EASA

AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVE



AD No.: 2014-0160 [Correction: 09 July 2014]

Date: 09 July 2014

Note: This Airworthiness Directive (AD) is issued by EASA, acting in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 on behalf of the European Community, its Member States and of the European third countries that participate in the activities of EASA under Article 66 of that Regulation.

This AD is issued in accordance with EU 748/2012, Part 21.A.3B. In accordance with EC 2042/2003 Annex I, Part M.A.301, the continuing airworthiness of an aircraft shall be ensured by accomplishing any applicable ADs. Consequently, no person may operate an aircraft to which an AD applies, except in accordance with the requirements of that AD, unless otherwise specified by the Agency [EC 2042/2003 Annex I, Part M.A.303] or agreed with the Authority of the State of Registry [EC 216/2008, Article 14(4) exemption].

Design Approval Holder's Name: SAAB AB, Aeronautics		Type/Model designation(s): 2000 aeroplanes	
TCDS Number:	EASA A.069		
Foreign AD:	Not applicable		
Supersedure:	None		
ATA 51	Structures – Basic Corrosion Protection Anodizing and Primer – Inspection / Repair		
Manufacturer(s):	Saab AB, Aeronautics (formerly Saab Aerosystems).		
Applicability:	Model 2000, all manufacturer serial numbers (MSN), except: - aeroplanes having a MSN and as listed in, and compliant with statement(s) in accordance with, Table 1 of SAAB Service Bulletin (SB) 2000-51-002, and - aeroplanes with original paint, or repainted by SAAB.		
Reason: SAAB received evidence that on a number of SAAB 2000 aeroplane paint removal before repainting, the basic corrosion protection anod primer were removed. In these cases, the basic corrosion protection was sanded down to bare metal on the aluminium skin panel in spite instruction(s) contained in the Structural Repair Manual (SRM) whic exposing the aluminium bare metal. Due to the fact that the skin par manufactured from aluminium without a protective covering (unclad) anodizing and primer is the corner stone of the aeroplane corrosion system. If the anodizing and primer is removed and the aluminium s not correctly treated, pitting corrosion may occur. In addition, sandin metal can inadvertently lead to metal removal and subsequently red static and fatigue strength of the aeroplane structural parts.		ing, the basic corrosion protection anodizing and se cases, the basic corrosion protection coating etal on the aluminium skin panel in spite of existing e Structural Repair Manual (SRM) which prohibit(s) e metal. Due to the fact that the skin panels are m without a protective covering (unclad),the corner stone of the aeroplane corrosion protection primer is removed and the aluminium surface is corrosion may occur. In addition, sanding to bare to metal removal and subsequently reduce the	
	This condition, if not detected and corrected, could result in corrosion damage and/or reduced structural strength of the aeroplane structure.		
	To address this potential unsafe condition, SAAB issued SB 2000-51-002 to provide inspection instructions.		
	For the reasons described a	For the reasons described above, this AD requires a one-time inspection to	

	verify the presence of required anticorrosion protective coating, inspection for pitting corrosion (if necessary) and measure the skin thickness (if necessary) and, depending on findings, corrective action(s). This AD is re-issued to correct typographical error of the effective date.	
Effective Date:	23 July 2014	
Required Action(s) and Compliance Time(s):	 Required as indicated, unless accomplished previously: (1) Within 2 000 flight hours or 12 months, whichever occurs first after the effective date of this AD, accomplish the following actions concurrently as specified in paragraphs (1.1) and (1.2) of this AD in accordance with the instructions of SAAB SB 2000-51-002: (1.1) Inspect the aeroplane structural parts to detect damaged protective coating. (1.2) Depending on findings detected during the inspection as required by paragraph (1.1) of this AD, inspect the aeroplane structural parts to detect parts to detect pitting corrosion and reduced skin thickness. (2) If, during any inspection as required by paragraph (1) of this AD, any damage or reduced skin thickness is detected, as defined in SAAB SB 2000-51-002, before next flight, contact SAAB AB to obtain approved repair instructions, and within the compliance time indicated in those instructions, accomplish the repair accordingly. 	
Ref. Publications:	SAAB SB 2000-51-002 original issue dated 09 April 2014 or Revision 01 dated 23 May 2014. The use of later approved revisions of this document is acceptable for compliance with the requirements of this AD.	
Remarks:	 If requested and appropriately substantiated, EASA can approve Alternative Methods of Compliance for this AD. This AD was posted on 06 June 2014 as PAD 14-094 for consultation until 07 July 2014. No comments were received during the consultation period. Enquiries regarding this AD should be referred to the Safety Information Section, Executive Directorate, EASA. E-mail: <u>ADs@easa.europa.eu</u>. For any question concerning the technical content of the requirements in this AD, please contact: SAAB AB, Support and Services, SE-581 88 Linköping, Sweden. Fax: +46 13 184874. E-mail: <u>saab2000.techsupport@saabgroup.com</u>. 	