



#### EASA Form 1 in European Light Aircraft

Christophe Denis Airworthiness Standardisation Team Leader 10<sup>th</sup> December 2013

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## ELA and EASA Form 1 - Concept

- → Owners of aircraft within the ELA scope may accept certain non-safety critical parts for installation without an EASA Form 1
- → Opinion 01/2011 was published in 2011 with applicability since 10 September 2012
- → Intent to reduce the regulatory burden to a level proportionate with the safety risks

## ELA and EASA Form 1 - Problem

- → New Rulemaking task (21.026) to extend this concept to aircraft other than ELA with expected results from 2014 onwards
  - Guidance material to be one of these results
- Lack of Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Material (AMC) to support the new provisions in the rule
- The Certification Memorandum provides that guidance



#### → Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012

- → 21.A.307 (c) in the case of ELA1 or ELA2 aircraft, a part or appliance that is:
  - not life-limited, nor part of the primary structure, nor part of the flight controls;
  - 2. manufactured in conformity to applicable design;
  - 3. marked in accordance with Subpart Q;
  - 4. identified for installation in the specific aircraft;
  - 5. to be installed in an aircraft for which the owner has verified compliance with the conditions 1 through 4 and has accepted responsibility for this compliance.

#### → Commission Regulation (EU) No 593/2012

- M.A.502(e), M.A.613, M.A.802(b)
- → 145.A.42 (a)6, 145.A.42(e), 145.A.50(d)



### Definitions – ELA1

- Aeroplane
  - → 1200 kg MTOM or less
  - → Not complex motor-powered
- Sailplane or powered sailplane
  - → 1200 kg MTOM or less
- → Balloon
  - → 3400 m³ hot air or less
  - → 1050 m³ gas or less
  - → 300 m³ tethered gas or less
- → Airship
  - → 4 occupants
  - → 3400 m<sup>3</sup> hot air
  - → 1000 m³ gas







## Definitions – ELA2

- → Aeroplane
  - → 2000 kg MTOM or less
  - not complex motor-powered
- Sailplane or powered sailplane
  - 2 000 kg MTOM or less
- → Balloon
- Hot air airship
- Gas airship complying with all of the following characteristics:
  - → 3 % maximum static heaviness,
  - Non-vectored thrust (except reverse thrust),
  - Conventional and simple design of structure, control system and ballonet system,
  - Non-power assisted controls;
- → Very Light Rotorcraft







#### Certification Memorandum

→ Eligibility for installation and maintenance of parts and appliances that fall within the scope and criteria defined by 21.A.307(c)

→ EASA CM-21.A-K-001 dated 21 June 2013

http://easa.europa.eu/certification/certificati on-memoranda.php Parts and appliances <u>without</u> an EASA <u>Form 1</u> can be considered <u>acceptable for installation</u> by the <u>owner of the aircraft</u> only when they are:

- Not life-limited, nor part of the primary structure, nor part of the flight controls;
- 2. Manufactured in conformity to applicable design;
- 3. Marked in accordance with Subpart Q;
- 4. Identified for installation in the specific aircraft.
- 5. And when the owner has verified compliance with the above 4 conditions and has accepted responsibility for this compliance.

# Condition 1

- Data not readily available to the owner
- Design Approval Holder documentation may contain some information
  - →TCDS, SB, STC, IPC, Maintenance Manual, Repair
- → Life-limited parts, normally listed in the Airworthiness Limitations Section of the AMM, or the AFM
- → Consult
  - + design approval holder
  - → Maintenance Organisation

# Condition 2

- Original source/Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)
  - may be a non-aviation vendor)
  - identified by part number (or vendor code) in the product support documentation (IPC, CMM or SB)
- Fabricated parts
  - conformity with the applicable design data
  - → data for manufacture and subsequent inspection in the product support documentation or provided by the design approval holder
- → Consult
  - design approval holder
  - Maintenance Organisation

As for any other part or appliances it needs to be identified and marked for traceability purposes → Record that the aircraft owner has accepted the part or appliance that came without an EASA Form 1 for installation in his/her aircraft

Log book entry, separate document

→ An example...

#### Parts list & Qualifying Statement

This maintenance record lists parts use during maintenance and records the aircraft owner acceptance of parts in accordance with Part 21 Reference 21.A.307(c).

	Reg:	Type:	Work Ref No.
·	Date:		

	Part No	Description	Qty	Part release Ref. (EASA Form 1 or equivalent)	Aircraft owner signature for part acceptance (See Ref 21.A.307(c))
	AB1234-01	Part A	1	ZY9876	
	AB5678-01	Part B	2	N/A	Owner
	Etc.				

#### Part 21 21.A.307(c) Release of parts and appliances for installation

The aircraft owner has verified and accepted the following responsibility for the parts identified by his/her signature in the table above:

- The parts comply with the 4 conditions of 21.A.307(c), and
- The parts are accepted for installation in his/her aircraft.

Signed: Owner

Date: dd/mm/yyyy



## What kind of parts?















How to treat these parts and appliances...

- → They cannot be installed on another aircraft unless the owner of that other aircraft considered them as eligible for installation 145.A.42(e)
- → The maintenance release of these parts with an EASA Form 1 is not permitted M.A.502(e)
- → The storage of these parts must be segregated or isolated from other items 145.A.42(a)6

## Final Conclusion

- Not a way of making or accepting changes to the applicable design
- Not transferable to another aircraft even if of the same type
- → Clearly identified in the aircraft records (log book, etc...)
- → The owner takes the responsibility to accept the installation on his/her aircraft





### **Many Thanks**

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