

This document is not an ASTM standard and is intended only to provide the user of an ASTM standard an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Because it may not be technically possible to adequately depict all changes accurately, ASTM recommends that users consult prior editions as appropriate. In all cases only the current version of the standard as published by ASTM is to be considered the official document.



Designation: E 1548 – 93 (Reapproved 1998)



Designation: E 1548 – 03

Standard Practice for Preparation of Aerospace Contamination Control Plans¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1548; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-21 on Space Simulation and Applications of Space Technology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E21.05 on Contamination.

Current edition approved May 10, 2003. Published June 15, 2003. Originally approved in 1993. ~~Published August 1993.~~ Last previous edition approved in 1998 as F 1548 – 93 (1998).

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is intended to assist in the preparation of formal plans for contamination control, especially of aerospace critical surfaces. Requirements may be established at the systems level, either by the customer or the systems integrator, or at the subsystem level. Subsystem requirements may be imposed by the responsible subsystem supplier or they may be flowed down from the systems organization (4.7). The extent of detail and level of cleanliness required can vary with the particular application and type of hardware being built, but all aspects of contamination control must be included in a final plan. Therefore, each of the following elements must be considered for inclusion in a contamination control plan (CCP):

1.1.1 *Cleanliness requirements* for deliverable hardware addressing particulate, molecular, or biological contaminants or combination thereof. Specify contamination limits and any budget allocations.

1.1.2 *Implementation plans* to achieve, verify, and maintain the specified cleanliness requirements. Specify material and process controls, cleaning techniques, verification tests, protection and prevention plans, transportation controls, and corrective action for discrepancies.

1.1.3 *Environmental controls* including clean facilities to be used, facility maintenance, and monitoring schedule.

1.1.4 *Personnel and operational controls* including operating procedures, restrictions, training, motivation, and organizational responsibilities including the organization or individual for implementation and verification of the CCP.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 595 Test Method for Total Mass Loss and Collected Volatile Condensable Materials from Outgassing in a Vacuum Environment²

E 1216 Practice for Sampling for Surface Particulate Contamination by Tape Lift²

~~E 1235M~~ Test Method for Gravimetric Determination of Nonvolatile Residue (NVR) in Environmentally Controlled Areas for Spacecraft²

~~E 1549M~~ Specification for ESD Controlled Garments Required in Cleanrooms and Controlled Environments for Spacecraft for Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Operations²

E 1559 Test Method for Contamination Outgassing Characteristics of Spacecraft Materials²

E 2042 Practice for Cleaning and Maintaining Controlled Areas and Clean Rooms²

E 2217 Practice for Design and Construction of Aerospace Cleanrooms and Contamination Controlled Areas²

F 50 Practice for Continuous Sizing and Counting of Airborne Particles in Dust-Controlled Areas and Clean Rooms Using Instruments Capable of Detecting Single Sub-Micrometre and Larger Particles²

F 303 Practices for Sampling Aerospace Fluids from Components²

F 312 Test Methods for Microscopical Sizing and Counting Particles from Aerospace Fluids on Membrane Filters³

2.2 Government Standards:

FED-STD-209E Airborne Particulate Cleanliness Classes in Cleanrooms and Clean Zones⁴

~~MIL-STD-1246 Product Cleanliness Levels and Contamination Control Program^{4,5}~~

USAF Tech Order 00-25-203 Contamination Control of Aerospace Facilities, U.S. Air Force⁴

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.03.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

⁵ FED-STD-209 has been superseded by ISO 14644-1 and -2. It may continue to be used if mutually agreed to by customer and supplier.

2.3 *International Standards:*

ISO 14644-1 Cleanrooms and Associated Controlled Environments, Classification of Air Cleanliness⁶

ISO 14644-2 Cleanrooms and Associated Controlled Environments—Cleanliness Levels⁶

ISO 15388 Space Systems—Contamination and Cleanliness Control⁶

2.4 *IEST Standards:*

IEST-STD-CC1246D Product Cleanliness Levels and Contamination Control Program⁷

NOTE 1—The Institute of Environmental Sciences has several Recommended Practices which may also be useful in the preparation of a CCP.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF)*—the scattering properties of light reflected off surfaces, expressed as the ratio of differential outputs of radiance divided by differential inputs of radiance. Surface contaminants scatter the incident radiation in all directions and with variable intensities; BRDF is a method to quantify the spatial distribution of the scattered energy.

