



EAA Chapter 100 December 2018 Newsletter

http://eaa100.org

2018 Chapter Leaders

President Jim Owens President@eaa100.org

Vice President Dwayne Hora VP@eaa100.org

Secretary/Treasurer Tom Hall Secretary@eaa100.org

IMC Club Director Dick Fechter IMCClub@eaa100.org

Jim & Kelly Owens Newsletter / Web Editor / Program Director / Webmaster@eaa100.org ProgramDirector@eaa100.org

Technical Counselor Wayne Trom TechCounselor@EAA100.org 507-374-6245

Flight Advisor Dave Nelson FlightAdvisor@EAA100.org

Young Eagles chairs Jim Owens/Dick Fechter YoungEagles@eaa100.org

Tool Coordinator Gordy Westphal ToolCoordinator@EAA100.org

EAA Chapter 100 is a nonprofit association involved in the promotion of aviation through adult and youth education, hands-on training, building and maintenance of experimental aircraft, and through community awareness programs.

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Reader submissions and comments are strongly encouraged.

EAA Chapter 100 Upcoming Events:



See http://RSTGA.44rf.com for detailed information on local GA events including EAA Chapter 100 events. Below is a summary of our EAA events:



EAA Chapter 100 Hangar flying event Friday, Dec 14th (2nd Friday of the month)

Starts at 7pm

Dodge Center Airport Admin building Chapter officer voting. Plus lots of hangar flying.



volunteer-pilots

IMC Club meeting
Dec 12th (2nd Wed of the month)
7:00pm – 8:00pm
Rochester airport's CAP Meeting Room.
Please sign up at https://www.faasafety.gov

Young Eagles Rally and General Aviation
Picnic dates are May 18th and September 7th
If you plan to fly Young Eagles and are not
Youth Protection certified, please do so over
the winter. You must apply for these and it

takes a while for the certification authorizations to get back to you. These certifications expire after 3 years. Some of the first volunteers will need to renew their youth protection certificate. For more information on this go to: <a href="https://www.eaa.org/eaa/youth/free-ye-flights/ye-volunteers/ye-volunteer-opportunities/eaa-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-young-eagles-

PROJECT TIN GOOSE

Following a July 2017 repair to the right wing of EAA's Ford Tri-Motor, the organization made a proactive decision to take the aircraft out of service after AirVenture 2018 and replace the original 90-year-old wings.

Because of the original construction process, the wings need to be custom made for each aircraft. Knowing of our impending situation, several years ago Hov-Aire, Inc. started fabricating the wings for our plane on faith that EAA would someday purchase them to keep the Tin Goose flying as part of its Flight Experiences program.

KEEP THE FORD FLYING

EAA founder Paul H. Poberezny was the first to discover the potential in this particular Ford Tri-Motor in 1973 after it was nearly destroyed by a violent thunderstorm at an air show in Burlington, Wisconsin. Because of the extensive damage to the aircraft, it was initially restored as a static display. But, in typical EAA fashion, with the help of dedicated volunteers and donors, it flew again in 1985 after 12 years of restoration.

Now NC8407 is, once again, in need of your support. As Paul said back in 1973 when surveying the damaged aircraft, "With our usual EAA 'get-up-and-go' we can have this old bird flying again and making more history. Your help will make it possible."

Pilots and Medication

Common Problems

Some of the most common potentially impairing medications are antihistamines. These allergy medications can have powerful sedating effects so much so that the primary offender, diphenhydramine (trade name: Benadryl) is often used as an OTC sedative and is the sedating

agent in most PM pain meds. According to the NTSB study, sedating antihistamines are the most commonly detected medication in fatal accidents.

The second most common were

Impairment from medication, particularly over the counter (OTC) medication, has been cited in a number of accidents in general aviation. In a 2011 study from the FAA's CAMI Toxicology Lab, drugs/medications were found in 570 pilots (42%) from 1,353 total fatal pilots tested. Most of the pilots with positive drug results, 511 (90%), were flying under CFR Part 91.

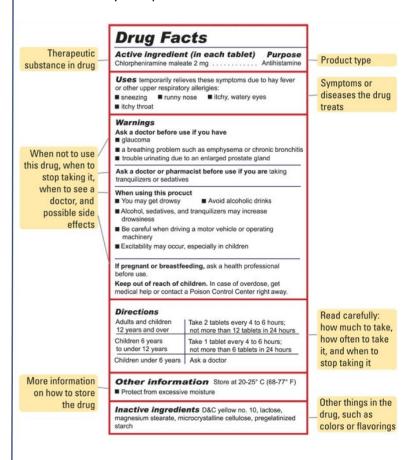
What's the Problem?

