

Appendix F: Definitions

AAIS means automatic aerodrome information service, and is the service that, by means of repetitive broadcasts on a discrete aerodrome frequency, provides current and routine information for aircraft arriving at, or departing from, the aerodrome.

Act means the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*

accurate QNH a QNH is to be considered accurate only if it is provided by one of the following:

- › AAIS
- › ATC
- › ATIS
- › AWIS
- › CA/GRS
- › WATIR.

Area or forecast QNH must not be used for checking the accuracy of a pressure altitude system. Site elevation must be derived from aerodrome survey data that is:

- › authorised in writing
 - » directly or indirectly by CASA, or
 - » by an NAA, or
- › supplied in writing by the relevant aerodrome operator.

additional fuel means the supplementary amount of fuel required to allow an aircraft that suffers engine failure or loss of pressurisation at the critical point along the route (whichever results in the greater subsequent fuel consumption), to do the following:

- › proceed to an alternate aerodrome (or for a rotorcraft, a suitable rotorcraft landing site)
- › fly for 15 minutes at the holding speed for the aircraft at 1,500 ft above the aerodrome elevation, in ISA conditions
- › make an approach and landing.

Note: For a rotorcraft, an alternate rotorcraft landing site would constitute the alternate aerodrome.

adult means a person who has turned 13.

aerodrome forecast means an authorised weather forecast for an aerodrome.

aerobatic manoeuvres for an aircraft, means manoeuvres that involve:

- › bank angles that are greater than 60°, or
- › pitch angles that are greater than 45°, or are otherwise abnormal to the aircraft type, or
- › abrupt changes of speed, direction, angle of bank or angle of pitch.

aerodrome means an area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment), the use of which as an aerodrome is authorised under the regulations, being such an area intended for use wholly or partly for the arrival, departure or movement of aircraft.



A helideck and a heliport fall within the statutory definition of an aerodrome if their use as an aerodrome is authorised under the regulations.

AFM means aircraft flight manual as approved by the aircraft manufacturer and includes any AFM supplement.

Note: An AFM supplement may be supplied by the original aircraft manufacturer, or by another person, in accordance with Subpart 21.M of CASR.

AIP means Aeronautical Information Publication, provided **by Airservices Australia**.



The publication includes: the AIP book, ERSA, DAPS, DAH, AIP/SUP and aeronautical information circular (AIC) and aeronautical charts. These documents are provided as Airservices Australia's Aeronautical Information Service (AIS) as part of its Aeronautical Information Package. The AIP is available through airservicesaustralia.com.

AIP is a subset of Authorised Aeronautical Information (AAI).

AIRAC cycle or **aeronautical information regulation control cycle** is the system and frequency setting used by an approved provider to regularly update the aeronautical information in a navigation database.

aircraft means an aircraft to which Part 91 of CASR applies.

aircraft flight manual means **aircraft flight manual instructions**, for an aircraft, that are the documents and information provided by the aircraft's manufacturer or issued in accordance with a CASR Part 21 approval. These include:

- › the aircraft's flight manual
- › checklists of normal, abnormal and emergency procedures for the aircraft
- › any operating limitation, instructions, markings and placards relating to the aircraft.

air display means organised flying performed before a public gathering, including the following:

- › a contest
- › an exhibition of aerobatic manoeuvres
- › flying in formation
- › other aircraft operations associated with the air display.

air traffic services mean any of the following, in its capacity as a provider of an air traffic service:

- › Airservices Australia
- › the Defence Force
- › an authorised ATS provider.

alternate aerodrome for an aircraft means an aerodrome:

- › to which the aircraft may proceed when it becomes impossible or inadvisable to proceed to, or land at, the intended aerodrome
- › where the necessary services and facilities for landing the aircraft are available
- › where the aircraft's performance requirements can be met
- › that is operational at the expected time of use, and
- › includes the following:
 - » *a take-off alternate*, being an alternate aerodrome at which the aircraft may land if this becomes necessary shortly after take-off and it is not possible to use the departure aerodrome
 - » *an en route alternate*, being an alternate aerodrome at which the aircraft may land if a diversion becomes necessary while en route
 - » *a destination alternate*, being an alternate aerodrome at which the aircraft may land if it becomes either impossible, or inadvisable, to land at the intended aerodrome.



The aerodrome from which a flight departs may also be an en route or a destination alternate for the flight.

alternate fuel means the amount of fuel required to enable an aircraft to do the following in a sequence:

- › perform a missed approach at the destination aerodrome
- › climb to the expected cruising altitude
- › fly the expected route to the destination alternate
- › descend to the point where the expected approach is initiated
- › fly the approach
- › land at the destination alternate.

altitude means the vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point measured from MSL.

amphibian means an aeroplane that is designed to take off from, and land on, either land or water.

animal means any living thing other than a plant or human being.

approved means approved by CASA.

approved GNSS means:

- › a GNSS system that is authorised in accordance with one of the following:
 - » (E)TSO-C129
 - » (E)TSO-C145
 - » (E)TSO-C146
 - » (E) TSO-C196a, or
- › a multi-sensor navigation system that:
 - » includes GNSS and inertial integration, and
 - » is approved under Part 21 as providing a level of performance equivalent to a GNSS system technical standard referred to above



An approved GNSS authorised in accordance with (E)TSO-C129 is unlikely to satisfy the GNSS position source requirements for ADS-B surveillance.

approved GNSS position source has the meaning given by MOS 26.67.

approved provider means:

- › the holder of a Type 2 LOA or a Type 2 DAT approval that receives its aeronautical data from a data service provider or

Note: A data service provider is a person who holds a certificate under regulation 175.295 of CASR.

- › for a foreign aircraft – a provider of aeronautical information for performance based navigation, approved by the NAA of the State of registration or State of operator, of the foreign aircraft.

area navigation means a method of navigation which permits aircraft operations on any desired flight path within:

- › the coverage of ground or space-based navigation aids, or
- › the limits of the capability of self-contained navigation aids, or
- › a combination of the above.

Note: Area navigation includes PBN as well as other operations that do not meet the definition of PBN.

area navigation system means the computer hardware installed on an aircraft by its manufacturer, or under a supplementary type certificate, which enables PBN specifications to be used.

area QNH means an altimeter setting which is representative of the QNH of any location within a geographical area.

AS/NZS Standards, TSO ETSOs (E) TSOs

- › Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a particular AS/NZS standard is a reference to:
 - » the particular joint Australian and New Zealand Standard (the standard), as applicable, or
 - » a later version of the standard, as applicable.
- › For the meaning of “applicable” above in relation to the standard, is a reference to the version of the standard that was in existence and applicable to the thing on the date of its manufacture.

