

Helicopter Ditching: Rulemaking and Research

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and Cabin Safety Research Conference
October 17-20, 2022



Your safety is our mission.

Helicopter Ditching: Rulemaking & Research

→ Rulemaking

- RMT.0120 Ditching Occupant Survivability Phase I: CS 27 and CS 29 amendment
- RMT.0120 Ditching Occupant Survivability Phase II: Part 26 and CS 26 update
- RMT.0392 Regular update of air operations rules
- Ditching Survival Equipment ETSOs (EBS, Life Jacket, Immersion Suit, Life rafts)

→ Research

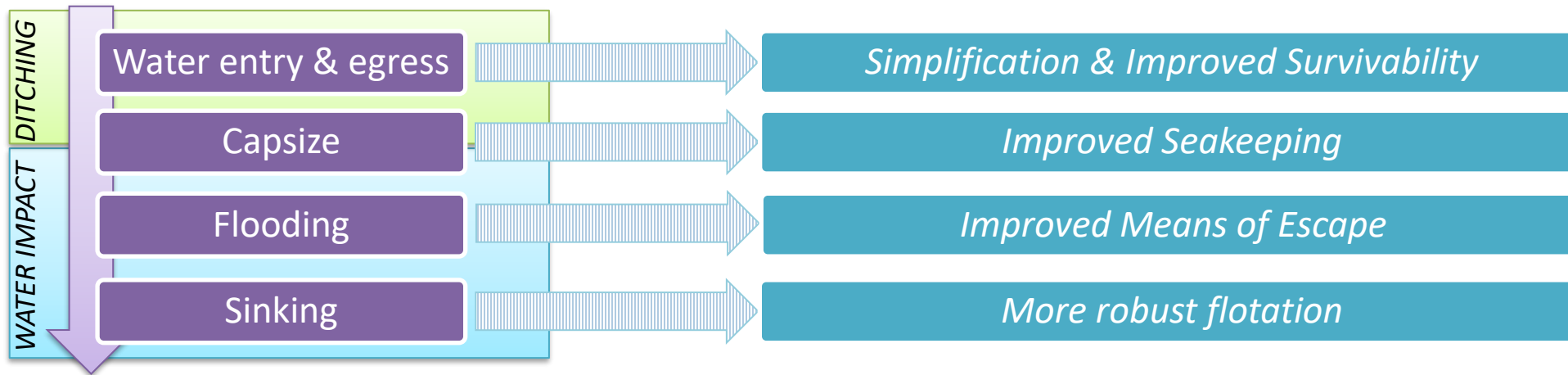
- EASA.2019.HVP.18: Helicopter Off-Shore Operations - New Flotation Systems
- Helicopter Underwater Escape I
- Helicopter Underwater Escape II

Rulemaking



RMT.0120 PHASE 1: CS-27 & CS-29 Amend. 5

- Phase 1: CS-27 and CS-29 rulemaking (NPA 2016-01)
 - Rulemaking group formed 2012
 - Focuses on survivability of occupants following ditching or water impact.
 - In otherwise survivable water impacts, fatalities have occurred due to drowning
 - Improved ditching requirements implicitly also address aspects of survivable water impacts



CS-27



CS-29

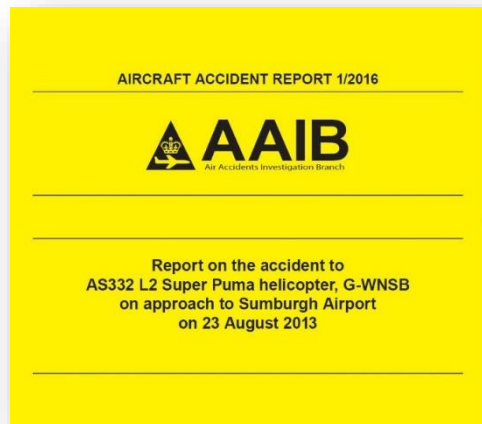
Amendment 5
14 June 2018

- New requirement §802 Emergency Flotation
- Post-capsize survivability features were not included in the CS update