3.1.2 *biological contamination*—living material such as algae, bacteria, fungus, ~~etc.~~ and so forth, which is capable of reproducing, thus being an increasing contaminant source.

3.1.3 *budget allocation*—the itemized summary of contamination accumulation for a given critical hardware item distributed over all phases from manufacture through end of performance lifetime.

3.1.4 *cleanroom*—an environmentally conditioned area where temperature, humidity, and airborne contaminants are controlled by design and operation. High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters or better are usually required to achieve the air cleanliness level. Air particulate cleanliness is classified in accordance with ~~FED-STD-209~~ ISO 14644-1.

3.1.4.1 *as-built cleanroom*—a cleanroom that is complete and ready for operation, with all services connected and functional, but without equipment or operating personnel in the cleanroom.

3.1.4.2 *at-rest cleanroom*—a cleanroom that is complete and ready for operation, with all services connected and functional, and with equipment installed and operable, as specified but without operating personnel in the cleanroom.

3.1.4.3 *operational cleanroom*—a cleanroom in normal operation, with all services functioning and with equipment and personnel, if applicable, present and performing their normal work functions in the cleanroom.

NOTE 2—For batch operations, specific conditions and requirements should be noted for monitoring and control.

3.1.5 *clean zone*—a defined space in which the concentration of airborne particles is controlled to meet a specified airborne particulate cleanliness class.

3.1.6 *controlled area*—an area which does not require a high degree of temperature and humidity control but a semi-clean atmosphere is desired. Air conditioning is standard commercial design except that filtration is rated to 80–85 % for 1.0 micrometer (μm) and larger particles to control airborne contaminants. These areas shall not exceed the airborne particle concentration of Class M7 8.5 (~~FED-STD-209E Class 28~~ 300,000) at 0.5 μm and Class ~~M6.5~~ 8 (Class 100,000) at 5.0 μm per ISO 14644-1 (~~FED-STD-209E~~). Reference USAF Tech Order 00-25-203.

3.1.7 *facility*—the total real property required to accomplish the environmental control and operation of cleanrooms, clean zones, and controlled areas as well as administrative and personnel support.

NOTE 3—This includes the cleanroom proper, air locks, change rooms, parts cleaning, storage, HVAC equipment, offices, ~~etc.~~ and so forth.

3.1.8 *HVAC*—Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.

3.1.9 *image analysis*—the measurement of size, shape, number, position, orientation, brightness, and other parameters of small objects using the combination of an autofocusing microscope, an imaging sensor, and a dedicated computer system. Can be used to perform particle counts or measure particle dimensions automatically, with far greater accuracy than manual techniques.

3.1.10 *molecular contamination*—nonparticulate matter in the form of droplets or thin films which adversely affects component or system performance.

3.1.11 *nonvolatile residue (NVR)*—soluble material remaining after evaporation of a filtered volatile fluid or precipitate from a gas phase, usually reported in milligrams per unit area (or volume).

3.1.12 *particulate contamination*—small discrete mass of solid matter, usually measured in micrometers (μm), which adversely affects component or system performance.

3.1.13 *precision cleaning*—cleaning of hardware surfaces by approved engineering methods to meet specific cleanliness criteria.

3.1.14 *visibly clean*—absence of particulate or molecular contaminants when viewed from a specified distance with normal (or corrected to normal) vision with a specified illumination level.

4. Contents of CCP

4.1 *General Items and Information :*

⁶ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

⁷ Available from Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technology (IEST), 5005 Newport Dr., Suite 506, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-3841.

4.1.1 All CCPs shall include an introduction or scope specifying the contamination-sensitive component(s) or system(s) being addressed, a list of applicable documents, and a list of definitions including any acronyms and abbreviations used in the document.

