Restatement of Requirements of AD 2004–23–11, With Revised Service Information

Inspection

(g) For all airplanes except Model DC–9–15F airplanes, at the later of the times specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this AD: Do a high frequency eddy current inspection to detect cracks in the vertical radius of the upper cap of the center wing rear spar, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin DC9–57–223, dated July 21, 2003; or Revision 1, dated August 13, 2009. After the effective date of this AD, only Revision 1 may be used.

(1) Before the accumulation of 25,000 total flight cycles.

(2) Within 15,000 flight cycles or 5 years after December 20, 2004 (the effective date of AD 2004–23–11), whichever occurs first.

Corrective Action

(h)(1) If no crack is found during any inspection required by paragraph (g) of this AD, then repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 15,000 flight cycles or 5 years, whichever occurs first, until the initial inspection required by paragraph (i) of this AD is done.

(2) If any crack is found during the inspection required by paragraph (g) of this AD, before further flight, repair per a method approved by the Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA. For a repair method to be approved by the Manager, Los Angeles ACO, as required by this paragraph, the Manager’s approval letter must specifically refer to this AD.

New Requirements of This AD

Inspection

(i) At the later of the times specified in paragraphs (i)(1) and (i)(2) of this AD: Do a high frequency eddy current inspection to detect cracking in the vertical leg (also known as the “vertical radius”) and horizontal flange of the left and right rear spar up to but not including the inboard and outboard sides, at the bulkhead at wing station Xcw=58.500, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin DC9–57–223, Revision 1, dated August 13, 2009. If no cracking is found, repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 15,000 flight cycles or 5 years, whichever occurs first. Accomplishment of the initial inspection required by paragraph (i) of this AD terminates the requirements of paragraphs (g) and (h)(1) of this AD.

(1) Before the accumulation of 25,000 total flight cycles.

(2) Within 15,000 flight cycles or 5 years after accomplishing the most recent high frequency eddy current inspection required by paragraph (g) of this AD, whichever occurs first.

Corrective Action

(j) If any cracking is found during any inspection required by paragraph (i) of this AD, before further flight, repair the cracking using a method approved in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (k) of this AD.

Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(k)(1) The Manager, Los Angeles ACO, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Wahib Mina, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120L, Los Angeles ACO, FAA, 3960 Paramount Boulevard, Lakewood, California 90712–4137; telephone (562) 627–5324; fax (562) 627–5210.

(2) To request a different method of compliance or a different compliance time for this AD, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your principal maintenance inspector (PMI) or principal avionics inspector (PAI), as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District Office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically refer to this AD.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair required by this AD if it is approved by the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Organization Designation Authorization (ODA) that has been authorized by the Manager, Los Angeles ACO, to make those findings. For a repair method to be approved, the repair must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 2004–23–11, Amendment 39–13866, are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (h)(2) of this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference

(l) You must use Boeing Service Bulletin DC9–57–223, Revision 1, dated August 13, 2009, to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of this service information under 5 U.S.C. 552(g) and 1 CFR part 51.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, MC D800–0019, Long Beach, California 90846–0001; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 2; fax 206–766–5683; e-mail dse.boecon@boeing.com; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com.

(3) You may review copies of the service information at the FAA, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 425–227–1221.

(4) You may also review copies of the service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at a NARA facility, call 202–741–6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on October 21, 2010.

Michael Kaszycki,
Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2010–28084 Filed 11–8–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 757 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Model 757 airplanes. This AD requires changing the lower fixed leading edge panel assemblies immediately outward of the nacelles at slats 4 and 7. This AD results from reports of Model 757 airplanes in service that have drain holes and unsealed panel assemblies in the fixed leading edge adjacent to the inboard end of slats 4 and 7 that are too close to the hot portion of the engine. We are issuing this AD to prevent fuel leaking onto an engine and a consequent fire.

DATES: This AD is effective December 14, 2010.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of a certain publication listed in the AD as of December 14, 2010.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this AD, contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, Attention: Data & Services Management, P.O. Box 3707, MC 2H–65, Seattle, Washington 98124–2207; telephone 206–544–5000, extension 1; fax 206–766–5680; e-mail me.boecom@boeing.com; Internet https://www.myboeingfleet.com.

Exchanging the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov; or in person at the Docket Management Facility between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for the Docket Office (telephone 800–647–5527)
is the Document Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an airworthiness directive (AD) that would apply to all Model 757 airplanes. That NPRM was published in the Federal Register on June 3, 2010 (75 FR 31329). That NPRM proposed to require changing the lower fixed leading edge panel assemblies immediately outboard of the nacelles at slats 4 and 7.

Comments

We gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this AD. We considered the comments received from the commenters.

Support for Proposed AD

Boeing concurred with the contents of the proposed AD. FedEx, Continental Airlines, and American Airlines had no technical objection to changing the lower fixed leading edge panel assemblies immediately outboard of the nacelles at slats 4 and 7, as specified in the proposed AD.