RMT.0120 PHASE 2: Part 26 & CS-26 update

→ Phase 2: Retroactive Requirements

- Time scale for appreciable Amdt.5 implementation in service expected to be decades
- Justification of applicability of Amdt.5 changes to in-service aircraft investigated in Phase II



AS332 Super Puma G-WNSB Sumburgh, UK, 23 August 2013

Safety Recommendation 2016-017: "It is recommended that, where technically feasible, regulatory changes introduced by the European Aviation Safety Agency Rule Making Task RMT.120 are applied retrospectively to helicopters currently used in offshore operations."



Rulemaking group
2018



NPA 2020-16
23.12.2020



64 comments
received



Opinion 01/2022
08.02.2022



Part-26
19.07.2022



CS-26 / GM-26
...

Part 26 / CS 26 – “Simple” changes

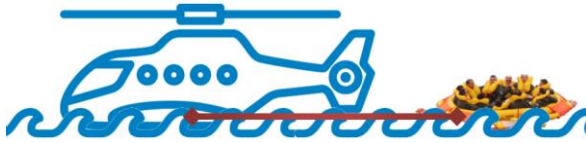
26.410 Emergency controls operated underwater



Black and yellow marking

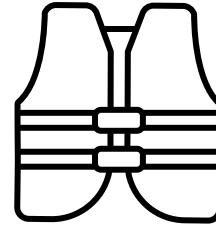
CS 27.1555(d)(2)
CS 29.1555(d)(2)

26.420(a)(b) Flight over water emergency equipment



Life raft long line length to prevent dangerous position

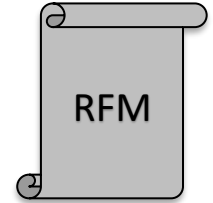
CS 27.1415(b)(2)
CS 29.1415(b)(2)



Life preserver within easy reach of each seated occupant)

CS 27.1415(c)
CS 29.1415(c)

26.425 Provision of substantiated sea conditions



Substantiated sea conditions for capsizing resistance in RFM

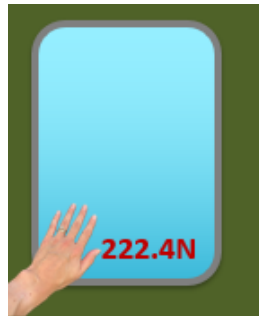
CS 27.1587(b)(1)
CS 29.1587(c)

26.415 Underwater emergency exits



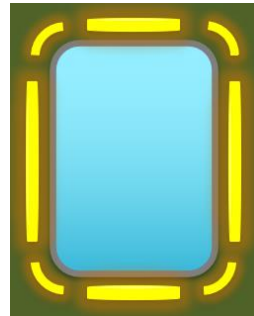
Black and yellow marking

CS 27.805(c), 27.807(d)(5)
CS 29.811(h)(2)



Maximum force

CS 27.805(c), CS 29.805(c)
CS 27.807(b)(2), (d)
CS 29.807(d), CS 29.809(c)



HEELS

CS 29.811(h)(1)



1 pair exits per 4 pax

CS 27.807(d)(1)
CS 29.807(d)(1)



APPLICABILITY:

9 AUGUST 2023

Part 26 / CS 26 – “Medium” complexity

26.420(c) Life Raft Activation



- Remotely deployable (easy reach of the flight crew, occupants of the passenger cabin and any survivors in the water), with the helicopter in an upright floating or capsized position
- Reliably deployed in all floating attitudes including capsize and in the substantiated sea conditions

CS 29.1415(b)(1)
CS 29.1561(a),(c)

26.435(a) Auto deploy



Water immersion switches

CS 27.801(c)(2)



APPLICABILITY:

