

# ARSA Regulatory Compliance Training—Questions

**Part 21:** Certification Procedures for Products and Articles    **Level 1:** For anyone working in aviation

## § 21.3 Reporting of failures, malfunctions, and defects.

Note: §§ 21.3(a), (b), and (c) are covered on a separate training sheet.

- (d) The requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section do not apply to—
  - (1) Failures, malfunctions, or defects that the holder of a type certificate (including amended or supplemental type certificates), PMA, TSO authorization, or the licensee of a type certificate determines—
    - (i) Were caused by improper maintenance or use;
    - (ii) Were reported to the FAA by another person under this chapter; or
    - (iii) Were reported under the accident reporting provisions of [49 CFR part 830](#) of the regulations of the National Transportation Safety Board.
  - (2) Failures, malfunctions, or defects in products or articles—
    - (i) Manufactured by a foreign manufacturer under a U.S. type certificate issued under [§ 21.29](#) or under an approval issued under [§ 21.621](#); or
    - (ii) Exported to the United States under [§ 21.502](#).
- (e) Each report required by this section—
  - (1) Must be made to the FAA within 24 hours after it has determined that the failure, malfunction, or defect required to be reported has occurred. However, a report that is due on a Saturday or a Sunday may be delivered on the following Monday and one that is due on a holiday may be delivered on the next workday;
  - (2) Must be transmitted in a manner and form acceptable to the FAA and by the most expeditious method available; and
  - (3) Must include as much of the following information as is available and applicable:
    - (i) The applicable product and article identification information required by [part 45 of this chapter](#);
    - (ii) Identification of the system involved; and
    - (iii) Nature of the failure, malfunction, or defect.
- (f) If an accident investigation or service difficulty report shows that a product or article manufactured under this part is unsafe because of a manufacturing or design data defect, the holder of the production approval for that product or article must, upon request of the FAA, report to the FAA the results of its investigation and any action taken or proposed by the holder of that production approval to correct that defect. If action is required to correct the defect in an existing product or article, the holder of that production approval must send the data necessary for issuing an appropriate airworthiness directive to the FAA.

**Question 1:** A person required to submit an SDR under § 21.3 must do so when a malfunction is caused by improper maintenance.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 2:** Foreign manufacturers must submit SDRs on products/articles they produce under a U.S. type certificate.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 3:** Each SDR required by § 21.3 must be submitted within 24 hours.

- A: True.
- B: False.

**Question 4:** If an article is shown to be unsafe because of a manufacturing or design data defect, the manufacturer must issue a recall.

- A: True.
- B: False.

Name and/or Identification \_\_\_\_\_

Clearly Print the Name and/or Identification of the Person Taking the Test

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date Test was Completed

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Enter as x (number correct) of y (number of questions)

Hours \_\_\_\_\_

Time Credited for Test

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Supervisor or Person Administering Test

# ARSA Regulatory Compliance Training—Answers

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## § 21.3 Reporting of failures, malfunctions, and defects.

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    - (i) The applicable product and article identification information required by [part 45 of this chapter](#);
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    - (iii) Nature of the failure, malfunction, or defect.
- (f) If an accident investigation or service difficulty report shows that a product or article manufactured under this part is unsafe because of a manufacturing or design data defect, the holder of the production approval for that product or article must, upon request of the FAA, report to the FAA the results of its investigation and any action taken or proposed by the holder of that production approval to correct that defect. If action is required to correct the defect in an existing product or article, the holder of that production approval must send the data necessary for issuing an appropriate airworthiness directive to the FAA.

**Question 1:** A person required to submit an SDR under § 21.3 must do so when a malfunction is caused by improper maintenance.

A: True.

B: **False.** § 21.3(d)(1)(i) is limited by § 21.3(a), which does not apply if a malfunction was determined to have been caused by improper maintenance.

**Question 2:** Foreign manufacturers must submit SDRs on products/articles they produce under a U.S. type certificate.

A: True.

B: **False.** § 21.3(d)(2)(i) exempts foreign manufacturers with type certificates issued under § 21.29 from the § 21.3(a) requirement to issue SDRs.

**Question 3:** Each SDR required by § 21.3 must be submitted within 24 hours.

A: **True.** See § 21.3(e)(1).

B: False.

**Question 4:** If an article is shown to be unsafe because of a manufacturing or design data defect, the manufacturer must issue a recall.

A: True.

B: **False.** § 21.3(f) requires the holder of the production approval for the article to report to the FAA investigation results, suggested actions, and/or data necessary for issuing an airworthiness directive.