Promises fulfilled

Without its repair station certificate, BCA couldn't make good on its obligations to customers

By KATHRINE BECK

special group of skilled Boeing aviation maintenance technicians keeps its bags packed at all times. If a Boeing-built airplane is grounded, for example, because a catering truck at an airport collided with it during servicing, a Boeing Commercial Airplanes Airplane On Ground (AOG) team can head out at short notice to assess the damage, work with the customer to determine the best course of action, and perhaps provide mechanical support and parts.

But the AOG team couldn't operate without a U.S. Federal Aviation Administration repair station certificate. That's because all the work Boeing performs on an airplane that's already been delivered must be performed in compliance with regulations set forth by the FAA and other regulatory bodies around the globe.

When Boeing builds commercial airplanes, it does so under the authority of an FAA production certificate—which ensures that everything is done according to specifications and standards, and the process includes certification of the people who perform the work and quality inspections of the airplane. Once the airplane is built, it receives an FAA airworthiness certificate. It becomes, in Commercial Airplanes parlance, a "ticketed" airplane (see Page 18 of the October 2007 Boeing Frontiers).

Any work after an airplane is ticketed must be performed under another license known as a repair station certificate, which carries the official title "Air Agency Certificate." It's required for every job Boeing performs on a post-ticketed airplane, including AOG repairs, aircraft modification, product overhaul and warranty work.

"The Repair Station is what allows us to support our customers," said Jim Testin, AOG director of operations. "Without the Repair Station, there'd be no interface, and AOG would cease to exist."

Boeing personnel operating under the Boeing repair station certificate also provide post-airworthiness certificate support during the delivery phase, after an airplane is ticketed. That's important because Boeing is responsible for an airplane's continued airworthiness after ticketing and before ownership officially changes. During that time, maintenance and other postproduction support is needed as issues arise before the airplane can be turned over to its new owners. However, Boeing mechanics can't touch the airplane and Quality personnel can't inspect it without Repair Station authority.

There's Repair Station activity on just about every commercial airplane that Boeing delivers, as airline customers may require some final touches. One example might be an airplane that goes through predelivery flight tests has some resulting wear on its tires. If the customer's contract calls for brand-new tires on the delivered airplane, they need to be changed. That can't happen without Repair Station authorization to make sure the work is done properly—which provides quality and reliability to the airline and safety for passengers.



Commercial Airplanes

BOEING FRONTIERS

"The Repair Station organization makes sure everything is done properly and all the paperwork is in order," said Rose Scoones, administrative manager for the Seattle Repair Station, "It can get pretty complicated, especially when requirements change or multiple regulatory agencies are involved."

There are Boeing Repair Stations in the Puget Sound region; Long Beach and Palmdale, Calif.; San Antonio; Heath, Ohio; Salt Lake City; and Wichita, Kan, They're also at Boeing subsidiaries Spectrolab in Van Nuvs. Calif.; Boeing Australia, at Amberley and Eagle Farm in Queensland; and Aviall in many locations.

Repair Station management is responsible for coordinating with FAA, determining signing authority, making sure work is done properly and paperwork is complete, and maintaining the repair station certificate.

"It's vital that Repair Station operations are performed guickly and accurately," Scoones said. Otherwise, promised delivery dates of new or modified airplanes would be compromised and grounded airplanes would sit idle, resulting in revenue loss for customers—serious business in today's highly competitive commercial aviation environment.

kathrine.k.beck@boeing.com

