

SUPPLEMENT A33
TO THE AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL

DA 62

Integrated Avionics System Garmin G1000 and
G1000 NXi,
SBAS and P-RNAV Operation

Doc. No. : 7.01.25-E
Date of Issue : 01-Apr-2015
Design Change Advisory : VÄM 42-007, MÄM 62-254

This Supplement to the DA 62 Airplane Flight Manual has been approved by EASA under Approval Numbers 10025783 dated 16-Apr-2015 and 10061392 dated 22-Mar-2017.



Intentionally left blank.

0.1 RECORD OF REVISIONS

Rev. No.	Reason	Chapters	Page(s)	Date of Revision	Approval Note	Date of Approval	Date Inserted	Signature
1	MÄM 62-254	All	All	31-Jan-2017	Rev. 1 to AFM Supplement A33 to AFM Doc. No. 7.01.25-E is approved under EASA Approval No. 10061392	22-Mar-2017		

0.2 LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES

Chapter	Page	Date
0	9-A33-1	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-2	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-3	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-4	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-5	31-Jan-2017
1	9-A33-6	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-7	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-8	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-9	31-Jan-2017
	9-A33-10	31-Jan-2017
2	EASA approved 9-A33-11	31-Jan-2017
	EASA approved 9-A33-12	31-Jan-2017
	EASA approved 9-A33-13	31-Jan-2017
	EASA approved 9-A33-14	31-Jan-2017
	EASA approved 9-A33-15	31-Jan-2017
3	9-A33-16	31-Jan-2017
4A	9-A33-16	31-Jan-2017
4B	9-A33-17	31-Jan-2017
5, 6, 7, 8	9-A33-18	31-Jan-2017

0.3 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL	9-A33-6
2. OPERATING LIMITATIONS	9-A33-11
3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	9-A33-16
4A. NORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES	9-A33-16
4B. ABNORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES	9-A33-17
5. PERFORMANCE	9-A33-18
6. MASS AND BALANCE	9-A33-18
7. DESCRIPTION OF THE AIRPLANE AND ITS SYSTEMS	9-A33-18
8. AIRPLANE HANDLING, CARE AND MAINTENANCE	9-A33-18

1. GENERAL

1.5 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(i) Miscellaneous

AC:	Advisory Circular
AMC:	Acceptable Means of Compliance
AIRAC:	Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control
SBAS:	Satellite Based Augmentation System
WAAS:	Wide Area Augmentation System
EGNOS:	European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
MSAS:	Multi-functional Satellite Augmentation System
RNAV:	Area Navigation
P-RNAV:	Precision Area Navigation
B-RNAV:	Basic Area Navigation
LPV:	Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance
LNAV/VNAV:	Lateral Navigation / Vertical Navigation
LNAV+V:	Lateral Navigation with Advisory Vertical Guidance
RNP:	Required Navigation Performance
GNSS:	Global Navigation Satellite System
STAR:	Standard Terminal Arrival Route
SID:	Standard Instrument Departure
ETSO:	European Technical Standard Order
RAIM:	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
WFDE:	WAAS Fault Detection/Exclusion

1.8 G1000 AVIONICS SYSTEM

The DA 62 airplane is equipped with a Garmin G1000 or a Garmin G1000 NXi Avionics System.

If Garmin G1000 is installed:

The Garmin GNSS navigation system installed in this airplane is a GPS system with a Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) comprised of two TSO-C145a Class 3 approved Garmin GIA 63Ws, TSO-C146a Class 3 approved Garmin GDU 104X Display Units, one Garmin GA36 antenna, one Comant CI 2580-200 antenna and GPS/WAAS software version 5.0 or later approved version. The Garmin G1000 Integrated Avionics GNSS navigation system in this airplane is installed in accordance with FAA AC 20-138A and EASA AMC 20-28.

If Garmin G1000 NXi is installed:

The Garmin GNSS navigation system installed in this airplane is a GPS system with a Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) comprised of two TSO-C145a Class 3 approved Garmin GIA 63Ws, TSO-C146d Class 3 approved Garmin GDU 1050 Display Units, one Garmin GA 36 antenna, one Comant CI 2580-200 antenna, and GPS software version 5.1 or later approved version. The Garmin G1000 NXi Integrated Avionics GNSS navigation system in this airplane is installed in accordance with FAA AC 20-138D, EASA AMC 20-28 and EASA AMC 20-27.

NOTE

The following listing of the Garmin G1000 and Garmin G1000 NXi operational capabilities does not constitute an operational approval. For the operational approval of the aircraft contact the appropriate governing authority.

The Garmin G1000 and G1000 NXi Integrated Avionics GNSS navigation system as installed in this airplane is approved for navigation using GPS and GPS/SBAS (within the coverage of a Satellite Based Augmentation System complying with ICAO Annex 10) for IFR en-route, terminal area, non-precision approach, and approach procedures with vertical guidance operation.