Request To Correct Part Number of Washer

FedEx, Continental Airlines, and American Airlines requested that we correct the part number of a washer used in Figures 1 and 4 of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 757–57–0070, dated January 27, 2010. The commenters stated that Boeing Service Bulletin Information Notice 757–57–0070 IN 01, dated March 17, 2010, corrects the part number of the washer, and that by including this correct part number in the proposed AD, requests for alternative methods of compliance (AMOC) will be reduced.

We agree with the request as stated. We have added the correct part number to paragraph (g) of this AD.

Conclusion

We reviewed the relevant data, considered the comments received, and determined that air safety and the public interest require adopting the AD with the change described previously. We also determined that this change will not increase the economic burden on any operator or increase the scope of the AD.

Costs of Compliance

We estimate that this AD affects 697 airplanes of U.S. registry. We also estimate that it takes 9 work-hours per product to comply with this AD. The average labor rate is $85 per work-hour. Based on these figures, we estimate the cost of this AD to the U.S. operators to be $533,205, or $765 per product.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA’s authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. “Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,” describes in more detail the scope of the Agency’s authority.

We are issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in “Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 4701: General requirements.” Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

Regulatory Findings

This AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:
(1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866, (2) Is not a “significant rule” under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979), and (3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

You can find our regulatory evaluation and the estimated costs of compliance in the AD Docket.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):


Effective Date

(a) This AD is effective December 14, 2010.

Affected ADs

(b) None.

Applicability

(c) This AD applies to all The Boeing Company Model 757–200, –200PF, –200CB, and –300 series airplanes, certificated in any category.

Subject

(d) Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 57: Wings.

Unsafe Condition

(e) This AD results from reports of Model 757 airplanes in service that have drain holes and unsealed panel assemblies in the fixed leading edge adjacent to the inboard end of slats 4 and 7 that are too close to the hot portion of the engines. The Federal Aviation Administration is issuing this AD to prevent fuel leaking onto an engine and a consequent fire.

Compliance

(f) You are responsible for having the actions required by this AD performed within the compliance times specified, unless the actions have already been done.

Action

(g) Within 60 months after the effective date of this AD, change the lower fixed leading edge panel assemblies immediately outboard of the nacelles at slats 4 and 7, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 757–57–0070, dated January 27, 2010; except, where the service bulletin specifies washer part number (P/N) NAS11490632J for the modification of the lower fixed leading edge panel assemblies, this AD requires installation of P/N NAS11490632J.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model BD–700–1A10 and BD–700–1A11 Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: We are adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for the products listed above. This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) originated by an aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as:

Following five reported cases of balance washer screw failure on similar RATs [ram air turbine]/air driven generators installed on other aircraft types, an investigation * * * determined that a specific batch of the screws had a metallurgical non-conformity that increased their susceptibility to brittle fracture. * * *

Failure of a balance washer screw can result in loss of the related balance washer, with consequent turbine imbalance. Such imbalance could potentially result in RAT structural failure (including blade failure), loss of RAT electrical power and structural damage to the aircraft and, if deployment was activated by a dual engine shutdown, could also result in loss of hydraulic power for the flight controls [and consequent reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain the safe flight and landing of the airplane].

We are issuing this AD to require actions to correct the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD becomes effective December 14, 2010.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of December 14, 2010.

ADDRESSES: You may examine the AD docket on the Internet at http://www.regulations.gov or in person at the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

We issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to include an AD that would apply to the specified products. That NPRM was published in the Federal Register on June 4, 2010 (75 FR 31731). That NPRM proposed to correct an unsafe condition for the specified products. The MCAI states:

Following five reported cases of balance washer screw failure on similar RATs [ram air turbine]/air driven generators installed on other aircraft types, an investigation by Hamilton Sundstrand determined that a specific batch of the screws had a metallurgical non-conformity that increased their susceptibility to brittle fracture. Subsequently, it was established that 187 RATs [Part Number (P/N) GL456–1101–7 and Hamilton Sundstrand P/Ns in the 762826 series] had non-conforming screws installed either during production or possibly during maintenance or repair at Hamilton Sundstrand repair stations.

Failure of a balance washer screw can result in loss of the related balance washer, with consequent turbine imbalance. Such imbalance could potentially result in RAT structural failure (including blade failure), loss of RAT electrical power and structural damage to the aircraft and, if deployment was activated by a dual engine shutdown, could also result in loss of hydraulic power for the flight controls [and consequent reduced ability of the flightcrew to maintain the safe flight and landing of the airplane].

This [Canadian] directive mandates checking of the RAT and replacing the balance washer screws, if required. It also prohibits future installation of unmodified RATs.

You may obtain further information by examining the MCAI in the AD docket.

Actions Since NPRM Was Issued

We have determined that this AD should refer to the latest service information. We have reviewed Bombardier Service Bulletin 700–1A11–24–014, Revision 02, dated March 15, 2010; and Bombardier Service Bulletin 700–24–075, Revision 02, dated March 15, 2010; which introduce minor changes, but do not add any additional work. We have revised this final rule to include the latest version of the applicable Bombardier service information and to provide credit for work done before the effective date of this AD, in accordance with the previous revisions of the service information.

Michael Kaszeczyi,
Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2010–28160 Filed 11–8–10; 8:45 am]

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