Note: For example, the joint Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1754:2004, Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles, would apply to an automotive child restraint system that was manufactured during the time period that this 2004 version of the AS/NZS was in force. However, there are later versions of this standard, for example, dated 2010 and 2013. If an automotive child restraint system was manufactured during the time period that the 2010 standard was in force, then that system would be acceptable for use; and if the automotive child restraint system was manufactured during the time period that the 2013 standard was in force, then that system would also be acceptable for use. In effect, by prescribing the 2004 version of this standard, or later version as applicable, the rule permits the use of this version, or any later version, but not any earlier version, and the version that applies to any specific system is the version that applied at the time the system was manufactured.

- › Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a particular TSO is a reference to that TSO or a later version of that TSO.
- › Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a particular ETSO is a reference to that ETSO or a later version of that ETSO.
- › Unless a contrary intention appears, a reference to a particular (E)TSO is a reference to the relevant ETSO or TSO, or a later version of the relevant ETSO or TSO.

Note 1: The first versions of a TSO may have been issued with or without the notation “(0)” at the end (for example only, citations of TSO-C129 and TSO-129(0) would refer to the same document. Thus, for first version TSOs, either form is an acceptable citation for the other.

Note 2: TSO later versions are identified by an alphabetical letter (for example only, TSO-C129 (or TSO-C129(0) versus TSO-C129a). Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to (for example only) TSO-C129 (or TSO-C129(0)) means that version or a later version. A reference to TSO-C129a means that version or a later version, but not the earlier version – unless a contrary intention appears.

ATIS is an aerodrome automatic terminal information service, which automatically provides current, routine information to arriving and departing aircraft.

AATS surveillance system has the same meaning as in ICAO Document 4444.

Note: At the commencement of this instrument, ICAO Document 4444 included the following:

“ATS surveillance system. A generic term meaning variously, ADS-B, PSR, SSR or any comparable ground-based system that enables the identification of aircraft.

Note: A comparable ground-based system is one that has been demonstrated, by comparative assessment or other methodology, to have a level of safety and performance equal to or better than monopulse SSR.”

ATS surveillance service has the same meaning as in ICAO Document 4444.

Note: At the commencement of this instrument, ICAO Document 4444 included the following:

“ATS surveillance service. A term used to indicate a service provided directly by means of an ATS surveillance system.”

authorised aeronautical information for an aircraft's flight, means the aeronautical maps, charts and other aeronautical information relevant to the route of the flight, and any probable diversionary route, that are published:

- › for a flight which is not in a foreign country:
 - » in the AIP, or
 - » by a data service provider, or
 - » in NOTAMs, or
 - › for a flight in a foreign country:
 - » in the document that in that country is equivalent to the AIP, or
 - » by an organisation approved to publish aeronautical information by the national aviation authority of that country.
-

authorised instrument approach procedure means:

- › for an aerodrome other than an aerodrome in a foreign country – an instrument approach procedure that is:
 - » designed by a certified designer or authorised designer, and published in the AIP or given to CASA under CASR Part 173 Instrument flight procedure design, or
 - » prescribed by an instrument issued under regulation 201.025, or
 - › for an aerodrome in a foreign country – an instrument approach procedure that is authorised by the national aviation authority of the country.
-

authorised instrument departure procedure means:

- › for an aerodrome other than an aerodrome in a foreign country – an instrument departure procedure that is:
 - » designed by a certified designer or authorised designer, and published in the AIP or given to CASA under CASR Part 173 Instrument flight procedure design, or
 - » prescribed by an instrument issued under regulation 201.025, or
 - › for an aerodrome in a foreign country – an instrument departure procedure that is authorised by the national aviation authority of the country.
-

authorised person for a provision of CASR in which the expression occurs, means a person who is appointed under CASR 201.001 to be an authorised person for these regulations (sic) or a provision of the regulations.

authorised weather forecast means:

- › in Australia – a weather forecast made by the BOM for aviation purposes, or
 - › in a foreign country – a weather forecast made by a person that holds an authorisation (however described) to provide weather forecasts, granted by the NAA of the country.
-

authorised weather report means:

- › in Australia – a weather report made by one of the following:
 - » the BOM for aviation
 - » an individual who holds a certificate of competency, acceptable to CASA, to perform weather observations and issue weather reports for aviation
 - » an automatic weather station (AWS) or RVR system at an aerodrome approved by the BOM for the aerodrome
 - » an automatic broadcast service published in the AIP
 - » an individual who holds a pilot’s licence
 - » a person appointed by an aerodrome operator to make runway visibility assessments under the CASR Part 139 MOS
 - » a person included in a class of persons specified in the AIP, or
 - » in a foreign country – a weather report made by a person or body holding an authorisation (however described), granted by the NAA of the country, to provide weather reports.

avoid area of the HV curve for a rotorcraft, means the area depicted in the AFM height/velocity diagram, which identifies the combinations of height above ground and airspeed in knots which a rotorcraft should avoid.

Note: Under these combinations, successful autorotation is unlikely and therefore, must be avoided.

begins a flight means the start of the time at which the aircraft first moves under its own power for take-off.

cabin crew member means a crew member who performs, in the interests of the safety of an aircraft’s passengers, duties assigned by the operator or the pilot in command of the aircraft but is not a flight crew member.

CAR means the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988*, as in force immediately before 2 December 2021, and any mention of a provision of CAR refers to that provision as so in force.

cargo means things other than persons carried, or to be carried, on an aircraft.

cargo transport operation means an operation of an aircraft that involves the carriage of cargo and crew only, but does not include the following:

- › an operation conducted for the carriage of the possessions of the operator or the pilot in command for the purpose of business or trade
- › a medical transport operation.

CASR means the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

category in relation to the type certification of aircraft, means a grouping of aircraft based upon intended use and operating limitations (for example, transport, normal, utility, acrobatic, limited, restricted and provisional) (source: Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR)s)

Category A in relation to a rotorcraft, means a multi-engine rotorcraft that is:

- › designed with engine and system isolation features stated for Category A requirements in any of the following:
 - » Part 27 of the FARs
 - » Part 29 of the FARs
 - » EASA CS – 27
 - » EASA CS – 29
 - » an equivalent airworthiness certification code of a contracting state
- › capable of operation using scheduled take-off and landing data under a critical engine failure concept, which assures adequate designated ground or water area and adequate performance capability for continued safe flight or safe rejected take-off in the event of engine failure, as mentioned in the rotorcraft’s flight manual.

Note: This definition is based on the ICAO, FAA and EASA definitions of the term Category A in relation to rotorcraft.

Category A performance for a rotorcraft operation, means the 1 engine inoperative performance (as derived from the rotorcraft flight manual) from which the pilot in command determines the most critical maximum weight that enables the rotorcraft to avoid all obstacles and complete its operation.

Category A rotorcraft means a rotorcraft that meets the requirements stated in the definition Category A, and is type certified in accordance with any of the following:

- › Part 27 of the FARs
- › Part 29 of the FARs
- › EASA CS – 27
- › EASA CS – 29
- › an equivalent airworthiness certification code of a contracting state.