4.1.2 The level of detail required and the nature and extent of controls needed depends upon a number of factors. The systems organization or systems integrator has a better overview of contamination limitations, sensitivity of specific components and hardware, and total mission requirements than sub-tier suppliers. Contamination limits for total systems are the primary responsibility of the systems organization. Final contamination limits at delivery of the integrated system and at end of life should be established by agreement between the purchaser and systems supplier. Each supplier is responsible for defining and controlling the contamination level of the particular hardware being supplied, with the approval of the systems organization, in addition to requirements levied by the systems integrator.

4.1.3 The buyer and seller should agree on the contents and implementation of the CCP before any parts are processed beyond the first cleaning or inspection point. Suppliers of subsystems and components should prepare Contamination Control Plans so that the functional requirements of the hardware are protected. If a subsystem is particularly sensitive to contamination, there must be adequate controls and compliance with system contamination requirements. Examples of sensitive subsystems include optical or non-optical sensors, gyros, thermal control systems, liquid propellant systems, and cryogenic devices.

4.1.4 Some subsystems are relatively insensitive to contamination. These should be identified and justifications given for limited contamination control efforts. Even if a particular subsystem or hardware is not sensitive to contamination it must not be a source of contamination for other, more sensitive or critical hardware. Also it is important that system performance or contamination allowables not be degraded by contaminants emanating from contamination tolerant hardware.

4.2 *Cleanliness Requirements:*

4.2.1 Cleanliness requirements must be specified for deliverable components or systems addressing particulate, molecular, or biological contaminants, or combination thereof. Primary responsibility for contamination control remains with the hardware or subsystem supplier. Levels of control and allowable types and quantities of contaminants shall be as agreed by the supplier and systems organization when applicable. Specify contamination limits and the point in time when the requirement must be verified (for example, ~~M I~~ ~~EST-STD-CC1246D~~ Level XXX after manufacture, or X.XX % area coverage at delivery to integration contractor). Define any budget allocations if different cleanliness levels are to be verified at different time intervals. Also identify whether the requirement is critical to the hardware performance or is necessary to protect other critical hardware.

4.2.2 Define how the cleanliness requirements will be imposed in operation; identify the relevant documents such as drawings, process documents, inspection procedures, test plans, manufacturing flow diagrams, acceptance plans, ~~etc.~~ and so forth.

4.3 *Implementation Plan:*

4.3.1 *Attainment of Cleanliness Requirements*—Describe the means for achieving the specified cleanliness requirements. This focuses on (1) selection of low outgassing, low shedding, and low particle generating raw materials, (2) design features to protect against contamination such as filters, cold traps, baffles, debris shields, ~~etc.~~, and so forth. (3) cleaning and processing techniques that will effectively remove contaminants from surfaces, and (4) facilities to be used for various operations such as cleanrooms of a specified class or controlled areas. Where pre-launch or post-launch cleaning operations are planned, these shall be described here also. These elements may be contained in separate documents, but shall all be responsive to the requirements and cross-referenced in the CCP. ISO 15388 also contains recommendations on contamination control requirements and guidelines for establishing contamination control plans.

4.3.2 *Verification of Cleanliness Requirements*—Identify the techniques planned to verify compliance with the cleanliness requirements, including particulate, molecular, or biological contaminants, or combination thereof. Rationale for use of witness samples versus direct examination or solvent extraction techniques should be included. Specify method of direct sampling, such as tape-lift per ~~ASTM Practice E 1216~~, spray flush per ~~ASTM Practices E 303, etc.~~, and so forth. and specify method of testing, such as microscope counts per ~~ASTM Test Methods F 312~~, outgassing per ~~ASTM Test Method E 595, Test Method E 1559 to evaluate outgassing materials characteristics and properties~~, black or white light visual examination, BRDF, etc. and so forth. Specify methodology for obtaining representative samples and method of analysis for witness samples such as reflectance of mirrors, image analysis, direct quantitative measurement, black or white light visual examination, BRDF, ~~etc.~~ and so forth. State the frequency of sampling, whether sampling is directly on the hardware or via witness samples, and the justification for the sampling plan. Define the calibration of equipment used for cleanliness verification tests.