9 AUGUST 2024

CS 27/29 Amdt.5 or later

Part 26 / CS 26 – “High” complexity

26.435(b) Auto arm / always arm



Auto-arming or no restriction on EFS arming (always armed in flight)

CS 29.801(c)(2)



APPLICABILITY:

 **9 AUGUST 2026**

26.430, 26.431 Emergency flotation system resistance to damage



- Review of the EFS design
- Document evaluation for discussion and agreement with EASA
- Justification of “impracticality” of design changes not incorporated
- Schedule of design changes for production cut-in

CS 27.801(c)(1)
CS 29.801(c)(1)



APPLICABILITY:

9 AUGUST 2025

CS 27/29 Amdt.5 or later

RMT.0120 Phase 2 Summary

- Compliance can be demonstrated to the referenced CS-27 or CS-29 Amdt.5 requirement or to CS-26 text
- Timeframe for applicability of “Simple” changes is short (9 August 2023)
- “High” complexity requirements require multiple panel involvement. TC and STC holders should not delay necessary technical activities and discussion with authority
- Encourage current “overwater” projects to “Elect-to-comply” with the relevant Amdt. 5 requirements



RMT.0392 Air Operations Regular Update



RMT.0120



Survival Suits and
Emergency Breathing
System (EBS)



ELT

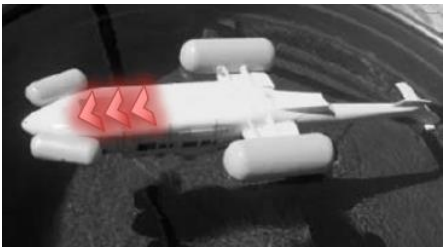


Underwater escape:
may not require
exceptional effort

A consistency review of the cabin safety
elements in SPA.HOFO in relation to RMT.0120



RMT.0392



Easy to identify
visually in case of
capsize



AIR OPS

Ditching Survival Equipment ETSOs

RMT.0120
NPA 2016-01



Recommended
review of the
helicopter
ditching survival
equipment
ETSOs

Immersion suit, life jacket and EBS

- Self-righting suit (integrated or combined with life jacket)
- Better habitability possibilities by including different insulation levels
- Development of Emergency Breathing System (EBS) ETSO



Life rafts

- Improved puncture resistance
- Compatible with remote activation design
- Provisions for 2 retaining lines
- Testing provisions for deployment, including submerged



Ditching Survival Equipment ETSOs



Domain 12 “Cabin”, WG02 Ditching Equipment

Rotorcraft
Emergency Breathing Systems



EN 4856 P1:
Published Sept 2017
prEN 4856 P2:
Published June 2022

Rotorcraft
Constant Wear Life Jacket



prEN 4862 P1:
Published Feb 2022

Rotorcraft
Immersion Suit



prEN 4863 P1:
Published May 2022

Rotorcraft
Life Raft



prEN 4886 P1:
to be published

✓ RMT.0120 recommendations considered



- ETSO-2C519 EBS published
- ETSO future amendment(s)

Research



EASA.2019.HVP.18: New Flotation Systems



- Received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme
- The research action is based on the Horizon 2020 Work Programme Societal Challenge 4 'Smart, green and integrated transport'

Awarded to:



OBJECTIVE: provide answers to technical issues regarding the feasibility of providing a step change in occupant survivability following capsizing of a helicopter through the introduction of an air pocket scheme utilising flotation units mounted high up on the helicopter fuselage.



