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Ministry
of Defence

JSP 886
DEFENCE LOGISTICS SUPPORT CHAIN MANUAL

VOLUME 7
SUPPORT ENGINEERING

PART 8.03E
MAINTENANCE RECORD EXPLOITATION

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO MAINTENANCE RECORD EXPLOITATION

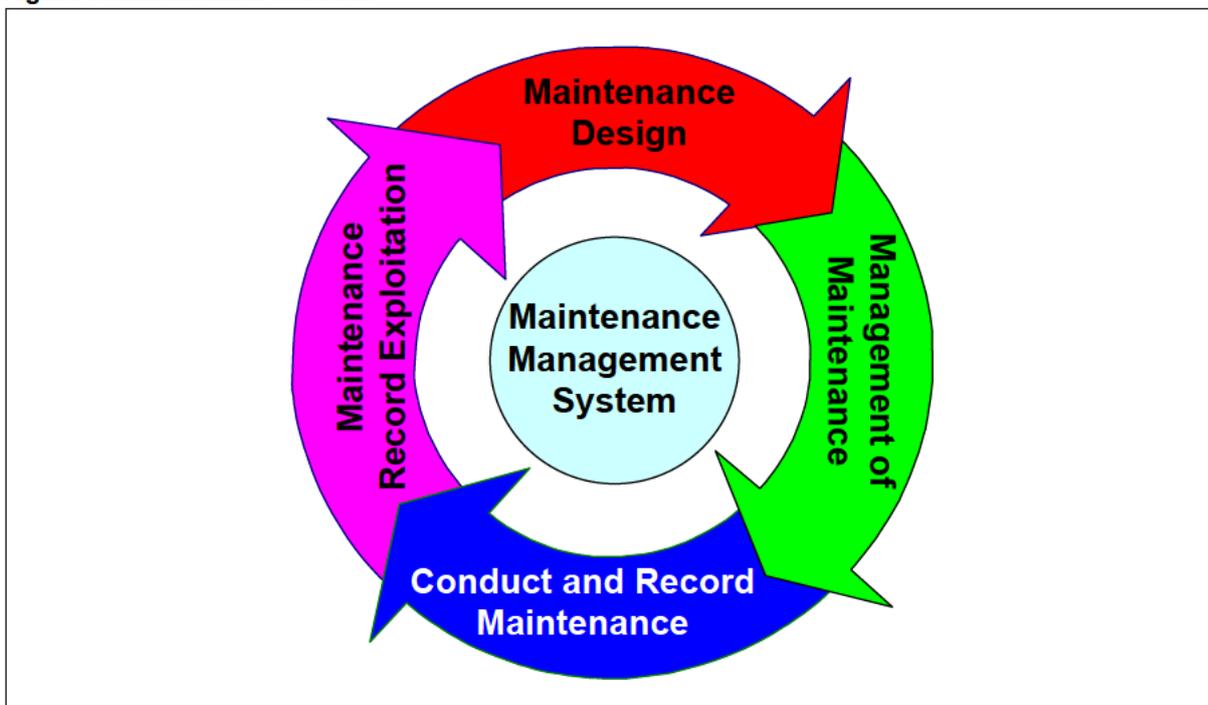
INTRODUCTION

1. Maintenance is all actions taken to retain equipment in or to restore it to specified conditions until the end of its use, including inspection, testing, servicing, modification(s), classification as to serviceability, repair, recovery, rebuilding, reclamation, salvage and cannibalization¹. In order to ensure that appropriate maintenance is established there is a need to undertake the following:

- a. **Maintenance Planning.** Identify the means to fully support a product.
- b. **Maintenance Design.** Identify what maintenance is required
- c. **Manage Maintenance.** Decide on when and where actual maintenance will be done
- d. **Conduct and Record Maintenance.** Undertake the maintenance and keep appropriate records
- e. **Exploit Maintenance Records.** Learn from experience to improve current maintenance or to improve maintenance of future products.

For most products it is advantageous to use a maintenance management system to record maintenance activities, this is shown schematically in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Maintenance Process



¹ Allied Administrative Publication-06 (AAP-06): NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions.

