

MOOG

SUPPLIER QUALITY
REQUIREMENTS:
SQR-1

Shaping the way our world moves™

Frequently Asked Questions
Rev: July 30, 2026

MOOG



Purpose

This FAQ supports both internal Moog personnel and external suppliers and provides official guidance on implementation and interpretation of SQR-1 Revision 2.0.

General Questions

1. Why was SQR-1 revised?

SQR-1 Revision 2.0 was developed by Moog's Quality leaders to create a single, harmonized supplier quality requirements document that applies across Moog's Military Aircraft, Commercial Aircraft, Space & Defense, and Industrial businesses. The revision:

- Standardizes supplier quality expectations across operating groups.
 - Eliminates duplicate requirements already required by AS9100, ISO9001, Nadcap, and other industry standards.
 - Clarifies communication processes, notifications, deviations, and concessions.
 - Strengthens expectations related to change management, process control, traceability, product conformity, and corrective actions.
 - Improves alignment between supplier obligations and Moog's supplier quality systems.
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2. Does SQR-1 replace contract requirements, customer requirements, or purchase order flow-downs?

No. SQR-1 establishes baseline quality requirements. Purchase orders, specifications, customer flow-downs, supplemental clauses, statements of work, maintenance manuals, and contractual requirements may impose additional requirements or exceptions.

Suppliers are responsible for reviewing all purchase order requirements and complying with the complete contractual package.

3. What takes precedence if there is a conflict between SQR-1 and a customer contract requirement?

The order of precedence is governed by the Moog Standard Terms and Conditions of Purchase and applicable contractual flow-downs.

As an example:

- SQR-1 requires quality records to be retained for a minimum of 15 years.
- If a customer contract requires 20 years, then the supplier must comply with the 20-year requirement.

In these situations, Moog will address higher-level customer requirements through the appropriate contracting mechanisms, such as purchase order flow-downs, statements of work, or supplemental quality clauses. SQR-1 establishes the minimum requirement unless superseded by contractual obligations. If there are instances where Moog requirements cannot be met, suppliers shall notify their Moog purchasing contact via Notification (e.g. SN-type NC) outlined in section 3.1.a.1 and 6.3.a.1.

4. When does SQR-1 Revision 2.0 go into effect?

SQR-1 Revision 2.0 is effective immediately and shall be applied to all new sourcing activities and purchase order placements. Quality requirements in effect at the time an existing purchase order was issued will remain applicable unless otherwise communicated by Moog. Previous SQR-1 revisions will remain available on the Moog.com website and will be identified as "For Reference Only."

Moog Supplier Quality Engineers will transition supplier assessments and audits to Revision 2.0 during each supplier's next scheduled review. On-site audits will be conducted against Revision 2.0 requirements and desktop assessments may be supplemented with a brief supplier self-assessment to support the transition.

5. If a supplier already has an approved SQR-1 exemption with Moog, is that exemption still valid?

Yes. Existing approved SQR-1 exemptions remain valid unless otherwise notified by Moog. However, suppliers with an LS070 limitation code in TipQA will have their exemption reviewed by Moog to verify continued applicability under SQR-1 Revision 2.0 requirements. Suppliers will be contacted if any changes to their exemption status are required.

6. Does SQR-1 apply to Moog-to-Moog Transactions?

SQR-1 applicability is ultimately determined by the procurement requirements associated with the transaction. If SQR-1 is flowed down through the purchase order, quote, contract, statement of work, or otherwise flowed down as part of the procurement requirements, then compliance with SQR-1 is required.

Quality Management System Requirements

7. Why are some suppliers required to have AS9100 while others may maintain ISO9001?

The required certification depends on:

- Moog Business segment/Operating Group
- Product type
- Risk level
- Industry expectations

The requirements balance risk management while maintaining flexibility across Moog's global supply chain.

8. Why aren't all distributors required to hold AS9100 or AS9120?

Moog currently utilizes a broad range of distributors, many of which supply commercial off-the-shelf products. Requiring AS9100 or AS9120 across all distributors would significantly restrict sourcing options and potentially disrupt supply continuity.

For higher-risk products such as source-controlled items, additional controls may be imposed through:

- Drawings
- Purchase order clauses
- Supplier audits
- Other contractual mechanisms

9. Where is counterfeit part prevention addressed?

SQR-1 does not contain a dedicated counterfeit prevention section because counterfeit prevention is already addressed through:

AS9100 Requirements

- 8.1.4 Prevention of Counterfeit Parts
- 8.4 Supplier Control
- Traceability requirements

ISO9001 Requirements

- Organizations must establish controls to verify authenticity, manage suppliers, and maintain traceability.