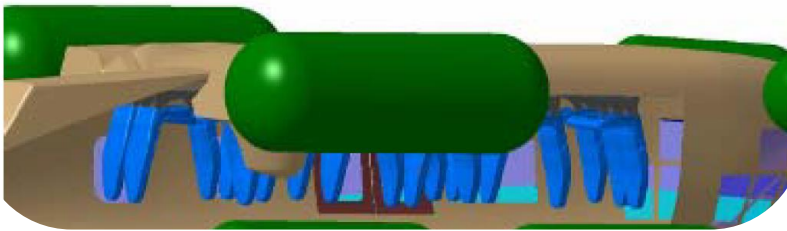
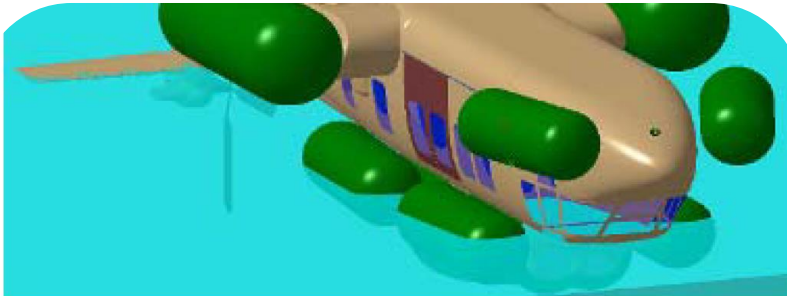
June 2020 to June 2023

EASA.2019.HVP.18: New Flotation Systems

BACKGROUND:

- Capsize resistance extremely challenging to achieve in all emergency situations
- Following capsizing, drowning is the most likely cause of fatalities
- Incompatibility between breath-hold capability and required time to escape

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH PREVIOUSLY PERFORMED → “AIR-POCKET”



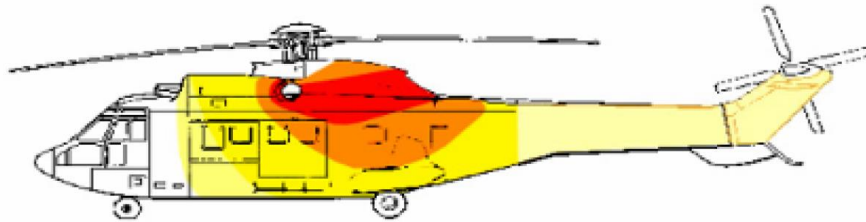
EASA.2007.C16

- ✓ Air pocket can be achieved with addition of high mounted EFS
- ✓ Capsized floating attitude with sufficient portion of the cabin above the water line
- ✓ Sizing and location assessed
- ✓ Feasibility of solution validated by wave tank testing to confirm the hydrodynamic performance
- ✓ Human subject trials to establish feasibility of egress

EASA.2019.HVP.18: New Flotation Systems



Inadvertent Deployment leading to interference with MR



Degradation from hot engine exhaust

TECHNICAL ISSUES



Adverse aerodynamic effects



Avoidance of damage due to MR debris at water entry



Overall integration issues

EASA.2019.HVP.18: New Flotation Systems



RESEARCH
CONCLUSION



REGULATORY
ACTION
NECESSARY?



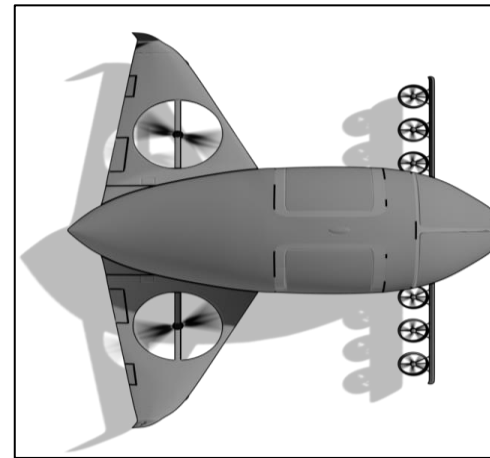
CS-27



CS-29



AIR OPS



SC VTOL MOC

Helicopter Underwater Escape (#1)



AS332 Super Puma G-WNSB Sumburgh, UK, 23 August 2013

Safety Recommendation 2016-016: “It is recommended that the European Aviation Safety Agency instigates a research programme to provide realistic data to better support regulations relating to evacuation and survivability of occupants in commercial helicopters operating offshore. This programme should better quantify the characteristics of helicopter underwater evacuation and include conditions representative of actual offshore operations and passenger demographics.”