The Garmin G1000 and G1000 NXi Integrated Avionics GNSS navigation system as installed in this airplane complies with the equipment, performance and functional requirements to conduct RNAV and RNP operations in accordance with the applicable requirements of the reference documents listed in the following table.

Specification	Reference Document		ICAO Flight Plan Code	Integrated flight deck G1000 with SBAS
	FAA	EASA or JAA		
RNAV 10 (RNP 10) Oceanic	FAA Order 8400.12B	-	A1	Yes
B-RNAV/RNAV 5 (operations in Europe)	FAA AC 90-96A CHG 1	EASA AMC 20-4	B2	Yes
RNAV 2	FAA AC 90-100A	-	C2	Yes
RNAV 1	FAA AC 90-100A	-	D2	Yes
P-RNAV (operations in Europe)	FAA AC 90-96A CHG 1	JAA TGL 10 Rev 1	D2	Yes
RNP 4 (Oceanic)	FAA Order 8400.33	-	L1	Yes
RNP 1	FAA AC 90-105	-	O2	No
RNP APCH LNAV	FAA AC 90-105	EASA AMC 20-27	S1	Yes
RNP APCH LNAV/VNAV	FAA AC 90-105	EASA AMC 20-27 with CM-AS-002	S2	Yes
LP	FAA AC 90-107	-	N/A	Yes (Note 1)
LPV	FAA AC 90-107	EASA AMC 20-28	N/A	Yes
RNP AR APCH	FAA AC 90-101A	EASA 20-26	T1	No

Note 1: When GDU software version 13.00 or later is installed.

Garmin International holds an FAA Type 2 Letter of Acceptance (LOA) in accordance with RTCA/DO-200A and AC 20-153B for database Integrity, quality, and database management processes for many of its aviation databases. Pilots and operators can view the LOA status and RTCA/DO-200A List of Applicable Avionics (190-01999-00) at www.FlyGarmin.com > Aviation Databases > Type 2 LOA Status.

Navigation information is referenced to WGS-84 reference system.

2. OPERATING LIMITATIONS

2.16 OTHER LIMITATIONS

2.16.10 G1000 GPS NAVIGATION SYSTEM LIMITATIONS

NOTE

The following set of limitations supersedes the limitations addressing the same functions of the G1000 in the basic AFM limitation section. All other Garmin G1000 Avionic System limitations remain effective.

The following placard is no longer applicable:

GPS NOT APPROVED
FOR WAAS OPERATIONS

Flight preparation phase:

For flight planning purposes, operations on RNP and RNAV procedures when SBAS signals are not available, the availability of GPS integrity RAIM shall be confirmed for the intended route of flight. In the event of a predicted continuous loss of RAIM of more than five minutes for any part of the intended route of flight, the flight should be delayed, cancelled, or re-routed on a track where RAIM requirements can be met.

For flight planning purposes for operations within European B-RNAV and P-RNAV airspace, if more than one satellite is scheduled to be out of service, then the availability of GPS integrity RAIM shall be confirmed for the intended flight (route and time). In the event of a predicted continuous loss of RAIM of more than five minutes for any part of the intended flight, the flight should be delayed, cancelled, or re-routed on a track where RAIM requirements can be met.

Doc. # 7.01.25-E	EASA approved	31-Jan-2017	Rev. 1	Page 9-A33-11
------------------	------------------	-------------	--------	---------------

For flight planning purposes, operations where the route requires Class II navigation the airplane's operator or pilot-in-command must use the Garmin WFDE Prediction program to demonstrate that there are no outages on the specified route that would prevent the Garmin GNSS navigation system to provide primary means of Class II navigation in oceanic and remote areas of operation that requires (RNP-10 or RNP-4) capability. If the Garmin WFDE Prediction program indicates fault exclusion (FDE) unavailability will exceed 34 minutes in accordance with FAA Order 8400.12A for RNP-10 requirements, or 25 minutes in accordance with FAA Order 8400.33 for RNP-4 requirements, then the operation must be rescheduled when FDE is available.

NOTE

Within the United States, RAIM availability can be determined using the Garmin WFDE Prediction program 3.00 or later approved version with Garmin GA36 or Comant CI 2580-200 antenna selected, or the FAA's en route and terminal RAIM prediction website: <http://sapt.faa.gov>, or by contacting a Flight Service Station.

NOTE

Within Europe, RAIM availability can be determined using the Garmin WFDE Prediction program or Europe's AUGER GPS RAIM Prediction Tool at: <http://augur.ecacnav.com/augur/app/home>. For other areas, use the Garmin WFDE Prediction program. This requirement is not necessary if SBAS coverage is confirmed to be available along the entire route of flight. The route planning and WFDE prediction program may be downloaded from the GARMIN website on the internet. For information on using the WFDE Prediction Program, refer to GARMIN WAAS FDE Prediction Program, part number 190-00643-01, 'WFDE Prediction Program Instructions'.

