



IPC-1782

Standard for Manufacturing and Supply Chain Traceability of Electronic Products

Developed by the Critical Components Traceability Task Group (2-19A) of
the Electronic Product Data Description Committee (2-10) of IPC

Users of this publication are encouraged to participate in the
development of future revisions.

Contact:

IPC

Table of Contents

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| 1 SCOPE | 1 | 3.29 Traceability | 4 |
| 1.1 Purpose | 1 | 3.30 Unique Materials | 4 |
| 1.2 About This Standard and the Concept of Traceability | 1 | 3.31 Work Order | 4 |
| 1.3 Application of This Standard | 2 | 4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS | 4 |
| 1.4 Sectional Traceability Standards and the Maintenance of This Standard | 2 | 4.1 Guidance on the Use of This Standard | 4 |
| 2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS | 2 | 4.2 Risk Assessment | 5 |
| 2.1 IPC | 2 | 4.3 Determine Traceability Level | 5 |
| 2.2 Joint Industry Standards | 2 | 4.4 Document Action in User Agreement | 5 |
| 2.3 Electrostatic Discharge Association (ESDA) | 2 | 4.5 Monitor Risk/Update Traceability Level | 5 |
| 2.4 US Department of Defense (DoD) | 2 | 4.6 Nonconforming Items | 5 |
| 3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | 2 | 5 LEVELS OF TRACEABILITY | 6 |
| 3.1 As Agreed Between User and Supplier (AABUS) | 2 | 5.1 Material and Process Traceability Levels | 6 |
| 3.2 Authorized Supplier | 2 | 5.1.1 Level 1 Traceability: Basic | 6 |
| 3.3 Automated Data Collection/Data-Gathering Automation | 3 | 5.1.2 Level 2 Traceability: Standard | 6 |
| 3.4 Batch Code | 3 | 5.1.3 Level 3 Traceability: Advanced | 7 |
| 3.5 Cell | 3 | 5.1.4 Level 4 Traceability: Comprehensive | 7 |
| 3.6 Cell Structure | 3 | 5.2 Guidelines for Classification and Traceability Levels | 7 |
| 3.7 Common Materials | 3 | 6 CELL STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS | 9 |
| 3.8 Component | 3 | 6.1 Assembly Cell | 10 |
| 3.9 Dashboard | 3 | 6.2 Work-Order Information Cell | 12 |
| 3.10 Data Integrity | 3 | 6.3 Bill of Materials Cell | 12 |
| 3.11 Date Code | 3 | 6.4 Material Traceability Cell | 13 |
| 3.12 Lot Number | 3 | 6.5 Unique Material/Subassembly Traceability Cell | 14 |
| 3.13 Manual Data Management | 3 | 6.5.1 Software/Firmware Material Traceability Cell | 14 |
| 3.14 Material Traceability | 3 | 6.5.2 Packing and Shipping Material Traceability Cell | 14 |
| 3.15 Materials | 3 | 6.5.3 Label Material Traceability Cell | 14 |
| 3.16 Mechanical Assembly | 3 | 6.6 Process Data Traceability Cell | 15 |
| 3.17 Process Identification (ID) | 3 | 6.6.1 Common Process Traceability Data Cell | 15 |
| 3.18 Process Traceability | 3 | 6.6.2 Unique Process Traceability Data Cell | 15 |
| 3.19 Product Build Records | 3 | 6.7 Hazardous Substance Cell | 24 |
| 3.20 Production Lot | 3 | 6.8 Material Test Cell | 24 |
| 3.21 Raw Materials | 3 | 6.9 Process Maintenance Cell | 25 |
| 3.22 Risk | 3 | APPENDIX A Acronym Index | 26 |
| 3.23 Risk Analysis | 3 | Figures | |
| 3.24 Risk Assessment | 3 | Figure 4-1 Determination of Traceability Level | 4 |
| 3.25 Risk Management | 4 | Figure 6-1 Traceability Cell Structure | 9 |
| 3.26 Serial Number | 4 | | |
| 3.27 Serialization | 4 | | |
| 3.28 Subassembly | 4 | | |