First of all, we all know that some drugs may compromise a pilot's ability to control the aircraft and/or adversely affect judgment and decision making. The difficulty comes for investigators in trying to quantify the known detriment that comes with various medications and the physical conditions that require their use.

Another area of concern is that airmen are not always disclosing some conditions and medications to their Aviation Medical Examiner (AME). Not only could the undisclosed condition endanger the airman, but the treatment might also create problems. One way is that undisclosed treatments could cause potentially impairing drug interactions. That's why it's important to disclose any medications you are taking to your AME. In many cases there are other treatment options that may allow you to continue flying, but the bottom line is that your AME needs to know what medications you are using.

What to Look For

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires standard labeling for all OTC medications. These standard labels indicate the active ingredients, directions for use, and highlight potential side effects like drowsiness. They also allow for easy comparison.





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cardiovascular drugs which includes medications for high blood pressure. Some less common impairing drugs include antidiarrheal drugs (some contain opioids), anti-seizure drugs, some smoking cessation drugs, and some antidepressants. For many of these drugs, there are options that are not impairing or disqualifying if you work with your primary care doctor and/or AME. If you suffer from allergies, you might use loratadine, desloratidne, or fexofedadine instead of diphenhydramine to cite an example.

How Long?

So if you have to take a disqualifying or impairing medicine, how long should you wait before resuming flying? Every medicine is different, but a good rule of thumb is 5 times the half life of the medication. The easy way to determine this is through the dosing interval. If a medication says to take it 4 times per day, the dosing interval would be 6 hours. Therefore the wait time after the last dose would be 30 hours (6 hours \times 5 = 30 hours). Other medications may have longer or shorter intervals which is why it's important to talk to your AME.

Where Can I Get More Information?

A good place to start is the AME Guide. This is where the FAA provides information for AMEs on how various medication will affect your fitness for flight. You can also find some specific information on don't fly times for some medications there as well. Be sure to check out the Do Not Issue/ Do Not Fly section. You can also find good information on drugs through trusted government sites like the National Institute www.FAASafety.gov

of Health's Medline site at https://medlineplus.gov. This site lists both generic and trade names along with side effects and warning for almost every drug out there.

Flight Instructor Role

If you're a flight instructor, your role in communicating information on medication use is critical and will likely have a lasting impact over a trainee's flying career. Be sure to take the time to properly cover this topic, especially in the early stages of primary flight instruction. Build time in either pre- or post-flight discussions and encourage your students to ask questions with specific medications. You may also want to refer them to some of the resources listed in this fact sheet.

Resources

- Medications and Flying Pilot Safety Brochure <u>www.faa.gov/pilots/safety/pilotsafetybrochures/</u> media/Meds brochure.pdf
- 57 Seconds to Safety Video Pilots and Meds youtu.be/auBrixE2LYM
- □ AME Guide Do Not Issue Do Not Fly go.usa.gov/xPkhM
- A list of recently published Aerospace
 Medicine Technical Reports including a study on antihistamine use:
 - www.faa.gov/data_research/research/ med_humanfacs/oamtechreports/2010s/2018

For Sale: Lancair 235, TTAF 1100 hrs. 0-290 (135 hp) 1100 hrs since rebuild. 160 mph @ 10K. 700 mile range with reserve. Day VFR

Steam gauges, 2 Radios, VOR, Transponder, Portable GPS, Electronic ignition and magneto, fuel monitoring system, new interior. \$35,000. Pat Halloran 719-576-6077 (Colorado Springs)





Chapter member project and activity updates:

Brad Anderson, Archer II: Super happy with the airplane after Wayne Trom completed the annual inspection replacing spark plugs and servicing the mags. Engine starts are much better.

Phil Conway, Glasair Super II- Dick Fechter and Jim Owens completed some flight testing of a fluid-based pressure differential gauge measuring the upper and lower cowl area. This data will be used to validate the engine baffling.

Rich and Cindy Macrafic RV-7A- - No new flight or building adventures to report.

Larry R Nelson, RV-9A: Larry recently moved to Byron and is in the final stages of structurally completing his RV-9A. Picked up his G5 panel along with 2020 ADSB-Out and Dynon engine monitoring panel from Steinair 11-1-18. He is looking for hangar space at the Dodge Center Airport. Larry is now in Florida for the winter.

Gordy Westphal, PA-12 Super Cruiser: Restoration is moving forward with fuselage work.

Jim Owens, Viking powered Sonex: Jim received his repairmen's certificate on 11/19/2018. He is super happy to have this milestone completed. Twelve flights, just over 11 hours- the weather has been challenging for flying.

If you have a flight or project you would like to include in the newsletter. Please email me.