These documents are available as follows:

FAR 27 and 29 – [faa.gov/regulations_policies/faa_regulations/](https://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/faa_regulations/)

EASA CS 27 and 29 – easa.europa.eu/document-library/regulations

Category B performance for a single-engine or multi-engine helicopter, means that the helicopter is not capable of Category A performance.

Category B rotorcraft means a rotorcraft that is not capable of operation using scheduled take-off and landing data under a critical engine failure concept, which assures adequate designated ground or water area and adequate performance capability for continued safe flight or safe rejected take-off in the event of engine failure, as mentioned in the rotorcraft’s flight manual.

CENSAR means an automated, centralised, SARTIME database software package used by an ATS to manage:

- › full position reporting procedures, or
- › scheduled reporting times (SKEDS), or
- › SARTIME.

civil aviation authorisation s the meaning given by section 3 of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

checking means the assessment of proficiency of the personnel of an aircraft operator, or the operator of a flight simulation training device to ensure that the personnel are competent to carry out their responsibilities.

child means a person who has turned 2 but has not turned 13.

a **Class A/B cargo or baggage compartment** and a **Class E cargo compartment** has the meaning given within Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) 25.857 as in force from time to time.

combination recorder (combination FDR/CVR) means a single system combining the capabilities and the functions of an FDR and a CVR.

compartment of an aircraft, includes the space inside a non-compartmentalised fuselage.

contaminated: a runway is *contaminated* if more than 25% of the surface area required for a takeoff or landing is covered by any of the following:

- › water or slush more than 3 mm deep
 - › loose snow more than 20 mm deep
 - › compacted snow or ice.
-

contingency fuel for an aircraft in a kind of flight mentioned in an item of Part 91 MOS Chapter 19.03 means the amount of fuel required to compensate for unforeseen factors, and which must not be less than:

- › the percentage (if any) of the planned trip fuel for the flight, or
 - › in the event of in-flight replanning – the percentage (if any) of the trip fuel for the replanned flight.
-

control area – Class A, B, C, D, E is a volume of controlled airspace that exists (in the vicinity of an airport) with a specific lower level and a specific upper level (usually situated on top of a control zone-but not always).

controlling RVR means the reported value of one or more runway visual range reporting locations (touchdown, mid-point, and stop-end) used to determine whether operating minima are met.

controlling zone RVR means the reported value of one or more runway visual range reporting locations (touchdown, mid-point and stop-end) used to determine whether operating minima are met.

control zone – Class C and D are blocks of controlled airspace which extends from the surface of the Earth to a specified upper level (ICAO).

crew member means a person who is carried on the aircraft and is:

- › a person:
 - › who is authorised by the operator of the aircraft to carry out a specified function during flight time relating to the operation, maintenance, use or safety of the aircraft, the safety of the aircraft's passengers or the care or security of any cargo which may affect the safety of the aircraft or its occupants, and
 - › who has been trained to carry out that function, or
 - › a person who is onboard the aircraft for the purpose of:
 - › giving or receiving instruction in a function mentioned in first subpoint of the above bullet points, or
 - › being tested for a qualification associated with a function mentioned in the first subpoint of the above bullet points, or
 - › a person authorised by CASA under these regulations, or by the operator, to carry out an audit, check, examination, inspection or test of a person mentioned in the above bullet points.
-

crew station for a crew member of an aircraft, means a position on the aircraft designed and equipped to enable the crew member to carry out their assigned duties on the aircraft.

critical engine means the engine whose failure would most adversely affect the performance or handling qualities of an aircraft.

critical fuelling point in relation to an aircraft, means any of the following:

- › a fuel tank filling point on the aircraft
 - › a fuel tank vent outlet on the aircraft
 - › the ground fuelling equipment used to fuel the aircraft.
-

CTAF means common traffic advisory frequency, being a designated frequency on which pilots make positional broadcasts when operating in the vicinity of a non-controlled aerodrome.

current for a navigation database, means that the database is up to date in accordance with the AIRAC cycle.

DA means **decision altitude**, and is a specified altitude, in a 3D-instrument approach operation, at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established.

decision point means a point en route at which an aircraft can:

- › if the flight arrives at the point with adequate fuel to complete the flight to the destination aerodrome while maintaining the final reserve fuel and contingency fuel required under CASR 91 MOS Chapter 19 – continue to the destination aerodrome, or
- › otherwise – divert to an en route alternate with adequate fuel to fly there while maintaining the final reserve fuel and contingency fuel required under CASR 91 MOS Chapter 19.

destination aerodrome means the aerodrome which a flight is planned to fly to and land at.

DH means decision height, and is a specified height, in a 3D-instrument approach operation, at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established.

ends a flight means the time when an aircraft comes to rest after being airborne.

ENR means the en route section of the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) book.

equipment means instruments, indicators, items of equipment and systems.

established for the definition of holding fuel, means any of the following:

- › established by the aircraft manufacturer and published in the AFM
- › established by the use of a fuel consumption monitoring system
- › established by the aircraft operator and published in the operations manual along with:
 - » the relevant data and method used, or
 - » references to another accessible location of the data and method used.

exposition means

for an Australian air transport operator:

- › the set of documents approved by CASA under regulation 119.075 in relation to the operator, and
- › if the set of documents is changed under regulation 119.085, 119.095 or 119.105, or in accordance with the process mentioned in regulation 119.100 – the set of documents as changed, or
- › for an ASAO, means:
 - » the set of documents approved by CASA under regulation 149.080 in relation to the ASAO, or
 - » if the set of documents is changed under regulation 149.115 or 149.120, or in accordance with the process mentioned in paragraph 149.340 (i) – the set of documents as changed.



Essentially an exposition is a document or set of documents describing how an organisation operates safely (often referred to as the operations manual).

The term exposition is used in CASR Parts 42, 103, 121, 131, 133, 135, 142, 149.

The term operations manual is used in CASR Parts 137, 138, 141.

final approach and takeoff area (FATO) for the operation of a rotorcraft at an aerodrome, means the area of the aerodrome over which the final phase of the approach manoeuvre to hover or land is completed, and from which the take-off manoeuvre is commenced. Where the FATO is to be used by helicopters operated in performance Class 1 (as defined by ICAO), the defined area includes the rejected take-off area available.

final reserve fuel means the calculated amount of fuel that:

- › is required to fly an aircraft:
 - › at 1,500 ft above aerodrome **elevation** in ISA conditions for the period of time specified for the flight in column 3 of Table 19.02 (2) of the MOS (see chapter 9 of this guide), and
 - › that is a rotorcraft conducting an IFR flight or VFR flight at night, an aeroplane or an airship – at holding speed, and
 - › that is a rotorcraft conducting a VFR flight by day – at range speed, and
 - › at its estimated weight to arrive at the destination alternate aerodrome, or the planned destination aerodrome when no destination alternate is required (the relevant aerodrome), to the relevant aerodrome, and
- › is usable fuel remaining in the fuel tanks on completion of the final landing at the relevant aerodrome.