Initial review into the nature of the research that could be envisaged

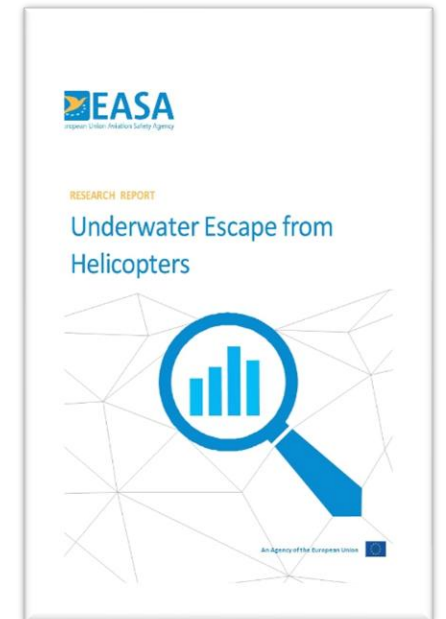


TASKS:

1. Analysis of the currently available information
2. Analysis of shortfalls
3. Recommendation of future research activities



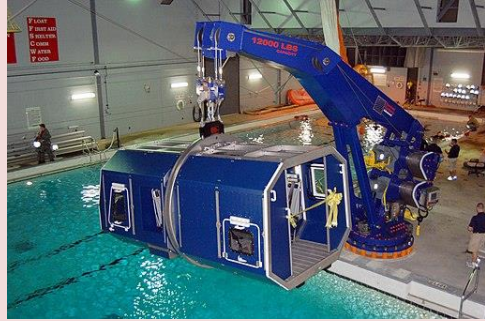
Completed November 2020



Helicopter Underwater Escape (#1, #2)

3 high potential benefit projects identified:

Forces required to jettison push-out underwater emergency exits



2 projects selected

Underwater escape from the passenger cabin with a full complement of passengers



Passenger training fidelity and frequency



- This project will be funded from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme
- April 2022 to April 2024
- Awarded to UK CAA International



Helicopter Underwater Escape (#2)

Task 1: Forces required to jettison push-out underwater emergency exits

- Evaluate influence of being underwater on the required force
- Determine the forces that human test subjects can apply
- Establish an appropriate maximum force for underwater exits
- Confirm current AMC or propose a future revision

Task 2: Underwater escape from the passenger cabin with a full complement of passengers

- Quantify underwater escape process in capsized helicopter
- Determine if expectation of 60sec escape is achievable
- Validate the current CS27 & CS29 requirements and AMC or propose a future revisions

REGULATORY
ACTION
NECESSARY?



CS-27



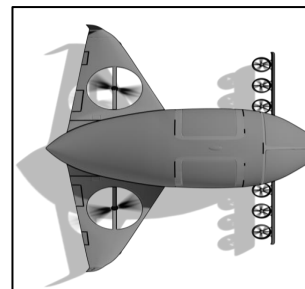
CS-29



AIR OPS



ETSO



SC VTOL MOC

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT REPORT 1/2016



Report on the accident to
AS332 L2 Super Puma helicopter, G-WNSB
on approach to Sumburgh Airport
on 23 August 2013

SR 2016-016

Research Summary



EASA.2019.HVP.18: New Flotation Systems

- June 2020 to June 2023
- Technical issue investigation regarding introduction of an air pocket scheme utilising flotation units mounted high up on the helicopter fuselage