Counterfeit prevention is additionally addressed through

- Terms & Conditions
- Supplier approval processes & SQR-1 Checklist

Suppliers are expected to maintain robust counterfeit prevention systems appropriate to their certification level and product risk and can still expect to be audited to those systems during both initial and periodic audits.

10. Why was ISO10012 removed?

ISO10012 is not a certifiable quality management system standard. It provides guidance for measurement management systems rather than serving as a certification or accreditation requirement. Additionally, ANSI/NCSL Z540.1 has largely been replaced by ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation requirements.

Special Processors

11. What certifications are required for special process suppliers?

The requirements depend on how the special processor is engaged.

Scenario 1: Direct Supplier to Moog

Special processors receiving purchase orders directly from Moog must be:

- Moog approved and
- Nadcap, AS9100, or ISO9001 certified (as applicable to Operating Group requirements)

Scenario 2: Sub-Tier to a Moog Supplier

When a Moog supplier subcontracts Moog-designed special processing:

- The processor may be Nadcap accredited and/or
- Moog approved

Scenario 3: Customer-Approved Processor

When a Moog customer specification requires use of a customer-approved processor:

- The supplier shall use a currently approved processor from the customer-approved source list.
- Moog approval is not additionally required.

12. Is Moog eliminating Nadcap requirements?

No. The intent is not to reduce Nadcap expectations. The revision is intended to:

- Focus Moog approval activities on suppliers directly supporting Moog sites
 - Improve accountability of suppliers managing their subcontractors
 - Reduce administrative burden associated with maintaining approvals for suppliers with whom Moog has no direct contractual relationship
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Communication and Notifications

13. What is the difference between a Notification and a Deviation Request?

Notifications are used to:

- Notify Moog of planned changes
- Request approval before changes occur (where necessary)
- Request clarification
- Request concessions before manufacturing
- Submit Notices of Escape

Deviation Requests are used for:

- Existing hardware nonconformances identified prior to shipment

Suppliers shall not ship nonconforming product without approved authorization unless explicitly permitted by Moog.

14. Does the Deviation, SR, or SRID number need to appear on shipping documents?

Yes. SQR-1 Section 6.3 requires that approved deviation or concession numbers be clearly referenced on release documentation such as:

- Certificate of Conformance
 - Packing Slip
 - FAIR package
 - Printed Copy of the Moog-approved deviation paperwork
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15. Why are Notices of Escape handled separately?

Escape notifications require immediate risk mitigation. Unlike certain change notifications that allow five working days, Notices of Escape must be reported within 24 hours of discovery.

Record Retention and Document Control

16. Why was record retention changed to 15 years?

The 15-year requirement now establishes a common baseline across all Moog Operating Groups. Customer contracts or purchase order requirements may require longer retention periods.

17. Are suppliers expected to flow record retention requirements to sub-tier suppliers?

Yes. Suppliers remain responsible for ensuring applicable purchase order requirements, including SQR-1 requirements, are imposed on sub-tier suppliers.

Supplier Monitoring and Auditing

18. Why was the internal audit section removed?

Internal audits are already required by:

- AS9100 Section 9.2
- ISO9001 Section 9.2

Moog determined it was unnecessary to flow the same requirement twice. Suppliers are expected to maintain an internal auditing system and can still expect to be audited to that system during both initial and periodic audits.

19. What supplier performance targets does Moog require?

There is currently no universal performance target applicable to every supplier category.

Suppliers are expected to (at a minimum):

- Establish meaningful performance objectives.
- Monitor quality and delivery performance.
- Take corrective actions when goals are not met.
- Monitor subcontractor & sub-tier supplier performance through delivered product quality, customer disruptions, customer returns, and delivery schedule performance.

Additional targets may be established through supplier scorecards, strategic supplier management, or customer-specific programs.

Process Control

20. How does SQR-1 define acceptable inspection methods?

Inspection methods must be appropriate and capable for the feature being evaluated.

Examples include:

- Measurement resolution should be approximately 10x finer than the tolerance being measured
- Appropriate Gauge R&R performance
- Process capability verification
- Suitable sampling methodologies

21. Why doesn't SQR-1 prescribe specific magnification requirements?

Inspection requirements vary considerably across products and industries. A fixed magnification requirement could be either insufficient or excessive depending on the application. Suppliers are responsible for selecting capable inspection methods appropriate to the product risk and feature requirements.

22. Why were references to AS13002 and AS9138 removed?

The prior language was viewed as overly restrictive because many suppliers were unable to demonstrate compliance in the manner previously required. Suppliers are still expected to demonstrate process capability before reducing inspection frequency. AS13002 and AS9138 remain acceptable methods.