flight means:

- › in the case of a heavier-than-air aircraft, the operation of the aircraft from the moment at which the aircraft first moves under its own power for take-off until the moment at which it comes to rest after being airborne, and
- › in the case of a lighter-than-air aircraft, the operation of the aircraft from the moment when it becomes detached from the Earth's surface, or from a fixed object on the Earth's surface, until the moment when it becomes attached to either of these again.

flight commencement means the moment an aircraft vacates its parking position, whether pushed back or under its own power, for take-off (also known as the **off-block time**).

flight crew endorsement means a flight crew endorsement within the meaning of CASR Part 61 Flight crew licensing, and includes a certificate of validation of an overseas endorsement.

flight crew licence means a flight crew licence within the meaning of CASR Part 61 Flight crew licensing, and includes a certificate of validation of an overseas flight crew licence.

flight crew member means a crew member who is a pilot or flight engineer assigned to carry out duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during flight time.

flight crew rating means a flight crew rating within the meaning of CASR Part 61 Flight crew licensing, and includes a certificate of validation of an overseas rating.

flight forecast means a text-based forecast issued for a part of a flight for which a routine GAF is not prepared.

flight level or FL: a reference to a **flight level** followed by a number (**FL###**), in relation to the flight of an aircraft, is a reference to the altitude at which the aircraft's altimeter, if it were adjusted to a reading on the subscale of 1013.2 hectopascals, would show an altitude in feet of 100 times that number.

flight notification requirements See regulation 91.240 (1)

forecast QNH means a forecast altimeter setting from an authorised weather forecast.

flying in formation: 2 or more aircraft are:

- › flying in formation if they:
 - › are operating as a single unit with regard to navigation, position reporting and control, and
 - › are so close to each other that any change in height, heading or airspeed of any aircraft used for station-keeping results in a need for one or more of the other aircraft to manoeuvre to maintain station or avoid a collision
- › taken to be flying in formation:
 - › when the aircraft are changing station
 - › during join-up or breakaway.

FO hybrid landing system means a system which consists of a primary fail-passive automatic landing system and a secondary independent guidance system enabling a manual landing after failure of the primary system.

frequency confirmation system, for an aerodrome, means a ground radio system for the aerodrome that, on receipt of a transmission from an aircraft on the radio frequency for the aerodrome, sends a signal or message to the aircraft confirming that the transmission has been received.

fuel – see:

- › additional fuel
 - › alternate fuel
 - › contingency fuel
 - › final reserve fuel
 - › holding fuel
 - › taxi fuel
 - › trip fuel.
-

fuel emergency means the circumstance in which the fuel remaining when the usable fuel calculated to be available on landing at the nearest aerodrome where a safe landing can be made is less than the final reserve fuel and, as a result, the aircraft requires immediate assistance.

GAMET area forecast. An area forecast in abbreviated plain language for low-level flights for a flight information region or sub-area thereof, prepared by the meteorological office designated by the meteorological authority concerned. The term GAMET is not used in Australia but is of relevance to Australian aircraft operating overseas.

GEN means the general section of the *Aeronautical Information Publication* (AIP) book.

glider means:

- › an unpowered, heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces remaining fixed under given conditions of flight, or
 - › a heavier-than-air aircraft that is fitted with one or more engines and that is capable of soaring flight when the engine or engines are inoperative.
-

helideck means an area intended for use wholly or partly for the arrival or departure of rotorcraft, on:

- › a ship, or
 - › a floating or fixed structure on water.
-



Image | Tobias Barth | adobestock.com

highly volatile fuel means:

- › aviation gasoline, or
- › a hydrocarbon mixture that spans the gasoline and kerosene boiling ranges, or
- › a mixture of aviation gasoline and a hydrocarbon mixture mentioned in the above bullet point.

holding fuel means the amount of fuel an aircraft requires to fly for the period of time anticipated for holding (taking into account the operating conditions) calculated at the holding fuel consumption rate established for the aircraft for the anticipated meteorological conditions, or ISA, as applicable.

hot fuelling of an aircraft means: the fuelling of an aircraft with an engine running.



| An APU is not considered to be an engine unless it is capable of propelling an aircraft (MOS 26.37)

HUD or **head-up display** means a system that displays flight information into a pilot's forward external field of view.

IAS, or **indicated airspeed**, means the speed of an aircraft as derived through a pitot static pressure system and calibrated to account for standard atmosphere adiabatic compressible flow at sea level, uncorrected for airspeed system errors.

ICAO Annex followed by a number, means the annex of the given number, as contained in the Chicago Convention.

IFR (short for instrument flight rules) means the rules and procedures set out in Part 91 for flight in IMC.

IFR flight means a flight conducted under the IFR.

IMC (short for instrument meteorological conditions) means meteorological conditions other than VMC.

immediately reportable matter means an investigable matter prescribed by the Transport Safety Investigations (TSI) regulations.

Under the TSI regulations (section 2.3) this encompasses:

- › the death of, or a serious injury to:
 - » a person onboard the aircraft, or in contact with the aircraft, or
 - » anything attached to the aircraft, or
 - » anything that has become detached from the aircraft, or
 - » a person who has been directly exposed to jet blast
- › the aircraft being missing
- › the aircraft suffering serious damage, or the existence of reasonable grounds for believing that the aircraft has suffered serious damage
- › the aircraft being inaccessible and the existence of reasonable grounds for believing that the aircraft has been seriously damaged
- › breakdown of separation standards, being a failure to maintain a recognised separation standard (vertical, lateral or longitudinal) between aircraft being provided with an air traffic service separation service.

In-company, in relation to 2 or more aircraft in the flight means aircraft:

- › that form a group and occupy a specific 3-dimensional volume of airspace, and
- › each of whose pilots self-separates from the other group aircraft in the volume of airspace.

infant means a person who has not turned 2.

inoperative: an item for a flight of an aircraft is inoperative if, due to a defect, the item, or a function of the item, does not:

- › accomplish its intended purpose, or
- › consistently function within the operating limits or tolerances mentioned in the approved design for the item or the flight manual for the aircraft.

instrument approach operation means an approach and landing:

- › flown using instruments for navigation guidance, and
- › based on an authorised instrument approach procedure.

instrument approach procedure means a series of predetermined manoeuvres by reference to flight instruments with specified protection from obstacles from the initial approach fix or, where applicable, from the beginning of a defined arrival route to a point from which a landing can be completed and thereafter, if a landing is not completed, to a position at which holding or en route obstacle clearance criteria apply.

instrument departure procedure for an aircraft, means a series of predetermined manoeuvres by reference to flight instruments with specified protection from obstacles from takeoff until the aircraft reaches:

- › the en route lowest safe altitude, or
- › the minimum altitude at which the aircraft, on a minimum climb gradient of 3%, can intercept the planned flight route, or
- › in a case where the aircraft has taken off from an aerodrome for which there is a radar control service in operation – the minimum radar vector altitude.

instrument flight procedures mean the visual and instrument procedures for use by aircraft operating IFR.

international regulations means the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, in the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, done at London on 20 October 1972, as amended and in force for Australia from time to time.