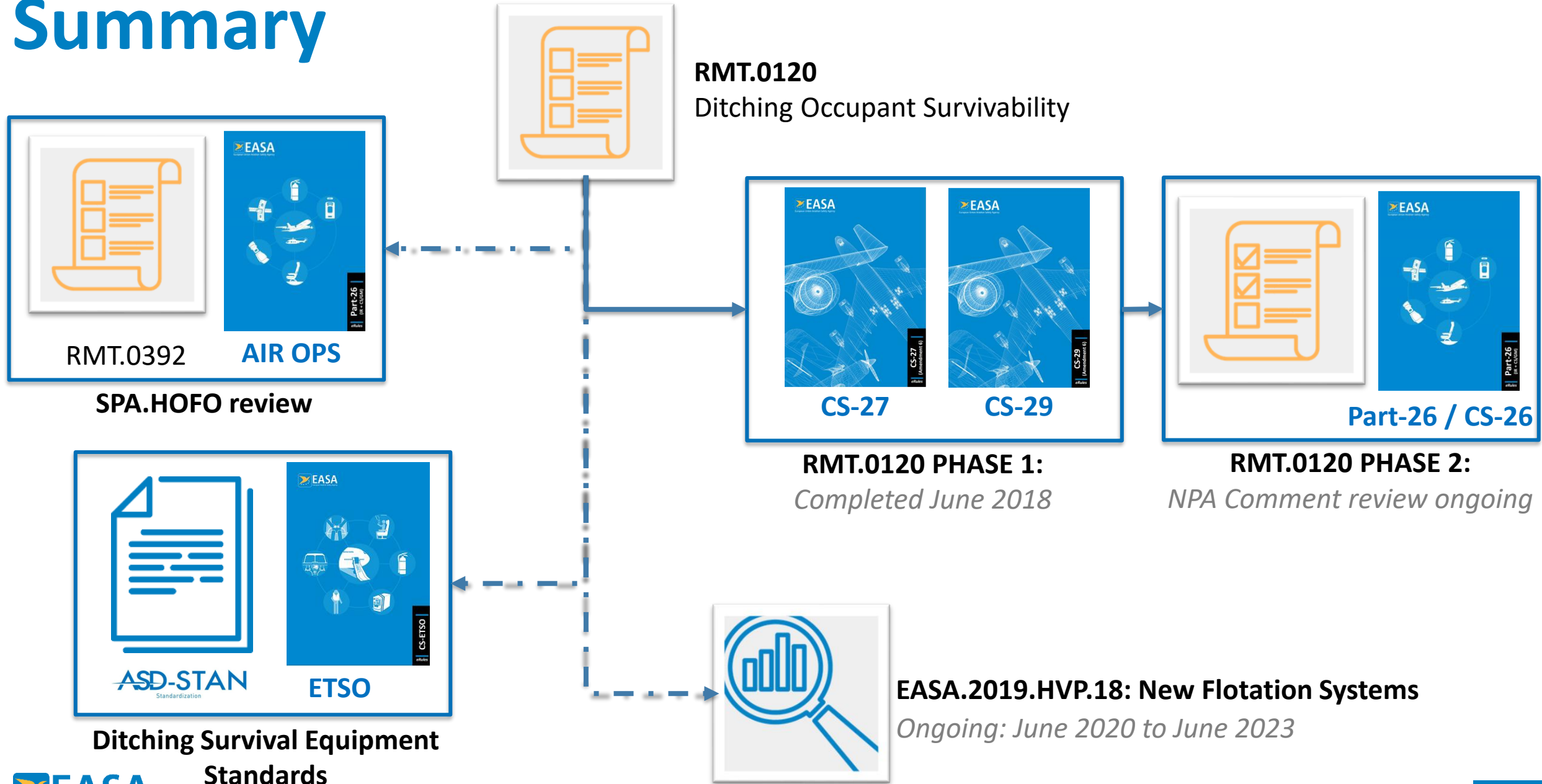
Helicopter Underwater Escape #1

- Initial review into research that could be envisaged to respond to Safety Recommendation 2016-016
- Completed November 2020