4.3.3 *Materials Control*—Describe the process for control and disposition of discrepant materials. Identify the documents which contain approved materials and those which have been approved by waiver.

4.3.4 *Maintaining Cleanliness Requirements*—The CCP must address the environmental controls and protection and prevention plans which will be imposed to maintain the hardware cleanliness requirements. This includes test environments such as acoustic and thermal vacuum chambers, cleanrooms, shipping containers, ~~etc.~~, and so forth., as well as assembly areas and storage areas. See 4.4 for more details on cleanroom controls.

4.3.4.1 Product protection and packaging must consider storage of work in process to protect it when not being worked on during off-hours/evenings/weekends, in case of emergencies/power failure/natural disaster, or when potentially contaminating operations occur. Preparation for shipment or transfer out of the cleanroom should be addressed including type of container, type of packaging, cleaning before packaging, protective measures, identification of hardware, and verification of cleanliness. Materials and processes are critical to provide effective protection; approved packaging shall be identified and shall not compromise the

cleanliness requirements of the critical hardware. The use of inspection seals and controls plus notation of any precautions or special handling on the packaging shall be described.

4.4 *Environmental Controls*—The CCP shall describe the environmental controls that will be utilized for all cleanrooms, controlled areas, and laminar flow benches to be used, and shall include facility maintenance and monitoring schedules.

4.4.1 *Facility Design*—The actual facility used must be established and defined. It may be a controlled area, a cleanroom, a unidirectional flow bench, clean zone, portable work station, glovebox, ~~etc.~~ and so forth. Airborne particle concentrations shall be specified per ~~FED-STD-209~~ ISO 14644-1 and ISO 14644-2. The specification shall state the operating conditions As-built, At-rest, and Operational. Operational conditions are the most critical for hardware cleanliness. At-rest conditions are indicative of the cleanroom performance without personnel. Typical airborne particle concentrations for ~~ISO Class M4.5 (Class 6 (FS 209E Class 1,000))~~ through ~~ISO Class M6.5 (Class 8 (FS 209E Class 100,000))~~ and Controlled Areas are specified at 0.5 μm and 5.0 μm . Typical concentrations for ~~Class M2.5 (Class 4 (FS 209E Class 10))~~ to ~~Class M4.5 (Class 6 (FS 209E Class 1,000))~~ are specified at 0.3 μm and 0.5 μm . Particulate and molecular (NVR) cleanliness levels on surfaces shall be specified per ~~M IEST-STD-CC1246D~~ or other requirement suitable for the hardware being processed.

4.4.1.1 The facility design shall be described. Features such as airflow orientation and capabilities, filter configuration, pressure differential, airlocks and pass-throughs, ante-room features, furniture, fixtures, cleanability, HVAC temperature and humidity control, hydrocarbon controls, and occupant limits should be discussed when applicable. See Practice E 2217.

4.4.2 *Facility Certification*—The facility shall be certified to meet the requirements for the process to be performed in the cleanroom, clean zone, of Controlled Area. Methods for certifying the environmental cleanliness shall be specified in the CCP. Sampling procedures for measuring and recording airborne particles, temperature, humidity, hydrocarbons and other species, and surface sampling shall be specified. Specify the all ISO (FED-STD-209E) requirements and all standard practices or test methods utilized. Specify conditions of certification including cleanroom utilization (As-built, At-rest, Operational) and grounds for decertification.

4.4.3 *Facility Monitoring*—Methods for monitoring the environmental cleanliness shall be specified in the CCP. Airborne particles, hydrocarbons or other species, fallout sampling, temperature and humidity recording, and surface sampling procedures (both real-time and witness samples) shall be identified. In addition, the frequency of sampling, location of sample sites, times when samples are taken (during normal working hours, evenings, ~~etc.~~), and so forth, and reporting methods shall be described. Specify standard practices and test methods wherever possible such as ASTM Practice F 50, ASTM Practice E 1216, ASTM Test Method E 1235, etc. and so forth. Trending of facility and product contamination measurements for monitoring control are recommended. Environmental monitoring shall include early warning and response plans when tolerance limits are approached but not exceeded. Inspections and surveillance of other parameters such as proper gowning, personnel practices, approved materials, and approved operations shall be part of the monitoring program.