Note: The Convention is in Australian Treaty Series 1980 No. 5 ([1980] ATS 5) and can be viewed in the Australian Treaties Library on the Australasian Legal Information Institute website (austlii.edu.au).

in the vicinity of a non-controlled aerodrome has the meaning given in regulation 91.360.

An aircraft is in the vicinity of a non-controlled aerodrome if it is:

- › in uncontrolled airspace
- › within 10 NM of the aerodrome
- › at a height above the aerodrome that could result in conflict with aircraft traffic at the aerodrome.

journey log:

- › for a CASR Part 121 operation – means the journey log required for the flight by regulation 121.105, or
- › for a CASR Part 133 operation – means the journey log required for the flight by regulation 133.075, or
- › for a CASR Part 135 operation – means the journey log required for the flight by regulation 135.085.

JRCC Australia means the Australian Joint Rescue Coordination Centre.

jump aircraft means an aircraft used to facilitate a parachute descent.

knot (kT) speed in nautical miles per hour expressed as indicated airspeed (IAS) unless specified otherwise.

landing decision point for landing a rotorcraft, means the point, mentioned in the rotorcraft's flight manual, from which if an engine failure is recognised:

- › you may initiate a baulked landing, or
- › continue the landing safely.

landing distance available

- › for landing an aeroplane at a certified aerodrome – the distance declared by the aerodrome operator in the AIP as available and suitable for the ground run of the aeroplane when it lands at the aerodrome
- › for landing an aeroplane at an aerodrome other than a certified aerodrome – the distance established by the aeroplane operator as available and suitable for the ground run of the aeroplane when it lands at the aerodrome
- › for landing a rotorcraft means, the total of the following available for it to land from the height above the final approach and take-off area in the rotorcraft's flight manual:
 - » the length of the final approach and take-off area
 - » the length of the area available and suitable for it to land on.

landing distance required means for landing a rotorcraft, the horizontal distance required for it to land and come to a full stop from a point 50 ft above the landing aerodrome.

landing minima means the minimum values of the following that are used for the purpose of determining whether an aerodrome may be used for landing an aircraft:

- › visibility, including runway visibility and runway visual range
- › cloud ceiling height.

landing weight for a flight of an aircraft, means the total weight of the aircraft, including its load, at landing.

light sport aircraft means an aircraft that:

- › has:
 - » a maximum take-off weight of 600 kgs or less (if the aircraft is not intended for operation on water), or
 - » a maximum take-off weight of 650 kgs or less (if the aircraft is intended for operation on water), or
 - » a maximum gross weight of 560 kgs or less if it is a lighter-than-air aircraft, and
 - › if it is a powered aircraft that is not a glider – has a single, non-turbine engine fitted with a propeller and has a maximum stall speed in the landing configuration (V_{so}) of 45 knots calibrated air speed, and
 - › if the aircraft is a glider – has a maximum never-exceed speed (V_{ne}) of 135 knots calibrated air speed, and
 - › if the aircraft has a cabin – it is non-pressurised, and
 - › has a maximum seating capacity of 2 persons, including the pilot, if it is designed to be equipped with seating, and
 - › if it is a manned free balloon not designed to be equipped with seating – can carry no more than 2 persons, and
 - › has:
 - » in the case of an amphibian – repositionable landing gear
 - » in the case of a glider – fixed or retractable landing gear
 - » in any other case – fixed landing gear.
-

LOA means a letter of acceptance issued by an NAA to a data supplier that has demonstrated compliance with the requirements of RTCA DO-200B, or EUROCAE ED-76A, Standards for Processing Aeronautical Data, as in force from time to time.

Note 1: An LOA may be a Type 1 LOA or a Type 2 LOA.

Note 2: An LOA, issued by an appropriate NAA to each of the participants in the data chain, demonstrates compliance with this requirement, for example, FAA LOA issued in accordance with FAA AC 20-153 or EASA LOA issued in accordance with EASA Agency Opinion 01/2005 and the associated “Conditions for the issuance of Letters of Acceptance for Navigation Database Suppliers by the Agency”.

Note 3: A Type 1 LOA provides recognition of a data supplier’s compliance with RTCA/DO 200A/EUROCAE ED-76 with no identified compatibility with an aircraft system. A Type 1 LOA ensures the processes for producing the aeronautical data comply with the documents identified in Note 2 and the documented data quality requirements.

Note 4: A Type 2 LOA provides recognition of a data supplier’s compliance with RTCA/DO 200A/EUROCAE ED-76 and the compatibility of its delivered data with particular avionic systems that are identified in the LOA.

Note 5: A data service provider who holds a certificate under regulation 175.295 of CASR equates to an EASA or FAA Type 1 LOA.

long range navigation system, or LRNS means a navigation system, capable of area navigation in oceanic airspace, that comprises an INS, or an IRS, or an approved GNSS position source.

lowest safe altitude for a route or route segment of a flight of an aircraft, means the lowest altitude that will provide safe terrain clearance for the aircraft for the route or route segment calculated in accordance with a method specified in the CASR Part 173 Manual of Standards, or the operator’s operations manual.

low-risk electronic device means:

- › a digital mobile telephone, or
- › a handheld personal digital assistant, or
- › an electronic device:
 - › to which the IEEE Standard for Information technology – Telecommunications and information exchange between systems – Local and metropolitan area network – Specific requirements CASR Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications (as in force from time to time) applies, and
 - › that transmits only in a way that meets that standard.

low-visibility approach means an approach using minima for a runway that are below the Category I precision approach minima for the runway as published in the AIP.

low-visibility operation means:

- › a low-visibility take-off, or
- › a low-visibility approach.

low-visibility take-off means a take-off with a runway visual range of less than 550 m.

maximum landing weight for an aircraft, means the maximum landing weight for the aircraft permitted by:

- › the flight manual for the aircraft, for an aircraft that is type certified, or
 - › for an aircraft that is not certified:
 - › if a document, published by the manufacturer of the aircraft setting out the operating limitations specifies a weight - that document, or
 - › if no weight is specified in the document published by the manufacturer or if a different weight is specified in the certificate of airworthiness – the certificate of airworthiness for the aircraft.
-

maximum take-off weight means the maximum take-off weight for the aircraft permitted by:

- › for an aircraft that is type certified
 - » the flight manual for the aircraft, or
- › for an aircraft that is not type certified:
 - » if a document, published by the manufacturer of the aircraft setting out the operating limitations for the aircraft, specifies a weight – that document, or
 - » If the certificate of airworthiness for the aircraft specifies a different weight to the one above – the certificate or airworthiness for the aircraft, or
 - » if no weight is specified in the document mentioned above, or in the certificate of airworthiness and the aircraft is a Part 103 aircraft in relation to which a statement of acceptance for the aircraft has been issued by a Part 103 ASAO in accordance with regulation 103.030 – the weight in the statement of acceptance.

manufacturer's data manual, in relation to an aircraft, means a publication (however described) other than the AFM, produced by the manufacturer of the aircraft as a guide for the flight crew members in the operation of the aircraft.

