Federal Aviation Administration, DOT § 34.60

of the applicable standard for each pollutant, the applicant may use engineering analysis consistent with good engineering judgment to demonstrate that the derivative engine will not exceed the applicable emission standards. The engineering analysis must address all modifications from the original engine, including those approved for previous derivative engines.

(c) Continued production allowance. Derivative engines for emissions certification purposes may continue to be produced after the applicability date for new emissions standards when the engines conform to the specifications of this section.

(d) Non-derivative engines. If the FAA determines that an engine model does not meet the requirements for a derivative engine for emissions certification purposes, the type certificate holder is required to demonstrate that the engine complies with the emissions standards applicable to a new engine type.


Subpart F [Reserved]

Subpart G—Test Procedures for Engine Exhaust Gaseous Emissions (Aircraft and Aircraft Gas Turbine Engines)

§ 34.60 Introduction.

(a) Use the equipment and procedures specified in Appendix 3, Appendix 5, and Appendix 6 of ICAO Annex 16, as applicable, to demonstrate whether engines meet the applicable gaseous emission standards specified in subpart C of this part. Measure the emissions of all regulated gaseous pollutants. Use the equipment and procedures specified in Appendix 2 and Appendix 6 of ICAO Annex 16 to determine whether engines meet the applicable smoke standard specified in subpart C of this part. The compliance demonstration consists of establishing a mean value from testing the specified number of engines, then calculating a “characteristic level” by applying a set of statistical factors that take into account the number of engines tested. Round each characteristic level to the same number of decimal places as the corresponding emission standard. For turboprop engines, use the procedures specified for turbofan engines, consistent with good engineering judgment.

(b) Use a test fuel that meets the specifications described in Appendix 4 of ICAO Annex 16. The test fuel must not have additives whose purpose is to suppress smoke, such as organometallic compounds.

(c) Prepare test engines by including accessories that are available with production engines if they can reasonably be expected to influence emissions. The test engine may not extract shaft power or bleed service air to provide power to auxiliary gearbox-mounted components required to drive aircraft systems.

(d) Test engines must reach a steady operating temperature before the start of emission measurements.

(e) In consultation with the EPA, the FAA may approve alternative procedures for measuring emissions, including testing and sampling methods, analytical techniques, and equipment specifications that differ from those specified in this part. Manufacturers and operators may request approval of alternative procedures by written request with supporting justification to the FAA Aircraft Certification Office and to the Designated EPA Program Officer. To be approved, one of the following conditions must be met:

(1) The engine cannot be tested using the specified procedures; or

(2) The alternative procedure is shown to be equivalent to, or more accurate or precise than, the specified procedure.

(f) The following landing and takeoff (LTO) cycles apply for emissions testing and for calculating weighted LTO values:
§ 34.61–31.71  LTO TEST CYCLES AND TIME IN MODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>TF, T3, T8</td>
<td>TSS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TIM (min)</td>
<td>% of rO</td>
<td>TIM (min)</td>
<td>% of rO</td>
<td>TIM (min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi/idle</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeoff</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbout</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descent</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(g) Engines comply with an applicable standard if the testing results show that the engine type certificate family’s characteristic level does not exceed the numerical level of that standard, as described in the applicable appendix of Annex 16.

(h) The system and procedure for sampling and measurement of gaseous emissions shall be as specified by in Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 16, Environmental Protection, Volume II, Aircraft Engine Emissions, Third Edition, July 2008. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. This document can be obtained from the ICAO, Document Sales Unit, 999 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada, phone +1 514–954–8022, or www.icao.int or sales25icao.int. Copies can be reviewed at the FAA New England Regional Office, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, Massachusetts, 781–238–7101, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.


§ 34.61–31.71  [Reserved]

PART 35—AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: PROPELLERS

Subpart A—General

Sec. 35.1 Applicability.