Navigation information is referenced to WGS-84 reference system, and should only be used where the Aeronautical Information Publication (including electronic data and aeronautical charts) conform to WGS-84 or equivalent.

Preflight phase

SBAS functionality must be enabled on the G1000 GPS Status page (refer to the G1000 Pilot's Guide for procedure).

The pilot must confirm at system initialization that the Navigation database is current. GPS/SBAS based IFR enroute, oceanic, and terminal navigation is prohibited unless the pilot verifies and uses a valid, compatible, and current Navigation database or verifies each waypoint for accuracy by reference to current approved data.

Navigation database is expected to be current for the duration of the flight. If the AIRAC cycle will change during flight, the pilot must ensure the accuracy of navigation data, including suitability of navigation facilities used to define the routes and procedures for flight. If an amended chart affecting navigation data is published for the procedure, the database must not be used to conduct the procedure.

NOTE

Discrepancies that invalidate a procedure must be reported to Garmin International. The affected procedure is prohibited from being flown using data from the Navigation database until a new Navigation database is installed in the airplane and verified that the discrepancy has been corrected. Contact information to report Navigation database discrepancies can be found at www.Garmin.com>Support>Contact Garmin Support>Aviation. Pilots and operators can view navigation data base alerts at www.Garmin.com > In the Air> NavData Alerts.

Doc. # 7.01.25-E	EASA approved	31-Jan-2017	Rev. 1	Page 9-A33-13
------------------	------------------	-------------	--------	---------------

Both Garmin GPS navigation receivers must be operating and providing GPS navigation guidance to their PFD for operations requiring RNP-4 performance.

North Atlantic (NAT) Minimum Navigational Performance Specifications (MNPS) Airspace operations per FAA AC 91-49 and FAA AC 120-33 require both GPS/SBAS receivers to be operating and receiving usable signals except for routes requiring only one Long Range Navigation sensor.

In flight phase

Manual entry of waypoints using latitude/longitude or place/bearing is prohibited.

NOTE

Whenever possible, RNP and RNAV routes including Standard Instrument Departures (SIDs) and Obstacle Departure Procedures (ODPs), Standard Terminal Arrival (STAR), and enroute RNAV “Q” and RNAV “T” routes should be loaded into the flight plan from the database in their entirety, rather than loading route waypoints from the database into the flight plan individually. Selecting and inserting individual named fixes from the database is permitted, provided all fixes along the published route to be flown are inserted.

Approach phase

GPS based instrument approaches must be flown in accordance with an approved instrument approach procedure that is loaded from the Navigation database.

NOTE

Not all published Instrument Approach Procedures (IAP) are in the Navigation database. Pilots planning on flying an RNAV instrument approach must ensure that the Navigation database contains the planned RNAV Instrument Approach Procedure and that approach procedure must be loaded from the Navigation database into the FMS flight plan by its name.

IFR non-precision approach approval using the GPS/SBAS sensor is limited to published approaches authorized by the appropriate governing authority.

The navigation equipment required to join and fly an instrument approach procedure is indicated by the title of the procedure and notes on the IAP chart. Use of the Garmin GPS/SBAS receivers to provide navigation guidance during the final approach segment of an ILS, LOC, LOC-BC, LDA, SDF, MLS or any other type of approach not approved for “or GPS” navigation is prohibited. When using the Garmin VOR/LOC/GS receivers to fly the final approach segment, VOR/LOC/GS navigation data must be selected and presented on the CDI of the pilot flying.

Doc. # 7.01.25-E	EASA approved	31-Jan-2017	Rev. 1	Page 9-A33-15
------------------	------------------	-------------	--------	---------------

3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

No changes.

4A. NORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

4A.6 CHECKLISTS FOR NORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

4A.6.11 APPROACH & LANDING

GFC 700 Operation During Approach and Landing

c) *GPS*

1. Navigation sourceselect GPS using CDI button
on PFD
2. Approachload in FMS and ACTIVATE
3. Intercept headingestablish in HDG or ROL mode
(if required)
4. Mode controllerselect APR on mode controller
5. Green or white GPS annunciation.....note on PFD
6. Green or white GP annunciation.....note on PFD

END OF CHECKLIST

4B. ABNORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

NOTE

If LOI annunciation is displayed and GPS based navigation is aborted while on the final approach segment, the missed approach procedure must be executed.

5. PERFORMANCE

No changes.

6. MASS AND BALANCE

No changes.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE AIRPLANE AND ITS SYSTEMS

No changes.

8. AIRPLANE HANDLING, CARE AND MAINTENANCE

No changes.