MDA means minimum descent altitude, and is a specified altitude, in a 2D-instrument approach or circling approach, below which you must not descend without the required visual reference for the operation.

MDH means minimum descent height, and is a specified height, in a 2D-instrument approach or circling approach, below which you must not descend without the required visual reference for the operation.

METAR means a routine aviation weather report in aeronautical meteorological code.

minimum fuel occurs when, having committed to land at a specific aerodrome, the pilot in command calculates that any change to the existing ATC clearance to that aerodrome may result in landing with less than the fixed fuel reserve.

MSA or **minimum sector altitude**, means the lowest usable altitude that provides at least 300 m (or 1 000 ft) clearance above all objects within a circle or a sector of a circle of radius 46 km (25 NM) or 18.5 km (10 NM) centred on a significant point.

NAIPS or National Aeronautical Information Processing System, is the multifunction, computerised, aeronautical information system, managed by Airservices Australia, which:

- › processes and stores meteorological and NOTAM information
- › enables the provision of briefing products and services to pilots and ATC
- › enables the submission of flight notifications to ATS.

national aviation authority for a foreign country means the authority that is responsible for regulating civil aviation in the country, and includes:

- › the national airworthiness authority for the country
- › if EASA carries out functions on behalf of the country – EASA
- › for China, for matters relating to Hong Kong – the Civil Aviation Department of Hong Kong.

navigational database contains the data from an approved provider loaded onto an aircraft navigation system.

navigation specification means a set of aircraft and aircrew requirements needed to support a flight under PBN within a defined airspace being either:

- › RNAV specification which is a navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for onboard performance monitoring and alerting, and is designated by the prefix RNAV, for example, RNAV 5, RNAV 1, or
- › RNP specification which is a navigation specification based on area navigation that includes the requirement for onboard performance monitoring and alerting, and is designated by the prefix RNP, for example, RNP 2, RNP APCH.

navigational tolerance means one of the following:

- › for PBN operations – the RNP value for the segment of the IAP being conducted
- › for VOR or localiser – full-scale deflection of the course deviation indicator
- › for NDB – + or –5 degrees or more from the specified bearing
- › for DME – + or –2 NM or more from the required arc
- › visual navigation – more than 1 NM from the cleared track.

night means the period between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of the following morning civil twilight.

NOTAM is a notice to airmen and has the meaning in the Air Services Regulation 2019.



A NOTAM is provided by Airservices Australia to alert pilots of potential hazards on a flight route or at a specific location.

NVIS flight means a flight conducted using a night vision imaging system.

- › **use NVIS** means to use NVIS as the primary means of avoiding terrain to fly safely by means of visual surface reference external to the aircraft.

NVIS operation has the meaning given in appendix B of this guide (MOS chapter 3)

oceanic airspace (relevant to MOS 11.03) means:

- › any class of airspace, or portion of a class of airspace, that is within an Australian FIR and has the lateral boundaries of an area specified in the AIP as an oceanic control area, or
- › for airspace not within the FIR, the airspace described by the relevant NAA as oceanic control area or (if not so described by an NAA) it is the area predominantly over ocean or sea where aircraft are unlikely to maintain VHF radiocommunication with an ATS.

Note: The effect of this section is that the vertical limits of an oceanic control area have no relevance to the definition of oceanic airspace within an Australian FIR. The AIP document specifying the geographic boundaries of oceanic control areas is the Designated Airspace Handbook.

off-block time has the same meaning as **flight commencement**.

operative means that a thing is not inoperative.

operator of an aircraft, means:

- › if the operation of the aircraft is authorised by an AOC, a CASR Part 141 certificate or an aerial work certificate – the holder of the AOC or certificate, or
- › otherwise – the person, organisation or enterprise engaged in aircraft operations involving the aircraft.

passenger in relation to an aircraft, means a person who:

- › intends to travel on a particular flight on the aircraft, or
- › is onboard the aircraft for a flight, or
- › has disembarked from the aircraft following a flight, and
- › who is not a member of the crew of the aircraft for the flight.

PBN or performance-based navigation means area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating:

- › along an ATS route
- › on an IAP, or
- › in designated airspace.

Note: Performance requirements are expressed in navigation specifications (RNAV specification, and RNP specification) in terms of the accuracy, integrity, continuity, availability and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular class of airspace.

Performance class 1 (as defined by ICAO) means a helicopter with performance such that in the case of a critical power unit failure, it is able to land on the rejected take-off area, or safely continue the flight to an appropriate landing area, depending on when the failure occurs.

personnel

- › for an Australian air transport operator or an aerial work operator, includes any of the following who have duties or responsibilities relating to the safe conduct of the operator's Australian air transport operations or aerial work operations:
 - » an employee of the operator
 - » a person engaged by the operator (whether by contract or other arrangement) to provide services to the operator
 - » an employee of a person mentioned in the above sub-dot point, or
- › for an ASAO, includes any of the following who have duties or responsibilities relating to the safe performance of the ASAO's approved functions:
 - » an employee of the ASAO
 - » a person engaged by the ASAO (whether by contract or other arrangement) to provide services to the ASAO
 - » an employee of a person mentioned in above sub-dot point
 - » a person appointed by the ASAO to perform an approved function on behalf of the ASAO.

pilot in command in relation to a flight of an aircraft, means a pilot designated by the operator of the aircraft as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of the flight.

planned destination aerodrome means the aerodrome which before take-off a flight is planned to fly to and land at.

point of in-flight replanning means a point en route at which an aircraft can:

- › continue the flight to the planned destination aerodrome while maintaining the required final reserve fuel and contingency fuel and any other fuel required by subsection 19.04 – (*usable fuel required* when replanning from any point in flight), or
- › otherwise – divert to an en route alternate while maintaining the fuel required by subsection 19.04 (*usable fuel required* for continuation of flight at any time).

populous area includes a city and town.

precision approach procedure means an IAP based on an ILS, an MLS, a GLS or an SBAS CAT I, and which is designed for 3D instrument approach operations.

pre-flight briefing means the information the pilot must obtain before take-off including:

- › relevant weather information
- › aerodrome, air route and airway facility information the pilot plans to use
- › a check and review of the following:
 - › all head office and FIR NOTAMs applicable to the en route phase of the flight
 - › all location-specific NOTAMs for relevant aerodromes.

prescribed aircraft means an aircraft that is being used (or is regularly used) for a prescribed air service.

prescribed air service means an air service prescribed in the *Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005*:

- (1) For the definition of prescribed air service in section 9 of the Act, an air service of any of the following kinds is prescribed:
 - (a) a regular public transport operation
 - (b) an air service in which a jet is used
 - (c) an air service in which an aircraft with a certificated maximum take-off weight greater than 5 700 kilograms is used.
- (2) However, an air service is not taken to be a prescribed air service if the Secretary declares, by instrument in writing, that the air service is not a prescribed air service.

protective breathing equipment means equipment designed to prevent a person from having to breathe in, and to protect the person's eyes from, toxic gases and fumes.

psychoactive substance: has, subject to subclause (2), the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, *Personnel Licensing*, to the Chicago Convention.

