AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Quality management systems —
Guidelines for configuration management

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10007 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, *Quality management and quality assurance*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Quality systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10007:1995), which has been technically revised.

This edition has sought to improve the alignment of ISO 10007 with the ISO 9000 family of International Standards and to simplify the structure of the document.

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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.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD   **ANSI/ISO/ASQ Q10007-2003(E)**

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)

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