



ATTACHMENT 13

POWERPLANTS GROUP CHAIRMAN'S FACTUAL REPORT

CEN13FA174

Honeywell Pilot Advisory Letter No. PAL TS-01

(3 pages)

Pilot Advisory Letter

To: All Pilots, Chief Pilots and Flight Operations Managers

Letter No : PAL TS-01

Date : Oct 8, 2013

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Recommendations for Rotorcraft During Cold Weather Operation

Refer to FAA SAIB SW-08-03R3 "Recommendations for Rotorcraft During Icing/Snowy Conditions"

Engine Models:

This Pilot Advisory Letter applies to all Honeywell turboshaft engine models and their applications.

Purpose:

The purpose of this Pilot Advisory Letter is to address the following condition.

- Reminder of precautions to take during operation of rotorcraft in cold weather conditions.

Advisory:

With the upcoming cold weather season approaching, and as a continued emphasis on rotorcraft operated in cold weather conditions, Honeywell recommends all pilots, chief pilots, and flight operations managers review the FAA's Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin SAIB SW-08-03R3 dated January 17, 2013 titled "Recommendations for Rotorcraft During Icing/Snowy Conditions" included below for ease of reference .

In addition, a review of the applicable Aircraft Flight Manual AFM with respect to operation in icing/snowy conditions should also be completed prior to the upcoming cold weather season.

Note: When utilizing a de-icing fluid, be sure to reference the applicable Aircraft Flight Manual and Engine Maintenance Manual for proper methods and precautions.



SPECIAL AIRWORTHINESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

SAIB: SW-08-03R3

SUBJ: Recommendations for Rotorcraft During Icing/Snowy Conditions

Date: January 17, 2013

This is information only. Recommendations aren't mandatory.

CORRECTION: The SAIB number has been corrected to "R3" instead of "R2".

Introduction

As a continued emphasis on rotorcraft and icing conditions, this Special Airworthiness Information Bulletin alerts you, owners and operators of turboshaft-powered rotorcraft, of the possibility of inflight engine loss of power due to the ingestion of ice and/or snow. Accumulation of ice and/or snow can occur in the area of the airframe engine inlet while the rotorcraft is on the ground or in the air. At this time, this airworthiness concern is not an unsafe condition that would warrant airworthiness directive (AD) action under Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 39. **However, this SAIB describes procedures to reduce the probability of an engine in-flight shutdown due to ice and/or snow ingestion. We are revising this SAIB to remind you that MOST helicopters are not approved or equipped for flight into icing conditions.**

Background

Ground Operations

We have determined that ingested ice and snow accumulation in the airframe engine inlet can cause the engine to lose power. This has resulted in accidents and fatalities. Snow and ice can build up in the engine intakes and plenums when the rotorcraft is on the ground with the engine(s) not operating or are operating at a low power setting for extended periods. When a pilot increases engine power during takeoff, the accumulated snow and/or ice can separate from the airframe inlet surface and be ingested into the engine, resulting in decreased power or complete engine failure. Some of the early turboshaft engines with axial inlets are particularly susceptible to loss of power due to ice and snow ingestion. Some inlet designs do not allow for easy detection of accumulated ice and/or snow, and may require detailed inlet inspections to determine if any accumulation has occurred.

In-flight Operations

Some rotorcraft require a snow protection kit for the airframe engine inlet to successfully operate in falling and blowing snow. Operation in snow without the kit can be especially risky when hovering in snow and then transitioning to takeoff when weather conditions clear. Snow may accumulate on or in the engine inlet area during hover, and then be dislodged and ingested into the inlet during takeoff. Pilots should not believe they have escaped the danger following successful hover in snow with an unprotected inlet.

The flight crew should follow the published Rotorcraft Flight Manual (RFM) procedures for inadvertent ice and snow encounters. If procedures do not exist, we recommend landing the aircraft as soon as possible after any hover or flight in snow or icing conditions, shutting down the engines, and thoroughly inspecting the engine inlet for ice and snow accumulation prior to takeoff.

Pilots should be alert for visual cues of ice accumulation on mirrors, wipers, and antennas. Pilots should also be mindful of possible increased vibrations or power requirements. The degraded

performance of the helicopter may be due to increased weight and possible degraded rotor performance due to accreting ice.

Most rotorcraft are NOT approved for flight in known icing (FIKI) conditions. For rotorcraft not approved for FIKI conditions, a pilot can expect icing any time when operating in visible moisture such as fog, rain, or clouds, when the temperature is below 5°C [41°F]. Pilots should be aware that icing is possible in these ambient conditions and should be prepared to leave the area of visible moisture or change to a warmer altitude as soon as possible. (NOTE: This “warmer” altitude may not always be a lower altitude.)

Recommendations

We highly recommend and strongly urge you to perform the following:

- Review the Limitations and Operations sections of the RFM for guidance for flight in falling/blowing snow and/or icing. Many aircraft are prohibited from operating in known icing and/or falling and blowing snow.
- Perform basic airmanship and preflight by evaluating current and predicted weather briefings from the area Flight Service Station. Other resources for weather conditions include:
 - Icing tool: <http://weather.aero/icing>
 - Helicopter Emergency Medical System (HEMS) flight tool: <http://weather.aero/hems>
- When the aircraft is on the ground without the engines operating, install inlet and exhaust inserts or covers. Make sure the REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT streamers are clearly visible.
- Prior to engine start, remove the inlet/exhaust inserts or covers and perform a complete inlet/exhaust inspection (using a flashlight). The inspection should include surfaces inside the inlet, the cowl area forward and around the inlet, and the area behind the particle separator or screen (if installed). Some aircraft may require fully opening the cowlings to gain access to inspect the inlet, assuring that a properly certificated person performs this task. Remove all accumulated snow or ice.
- **CAUTION:** DO NOT remove ice or snow by chipping or scraping! Use heated air or deicing fluid as appropriate, in accordance with the manufacturer’s procedures. In freezing temperatures, pay particular attention to sheet ice on the bottom and forward of the inlet. This ice can also form behind particle separators. Engine preheating may be required.
- Review Transport Canada Aviation Safety Letter Issue 4/2007 article: *Helicopter Operations: The Icing Factor*; Available at: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/civilaviation/publications/tp185/4-07/winter-operations.htm#heli-ops>

If it is necessary to keep the rotorcraft on the ground for an extended period (i.e., waiting for clear weather), you should shutdown the engine(s). Prior to takeoff, you should accomplish a detailed preflight inspection, removing any snow/ice build-up. You should perform the inspection even if the rotorcraft is fitted with some form of inlet protection, such as screens or baffles.

For Further Information Contact

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