Tables

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Table 4-1 | Typical Risk Assessment Matrix | 5 |
| Table 5-1 | Traceability Levels | 6 |
| Table 5-2 | Traceability Levels to IPC Product Classification System Matrix | 8 |
| Table 5-3 | Traceability Level Recommendations for IPC Product Class 1 | 8 |
| Table 5-4 | Traceability Level Recommendations for IPC Product Class 2 | 8 |
| Table 5-5 | Traceability Level Recommendations for IPC Product Class 3 | 8 |
| Table 5-6 | Traceability Level Recommendations for IPC Product Class 3 (Space/ Defense/Medical) | 8 |
| Table 6-1 | Abbreviated Process Traceability Level Matrix | 10 |

Standard for Manufacturing and Supply Chain Traceability of Electronic Products

1 SCOPE

This standard establishes minimum requirements for manufacturing and supply chain traceability based on perceived risk as agreed between user and supplier (AABUS). This standard applies to all products, processes, assemblies, parts, components, equipment used and other items as defined by users and suppliers in the manufacture of printed board assemblies, as well as mechanical assembly.

Minimum requirements are based on four levels of traceability for materials and processes. These levels can correlate to the IPC Product Classification System (Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3) and/or another set of categories of compliance, based on the business model/economic needs of the end-use market for the final product (e.g., telecom, aerospace, automotive, medical device, consumer electronics, etc.) or a subassembly within that product.

1.1 Purpose Historically, the lack of a uniform component traceability standard has caused an unnecessary consumption of resources (e.g., time, people, money, etc.) to track events or parts to their sources and to remedy any quality, reliability, etc., issues. Lack of a standard has also made it difficult to uniformly create and appropriately enforce the necessary contracts.

The traceability information detailed in this standard is intended to improve operational efficiency and productivity, quality and reliability as well as to enable activities such as predictive maintenance in the manufacturing environment. This standard can help organizations more easily ensure end users/consumers will receive products and services that meet or exceed their expectations in the timeliest and most economically viable method.

This standard can also aid in reducing counterfeit components in an organization's supply chain, whether using an authorized supplier or not.

1.2 About This Standard and the Concept of Traceability Traceability has grown from being a specialized need for safety-critical segments of industry to a recognized tool that adds value to industry as a whole. Disparate standards that have evolved, mainly dictated by large OEMs, can create confusion in the market, as a multitude of requirements and definitions proliferate. The intent of this standard is to bring the whole principle of traceability up to date. Traceability, as further described in this standard, represents the most effective quality tool available, which can become an intrinsic part of best-practice operations. This is accomplished with the encouragement of automated data collection from systems already integrating quality, manufacturing, engineering and supply chain, thus reducing cost of ownership and ensuring timeliness and accuracy.

The wealth of analysis data accessible from traceability can yield information that can raise expectations of very significant quality and performance improvements, as well as provide the necessary protection against the costs in the market as a result of adverse issues.

This standard creates a flexible data architecture that can be adopted to represent all levels of traceability that are required across industry. This includes support for the most demanding instances for detail and integrity (e.g., critical-safety systems) through to situations in which only basic traceability may be needed (e.g., simple consumer products). This standard presents a cellular-based structure so as to provide required flexibility and to create an efficient format in which unnecessary duplication of data is avoided. The format also allows data to be added after the completion of production, enabling further detail to be added as it becomes available.

Throughout the design of this standard, different key usage models of traceability were considered. It is written to explain how access to critical data, when needed to identify the exact scope of any market issues, can be ensured, while also being capable of providing "live" access to detailed product-build records for advanced quality analysis.

This standard also demonstrates the benefits of best-practice data collection through automated means. This is reflected in the definitions of the different levels of traceability.