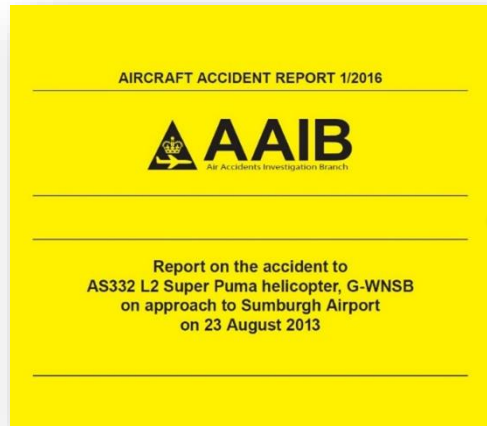
Helicopter Underwater Escape #2

- April 2022 to April 2024
- Aims to fully address Safety Recommendation 2016-016
- Task 1: Forces required to jettison push-out underwater emergency exits
- Task 2: Underwater escape from the passenger cabin with a full complement of passengers

Summary

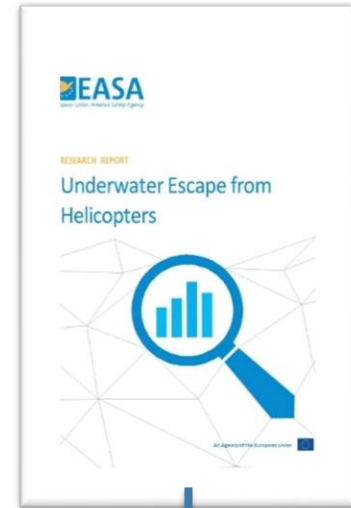


Summary



Helicopter Underwater Escape #1

Completed November 2020



Helicopter Underwater Escape #2

Ongoing: April 2022 to April 2024

Any questions?



easa.europa.eu/connect



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An Agency of the European Union 

Back-up slides

SUMMARY OF PART 26 REQUIREMENTS



Summary of requirements

→ “Simple” changes: **9 AUGUST 2023**

Title	Topic	Part 26	CS 27/29 Amdt. 5
Underwater Emergency controls	Black & yellow	26.410	27.1555(d)(2) 29.1555(d)(2)
Underwater Emergency Exits	Black & yellow	26.415(a)(1)	27.805(c), 27.807(d)(5) 29.811(h)(2)
	4 pax per pair	26.415(a)(2)	27.807(d)(1) 29.807(d)(1)
	Seat location	26.415(a)(3)	
Underwater Emergency Exits (CS-27 Cat A & CS-29 only)	Max Force (Flight crew)	26.415(b)(1)	27.805(c) 29.805(c), 29.809(c)
	Max Force (Pax)		27.807(b)(2), (d) 29.807(d), 29.809(c)
	HEELS	26.415(b)(2)	29.811(h)(1)

Summary of requirements

→ “Simple” changes: **9 AUGUST 2023**

Title	Topic	Part 26	CS 27/29 Amdt. 5
Emergency Equipment	Life raft long line	26.420(a)	27.1415(b)(2) 29.1415(b)(2)
	Life preservers easy reach	26.420(b)	27.1415(c) 29.1415(c)
Sea Conditions	Published in RFM	26.425	27.1587(b)(3) 29.1587(c)

Summary of requirements

→ “Medium” complexity: **9 AUGUST 2024**

Title	Topic	Part 26	CS 27/29 Amdt. 5
Emergency Equipment (CS-29 only)	Remotely deployable life raft	26.420(c)	29.1415(b)(1) 29.1561(a), (c)
Auto Deployment (CS-27 only)	Auto Deploy	26.435(a)	27.801(c)(2)

→ “High” complexity: **9 AUGUST 2025 and 9 AUGUST 2026**

Title	Topic	Part 26	CS 27/29 Amdt. 5
EFS Robustness	Design Review	26.430, 26.431	27.801(c)(1) 29.801(c)(1)
Auto Deployment (CS-27 Cat A & CS-29 only)	Auto Arm and Deploy	26.435(b)	29.801(c)(2)