The definition of psychoactive substances in that Annex includes: Alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psychostimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, whereas coffee and tobacco are excluded.

To avoid doubt, in the regulations, a psychoactive substance includes:

- › a therapeutic substance that is a psychoactive substance within the meaning given by Annex 1 to that Convention, and
- › a therapeutic substance of which a psychoactive substance (within the meaning given by that Annex) is an ingredient, but does not include:
 - › tea, cocoa, chocolate or any other non-alcoholic drink containing caffeine or guarana, or
 - › confectionery containing caffeine or guarana.



therapeutic substance means a substance that is therapeutic goods, within the meaning given by the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989.

published lowest safe altitude for a route or route segment for a flight of an aircraft, means the lowest safe altitude for the route or route segment published in authorised aeronautical information.

quick-donning mask means an oxygen mask that:

- › is for a pilot's personnel use, and
- › within 5 seconds of being deployed for use, the pilot can, with one hand, place over the face, secure and seal

QNH is an atmospheric pressure adjusted to sea level and measured in hPa or millibars so that when QNH is set the altimeter will read altitude.

recognised country see the [CASR Dictionary](#):

Note: recognised countries include, Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America.

recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate has the same meaning as in regulation 61.010 of CASR.

rectification interval for an MEL item that may become inoperative, means the period within which the item must be rectified after discovering it is inoperative.

regular public transport operation (*Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005*) means an operation of an aircraft for the purposes of a service of providing air transportation of people, or both people and goods, that:

- (a) is provided for a fee payable by persons using the service and
- (b) is available to the general public on a regular basis and
- (c) is conducted in accordance with fixed schedules to or from fixed terminals over specific routes.

rescue for an operation, means one to retrieve a person in distress, provide for their initial medical or other needs, and deliver them to safety.

rollout system reserved

RNAV or **area navigation** means a method of navigation which permits aircraft operations on any desired flight path within:

- > the coverage of ground or space-based navigation aids,
- > the limits of the capability of *self-contained navigation aids, or
- > a combination of ground, space-based and self-contained navigation aids.

(*Self-contained navigation aids are such aids onboard an aircraft.)

RNAV specification is a particular subset of PBN.

RNP is a statement of the navigation performance necessary for an aircraft operation within a defined airspace.

RNP 0.3 means your aircraft navigation system accuracy must be no greater than + or – 0.3 NM.

RNP AR – an RNP AR navigation authorisation entitles an operator to fly:

- > RNP AR approach (RNP AR APCH) procedures
- > RNP AR departure (RNP AR DEP) procedures, and
- > RNP AR engine-out SID (RNP AR EOSID) procedures.



| RNP AR APCH (ICAO) procedures do not include one engine inoperative (OEI) provisions.

RNP specification is a particular subset of PBN.

rotorcraft means:

- > a helicopter, or
- > a gyroplane, or
- > a powered-lift aircraft.

rotorcraft clearway for an aerodrome, means an area of ground or water selected and prepared by the aerodrome operator as being suitable for a rotorcraft to accelerate and achieve a height mentioned in the rotorcraft's flight manual.

runway strip means a defined area at an aerodrome, including the runway and stopway (if any) to which it relates, that is intended to:

- › reduce the risk of damage to aircraft running off the runway
- › protect aircraft flying over the area during take-off, landing or a missed approach.

RVSM airspace means any of the following:

- › the airspace, at or above flight level 290, identified in the AIP as airspace where a vertical separation minimum of 1,000 ft applies
- › the airspace, at or above flight level 290, designated, or otherwise recognised, by the appropriate authority of a foreign country to be airspace where a vertical separation minimum of 1,000 ft applies
- › airspace, at or above flight level 290, where a vertical separation of 1,000 ft applies under the terms of a regional air navigation agreement.

RVR means runway visual range, and is the range over which the pilot of an aircraft on the centreline of a runway can see:

- › the runway surface markings, or
- › the lights delineating the runway or identifying its centreline.

RVR system is a system capable of measuring the runway visual range.

SARWATCH means the time for a SAR alert, based on:

- › full position reporting procedures, or
- › scheduled reporting times (SKEDS), or
- › SARTIME.

SBAS means satellite-based augmentation system.

SBAS CAT I, in relation to an instrument approach procedure, means SBAS Category I.

SCT means scattered cloud (3-4 OKTAS, meaning 3 to 4 eighths of the sky is covered by cloud).

seaplane includes an aeroplane with a floating hull.

search for an operation, means one normally coordinated by a rescue coordination centre or subcentre using available personnel and facilities to locate a person in distress.

serviceable the term applies to aeronautical products and is defined in CASR sub-regulation 42.015 (6). This definition is specific to CASR Part 42.

An aeronautical product is serviceable if the product:

- › conforms with its approved design, and
- › is fit for its intended use.



The term 'unserviceable' is not defined but in relation to an aeronautical product it means the product is not serviceable.

SPECI means an aviation special weather report in aeronautical meteorological code.

SOG member means an individual, other than a crew member, who is conducting activities for a SOG operation and who is:

- › a member of a State or Territory police service SOG or the Australian Federal Police SOG or
- › an Australian Defence Force member acting under an arrangement between a State or Territory police service or the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Defence Force.

SOG operation means a specialist police operation:

- › involving some or all of the following:
 - » winching or rappelling operations, emplaning or deplaning from a rotorcraft in flight or partially in flight (**a hover entry or exit**)
 - » emplaning or deplaning from a rotorcraft on the ground, in circumstances where rapid entry to, or exit from the aircraft is essential to the operation, and
- › which is one of the following:
 - » for, or related to, the law enforcement or counter terrorism functions of a State or Territory police service or the Australian Federal Police
 - » for training related to the activities and functions as mentioned above, and
- › which is conducted at a location where a normal landing may or may not be possible or safe.

specified aircraft performance category for an aircraft, means the aircraft performance category prescribed for an aircraft's V_{AT} (as worked out in accordance with the AFM) by the Part 91 MOS.

stage for a rotorcraft flight, means any of the following:

- › take-off
- › take-off and initial climb
- › en route flight
- › approach and landing, or baulked landing.