23. Why was the prohibition on supplier-manufactured thread gauges removed?

AS9100 already requires monitoring and measurement equipment to be:

- Controlled
- Validated
- Maintained
- Suitable for intended use

Therefore, supplier-produced gauges are allowable provided those controls are proven effective.

24. Are COTS suppliers exempt from the glass bead prohibition?

The glass bead restriction applies specifically to manufacturing or processing of Moog-designed products. COTS products generally fall outside this requirement; however, suppliers must still ensure parts are free from FOD, including glass beads, prior to shipping parts to Moog.

25. Why was MRQ52620 not included?

MRQ52620 was included in Aircraft-specific requirements in SQR-1 Revision 1.2 and provided metallic workmanship guidance. Its omission from the subsequent Revision 1.3 and from the unified SQR-1 Revision 2.0 does not invalidate its use. When required, MRQ52620 will be applied via supplemental clause or purchase order flow-down.

Counterfeit Parts and Supply Chain Integrity

26. Are suppliers expected to purchase only from OEMs or authorized distributors?

Suppliers are expected to maintain counterfeit prevention systems appropriate to their certification requirements and risk profile. Acceptable practices generally include:

- Purchasing from OEMs
- Authorized distributors
- Approved suppliers
- Verified sources with established authenticity controls

Moog expects suppliers to have effective controls preventing counterfeit material from entering the supply chain.

Change Management

27. Why do suppliers need to notify Moog before process changes?

Changes can affect:

- Product conformity
- Process capability
- Delivery performance
- Regulatory compliance

Moog requires advance notification and approval where applicable.

28. Do suppliers have to notify Moog before transferring manufacturing operations?

Yes. Suppliers must notify Moog **prior to work transfers or process changes** and comply with Section 6.1 requirements. Additionally, some contracts and Terms & Conditions require significantly advanced notice periods, including 180-day notification requirements for location changes.

Nonconformance and MRB Authority

29. Can suppliers disposition Moog-designed product as Use-As-Is or Repair?

No, not without written authorization from Moog.

30. Does Moog grant Material Review Board (MRB) authority for Moog-designed parts?

No. Suppliers do not inherently possess MRB authority for Moog-designed products unless specifically granted in writing by Moog Engineering.

31. What about supplier-designed products?

Generally, suppliers retain authority over products developed under their own design responsibility. However, suppliers must still comply with:

- Customer flow-down requirements
- Regulatory requirements
- Program-specific restrictions

Certain customers (for example, defense or space programs) may contractually prohibit supplier MRB authority even when the supplier owns the design. In those situations, contractual requirements supersede the default authority model.

32. What is a Notice of Escape (NOE)?

A Notice of Escape is a notification submitted when a supplier discovers or suspects that nonconforming product has already been shipped to Moog. Suppliers must notify Moog within 24 hours and provide all required traceability and impact information.

Corrective Actions

33. What corrective action methodology does Moog expect?

For major corrective actions, suppliers should utilize structured methodologies such as:

- AS13000: 8D
 - ARP9136: 9S
 - Equivalent structured problem-solving approaches
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34. What are the expected response timelines?

Within 48 Hours

- Containment actions
- Initial look-across assessment
- Notification if other Moog product may be impacted

Within 30 Days

- Process root cause
- Detection root cause
- Immediate corrective actions
- Corrective action implementation plan

Within 60 Days

- Corrective actions implemented
 - Preventive actions established
 - Expanded look-across completed
 - Objective evidence submitted
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35. What happens if corrective actions are ineffective?

Continued performance issues may result in escalation, including:

- Source inspection
- Special audits
- Supplier recovery programs
- Supplier approval suspension
- Removal from approved supplier lists
- Notification to certification bodies

Customer and Program-Specific Questions

36. Where is the Right of Entry requirement?

Right-of-entry requirements are generally managed through:

- Customer flow-downs
- Purchase order clauses
- Terms & Conditions
- Program-specific Supplemental Clauses

If a customer requires sub-tier access, the requirement will be flowed through the applicable contractual mechanisms.

37. Where is DPAS compliance addressed?

The DPAS rating is cited on the purchase order. DPAS requirements are addressed through contractual and purchasing documents rather than SQR-1. Historically, DPAS obligations have been managed through Terms & Conditions and procurement processes.

38. Some prime customers require AS9100 throughout the supply chain. How is that addressed if SQR-1 only requires ISO9001 for my Operating Group?

Customer-specific requirements supersede baseline SQR-1 requirements. When prime contracts require AS9100 flow-down, Moog will communicate those requirements through:

- Purchase order flow-downs
- Quality clauses
- Program requirements
- Customer-specific contractual documents

The SQR-1 requirement establishes a baseline, not a limit.