

ARSA Regulatory Compliance Training—Questions

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

§ 21.4(a)(1)-(3)

- (a) *Early ETOPS: reporting, tracking, and resolving problems.* The holder of a type certificate for an airplane-engine combination approved using the Early ETOPS method specified in part 25, Appendix K, of this chapter must use a system for reporting, tracking, and resolving each problem resulting in one of the occurrences specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section.
 - (1) The system must identify how the type certificate holder will promptly identify problems, report them to the responsible Aircraft Certification Service office, and propose a solution to the FAA to resolve each problem. A proposed solution must consist of—
 - (i) A change in the airplane or engine type design;
 - (ii) A change in a manufacturing process;
 - (iii) A change in an operating or maintenance procedure; or
 - (iv) Any other solution acceptable to the FAA.
 - (2) For an airplane with more than two engines, the system must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine-hours for the approved airplane-engine combination.
 - (3) For two-engine airplanes, the system must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine-hours for the approved airplane-engine combination and after that until—
 - (i) The world fleet 12-month rolling average IFSD rate is at or below the rate required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section; and
 - (ii) The FAA determines that the rate is stable.

Note: The remainder of § 21.4 will be covered on a separate training sheet

Question 1: *Persons using an Early ETOPS method must have a reporting system that identifies how the operator will promptly identify problems.*

- A: True.
- B: False.

Question 2: *The solutions proposed by the type certificate holder under its Early ETOPS reporting method must consist of a change in the manufacturing process.*

- A: True.
- B: False.

Question 3: *For an airplane with two or more engines, the system required by § 21.4(a)(1) must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine hours for the approved airplane-engine combination.*

- A: True.
- B: False.

Question 4: *The time for which the system required by § 21.4(a)(1) must be in place for two-engine airplanes is performance based and dependent on the in-flight shut down rate associated with the airplane-engine combination.*

- 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

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

§ 21.4(a)(1)-(3)

- (a) *Early ETOPS: reporting, tracking, and resolving problems.* The holder of a type certificate for an airplane-engine combination approved using the Early ETOPS method specified in part 25, Appendix K, of this chapter must use a system for reporting, tracking, and resolving each problem resulting in one of the occurrences specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section.
- (1) The system must identify how the type certificate holder will promptly identify problems, report them to the responsible Aircraft Certification Service office, and propose a solution to the FAA to resolve each problem. A proposed solution must consist of—
 - (i) A change in the airplane or engine type design;
 - (ii) A change in a manufacturing process;
 - (iii) A change in an operating or maintenance procedure; or
 - (iv) Any other solution acceptable to the FAA.
 - (2) For an airplane with more than two engines, the system must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine-hours for the approved airplane-engine combination.
 - (3) For two-engine airplanes, the system must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine-hours for the approved airplane-engine combination and after that until—
 - (i) The world fleet 12-month rolling average IFSD rate is at or below the rate required by [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section; and
 - (ii) The FAA determines that the rate is stable.

Note: The remainder of § 21.4 will be covered on a separate training sheet

Question 1: *Persons using an Early ETOPS method must have a reporting system that identifies how the operator will promptly identify problems.*

A: True.

B: **False.** § 21.4(a)(1) requires the system identify how the type certificate holder will identify problems, report them to the responsible ACO, and propose a resolution.

Question 2: *The solutions proposed by the type certificate holder under its Early ETOPS reporting method must consist of a change in the manufacturing process.*

A: True.

B: **False.** § 21.4(a)(1)(i)-(iv) provides for options – including “any other solution acceptable to the FAA” for proposed solutions to problems identified by the type certificate holder.

Question 3: *For an airplane with two or more engines, the system required by § 21.4(a)(1) must be in place for the first 250,000 world fleet engine hours for the approved airplane-engine combination.*

A: **True.** Both §§ 21.4(a)(2) and (3) include this requirement; § 21.4(a)(3) for two engine aircraft has additional requirements after these hours have been met for the airplane-engine combination.

B: False.

Question 4: *The time for which the system required by § 21.4(a)(1) must be in place for two-engine airplanes is performance based and dependent on the in-flight shut down rate associated with the airplane-engine combination.*

A: **True.** §§ 21.4(a)(3)(i) and (ii) set standards for how long the system must be in place dependent on the rate of in-flight shutdowns.

B: False.