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CONTEXT

2. This part provides key points of policy and guidance on how maintenance records shall be exploited to improve the availability of items and reduce the operating cost.
3. The results of maintenance (including inspection) activities, when considered across a number of items and / or a period of time, improves our knowledge of the actual performance of the item, and hence allows the further optimisation of maintenance to improve availability and cost effectiveness. [Maintenance records can be used to influence the current item design and can aid development of new items.](#)

POLICY

4. On a regular basis (set during the design process), the maintenance records of an item shall be reviewed to decide if there is the potential to:
 - a. Improve the availability and reliability of the item.
 - b. Optimise the cost of maintenance.
 - c. Reduce the operational and / or safety related risks.
 - d. [Amend the maintenance strategy or the maintenance plan.](#)

PRECEDENCE AND AUTHORITY

5. [Ownership of Logistics policy in support of the Logistics Process falls to the Assistant Chief of Defence Staff Logistics Operations \(ACDS Log Ops\) as Chief of Defence Materiel \(CDM\)'s Process Architect². This role is exercised through the Defence Logistics Steering Group \(DLSG\) reporting up to the Defence Logistics Board \(DLB\). It is against this governance framework that responsibility³ for developing and promulgating current R&M policy is delegated to Hd IMOC SCM. Project Teams \(PTs\) are required to assess and show compliance with key policies and governance as directed by this JSP and signposted by the SSE.](#)

KEY PRINCIPLES

6. At pre-set trigger points (ie numbers of events), review the records for all item types to understand if there is an issue which needs addressing, and ensure that the relevant action is taken and recorded. For critical items the trigger point may be one event, for less critical items the number of events has to be judged against the amount of usage over a period of time.
7. At pre-set trigger times (amount of use / calendar times as determined in the maintenance plan), review maintenance records for the item to decide if the maintenance design shall be reviewed. For example, if maintenance records show less "wear" than expected, consideration shall be given to extending maintenance frequency: the actual decision shall be undertaken as a repeat of design of maintenance.
8. More advanced maintenance approaches such as condition monitoring, still require review to ensure that the threshold levels set remain appropriate.

² JSP 899: Logistics Process – Roles and Responsibilities.

³ Sponsor - The person responsible for the content, currency and publication of a JSP (as per letter of delegation). Responsibility established through Letters of Delegation (LoD), issued through the DLPWG chair and exercised through Terms of Reference

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9. All maintenance review activities shall balance the risk of failure against the uncertainty inherent in the maintenance records.
10. Make the maintenance data available to other projects to assist the design of other items.
11. On a pre-determined basis, consider the maintenance lessons learnt across similar projects and application to the item.
12. Keep records of maintenance and reviews as required (quality, duration, changes etc).
13. [Make maintenance data available to other projects to assist with the design of new items.](#)

ASSOCIATED STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

14. Reference and, if practical, link to the relevant publications involved.
 - a. [JSP 886: Defence Logistics Support Chain Manual:](#)
 - (1) Volume 7 Part 1: ILS Policy.
 - (2) Volume 7 Part 5: Management of Support Information.
 - (3) Volume 7 Part 8.03A: Maintenance Planning.
 - (4) Volume 7 Part 8.03B: Maintenance Design.
 - (5) Volume 7 Part 8.03C: Management of Maintenance.
 - (6) Volume 7 Part 8.03D: Conduct and Record Maintenance.
 - (7) Volume 7 Part 8.04: Reliability and Maintainability.
 - b. [BR 1313: Maintenance Management in Surface Ships.](#)
 - c. [AESP 0200-A-090-013: Land Equipment Engineering Standards.](#)
 - d. [Continuing Airworthiness Engineering \(CAE\) 4000 Series Regulatory Articles.](#)
 - e. [DEFSTAN 00-600: Integrated Logistic Support. Requirements for MOD Projects.](#)

OWNERSHIP AND POINTS OF CONTACT

15. The policy for Maintenance Record Exploitation is sponsored by DES IMOC SCM-TLS.
 - a. Sponsor details:
[DES IMOC SCM-TLS-RelA](#)
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 - b. Document Editor:

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