3
configuration
interrelated functional and physical characteristics of a product defined in **product configuration information** (3.9)