4.4.4 *Facility Maintenance*—The frequency and procedures for cleaning the clean environment(s) shall be addressed. Methods of cleaning the facility shall be described including pull mopping, wiping, and vacuuming. Acceptable cleaning equipment and materials such as tacky mats, shoe cleaners, wipers, mops, solvents, ~~etc.~~ and so forth shall be identified. See Practice E 2042.

4.4.5 *Facility Corrective Actions and Contingencies* —The CCP shall include the steps to be taken if the airborne particle counts exceed requirements. This may include temporary protection of in-process hardware, suspension of work, facility assessment (leading to restart, repair, or filter changeout), facility cleanup, ~~etc.~~ and so forth. The procedures for notifying responsible authorities and documenting corrective actions shall be defined. Contingency plans shall be in place when time-critical failures will require immediate response.

4.5 *Personnel Controls:*

4.5.1 *Personnel Protection*—Cleanroom garment requirements shall be described including type (coveralls/hoods/boots vs. frocks, and face, eye, and/or beard protection), frequency of changeout, and method of laundering. See Specification E 1549 for a description of cleanroom garments. Garments shall be clean and free of tears, and shall not be removed from the cleanroom or dressing area/ante-room, except for laundering or replacement. Proper gowning technique (dress from head downwards) shall be part of the personnel training program and specified in the CCP. Use of shoe brushes and tacky mats shall also be specified.

4.5.2 *Personnel Practices*—A system to limit the entry and exit of personnel in the cleanroom shall be in place to exclude nonessential people in the clean environment. Personnel with colds, flu, uncontrolled allergies, uncontrolled skin problems or severe shedding shall not be allowed in the cleanroom without special accommodation to prevent contamination of the facility and hardware.

4.5.3 *Personnel Training*—Periodic training of cleanroom personnel and support personnel shall be described in the CCP, addressing procedures, motivation, and control methods. Supervision of maintenance and cleaning operations shall be identified. Specify the frequency of retraining and the control procedure which assures that untrained personnel do not enter the clean area.

4.5.4 *Prohibited Activities and Materials*—Identify those activities and materials which are not allowed in the controlled areas, such as smoking, eating, drinking, use of cosmetics, aftershave, cologne, use of hairspray, gum chewing, grooming or hair combing, jewelry, personal items, combs, pencils, erasers, unnecessary or rapid movements, ~~etc.~~ and so forth.

4.6 *Operational Controls*—Prohibited or closely controlled contamination-producing operations shall be identified and measures to control shall be described. Soldering, sanding and grinding, operations which create chips, particles or fumes, wire stripping, welding, coating, painting, and other processes shall be controlled with fume hoods, vents, vacuum, or other devices to

prevent spread of the contaminants. Tools, equipment, and furniture shall be noncontaminating. The use of cleanroom paper and cleanroom writing implements shall be minimized ~~and~~ or controlled, or both.

4.6.1 Operating conditions for the facility must be specified. This includes type of garments worn, ante-room and air shower usage if present, use of pass-through windows, cleaning of tools and equipment before introduction into the cleanroom, type and location of particle counters, witness plates, temperature and humidity indicators, wipers and other cleanroom supplies, and facility verification procedures. Approved materials and equipment used near or in contact with critical surface shall be identified.

4.6.2 Facility maintenance and cleaning must be specified and adhered to. Practice E 2042 provides useful information on cleanroom maintenance and may be used as a guide.

4.7 *Responsible Organization or Individual*—The organization or individual responsible for implementation and verification of the CCP shall be identified and authority for this responsibility established by management. Those responsible for inspection, writing discrepancies, and correcting problems shall also be identified. A method shall be outlined for imposing contamination control requirements on sub-tier contractors.

5. Keywords

5.1 aerospace contamination control; contamination control; contamination documentation; contamination plans; environmental controls; implementation plans; operational controls

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org).