Stage has a specific meaning in relation to rotorcraft flight and performance. Outside of this context it takes on its ordinary meaning.

standard pressure region means the airspace above 10,000 ft where the subscale of a pressure altimeter is set to 1013.2 hPa

State of the operator has the same meaning as “**State**, for an operator”, as given by the CASR Dictionary.

suitable forced-landing area means:

- › an area of ground on which a rotorcraft could make a forced landing with a reasonable expectation that no-one in the rotorcraft or on the ground would be injured, or
- › an area of water:
 - » into which a rotorcraft could ditch with a reasonable expectation, taking into account surface conditions, that no-one in the rotorcraft or on the water would be injured
 - » in which there would be a reasonable expectation, taking into account the limitations of the rotorcraft's emergency flotation devices, that those in the rotorcraft would survive for the time that it would take to be rescued
 - » that, for a passenger transport operation, would be:
 - adjacent to land, or adjacent to an offshore installation with search and rescue capabilities, or
 - a location set out in the operator's exposition with search and rescue capabilities.

Note: Surface conditions include, for example, wave height, wind and swell, and rocks and sandbanks only exposed at low tide.

supplemental oxygen means oxygen that is provided to an occupant of an aircraft by purpose designed equipment to supplement the oxygen available in the atmosphere inside the aircraft.

TABS means traffic awareness beacon system.

TAF3 for an aerodrome, means the terminal aerodrome forecast or TAF routinely issued by the BOM every 3 hours for the aerodrome.

take-off decision point (TDP) for a rotorcraft taking off, means the point used in determining take-off performance from which, if you recognise a power unit failure at that point, either you can make a rejected take-off, or continue to take-off safely.

take-off minima means the minimum values of the following that are used to determine whether an aerodrome may be used for aircraft takeoff:

- › visibility, including runway visibility and runway visual range
 - › cloud ceiling height.
-

take-off weight for a flight of an aircraft, means the total weight of the aircraft, including its load, at the start of:

- › for an aeroplane – its take-off run, or
 - › for a rotorcraft – its take-off manoeuvre.
-

taxi fuel means the amount of fuel expected to be used before take-off, taking into account:

- › meteorological and operational conditions at the departure aerodrome including taxi time and traffic conditions
 - › APU consumption (if applicable).
-

Note: For rotorcraft operations requiring a take-off before taxi, such as a hover taxi from a confined helipad, taxi fuel would be the fuel you expect to consume before commencing actual departure.

threshold of a runway, means the beginning of that portion of a runway that is usable for landing.

total cosmic radiation means the sum total of ionising or neutron radiation of galactic and solar origin.

track means the projection on the Earth's surface of the path of an aircraft, the direction of which at any point is usually expressed in degrees from north (true or magnetic).

transition altitude means the altitude:

- › at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is referenced to an average mean sea level atmospheric pressure (QNH)
 - › above which the vertical position of the aircraft is referenced to standard pressure (pressure altitude).
-

transition layer means the airspace between the transition altitude and the transition level.

transition level means the lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude.

transition point for a rotorcraft flight that begins in VMC but is not flown wholly in VMC, means the point in the flight at which the rotorcraft stops flying in VMC and starts flying in IMC.

transponder means an aircraft's SSR transponder.

trip fuel means the amount of fuel required for you to fly from take-off, or the point of in-flight replanning, until landing at the destination aerodrome, taking into account the following operating conditions:

- › fuel for take-off and climb from departure aerodrome elevation to initial cruising level or altitude, taking into account the expected departure routing
- › fuel for cruise from top of climb to top of descent, including any step climb or descent
- › fuel from top of descent to the point where the approach is initiated, taking into account the expected arrival procedure
- › fuel for executing an approach and landing at the destination aerodrome.

TSO is short for technical standard order of the FAA (see [CASR Dictionary](#)).

type for an aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller, means a design and make of aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller and, where appropriate, refers to a group of essentially similar aircraft, aircraft engines or propellers which, although possibly existing in different models, stem from a common basic design.

Type 2 DAT approval means an approval issued by EASA that authorises the supply of aeronautical databases for which aircraft compatibility has been demonstrated.

Type 2 LOA means an LOA issued by the FAA or EASA that identifies the compatibility of its delivered data with a particular avionic system or avionic systems.

unforeseen factors mean factors that could influence fuel consumption to the destination aerodrome, including:

- › deviation of the particular aircraft from the expected fuel consumption for aircraft of that type
- › deviation from forecast meteorological conditions
- › extended delays and deviations from planned routings or cruising levels.

UTC means coordinated universal time as determined by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.



| See bipm.org/en/

valid for a navigation database, means that an approved provider must supply the database.

V_{AT} or velocity at threshold means the indicated airspeed at the threshold which is equal to the higher of the following in the landing configuration at the maximum certified landing mass:

- › stall speed V_{SO} multiplied by 1.3, or
- › stall speed V_{S1G} multiplied by 1.23.

V_{AT} is short for velocity at threshold.

V_{min} means the minimum operating speed.

V_{S1G} means the stalling speed, or the steady flight speed, obtained in the clean configuration at 1G.

V_{SO} means the stalling speed, or the steady flight speed, in the landing configuration.

V_{ye} for an aircraft, means the speed mentioned in the AFM for the best rate of climb

VFR climb is a specific kind of ATC authorisation for an IFR flight.

VFR descent is a specific kind of ATC authorisation for an IFR flight.

VFR flight means a flight conducted under the VFR (Visual Flight Rules)

- › For Part 131 aircraft – the rules and procedures set out in Subdivision 131. D.4.2
 - › For all other aircraft – the rules and procedures set out in Subdivision 91. D.4.2 (see Aircraft to be flown under the VFR or IFR in [91.270](#))
-

VFR-on-top is a specific kind of ATC authorisation for an IFR flight.

VMC (short for visual meteorological conditions) means meteorological conditions that meet the VMC criteria.

VMC criteria:

- (a) for a class of aircraft (other than Part 131 aircraft) and a class of airspace (including flight visibility and distance from cloud) – means the criteria prescribed for the class of aircraft and class of airspace by the Part 91 Manual of Standards (see [section 2.07](#)), and
 - (b) for Part 131 aircraft and a class of airspace (including flight visibility and distance from cloud) – means the criteria prescribed for the aircraft and class of airspace by the Part 131 Manual of Standards (see [section 2.02](#)).
-

WATIR or weather and terminal information reciter means a service, provided by an aerodrome operator:

- › that provides actual weather conditions at the aerodrome via telephone or broadcast
 - › the data for which is obtained from an automatic weather station (AWS) operated or approved by the BOM and supplemented by the aerodrome operator.
-

weight and balance documents for a flight of an aircraft, are the documents that set out the aircraft's load for the flight and the distribution of the load during the flight.

weight and balance limits for an aircraft, mean the weight and balance limits set out in the aircraft flight manual instructions for the aircraft.
