

# Civil Aviation Amendment Order (No. R23) 2004

I, WILLIAM BRUCE BYRON, Director of Aviation Safety, on behalf of CASA, issue the following Civil Aviation Order under paragraph 28BA (1) (b) of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

**[Signed Bruce Byron]**

Bruce Byron  
Director of Aviation Safety and  
Chief Executive Officer

2 December 2004

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**1 Name of Order**

This Order is the Civil Aviation Amendment Order (No. R23) 2004.

**2 Commencement**

This Order commences on gazettal.

**3 Replacement of section 29.3 of the Civil Aviation Orders**

Section 29.3 of the Civil Aviation Orders is omitted and a new section substituted as set out in Schedule 1.

# Schedule 1      Substitution of section 29.3 of the Civil Aviation Orders

## SECTION 29.3

### AIR SERVICE OPERATIONS — AEROPLANES ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OPERATION — NIGHT AERIAL SPRAYING

#### 1      PURPOSE

- 1.1      The purpose of this section is to regulate night aerial spraying agricultural operations.

#### 2      DEFINITIONS

- 2.1      In this section:

*agricultural aeroplane* means an aeroplane of a type that has been approved by CASA under paragraph 5.1 for the purpose of night spraying operations.

*authorised landing area* means a place authorised by CASA under regulation 89 of the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988* for use as an aerodrome.

*base landing area* means:

- (a) an authorised landing area; or
- (b) an aerodrome;

from which an agricultural aeroplane departs after it has been assigned an operational task.

*flight manoeuvring area* means an area:

- (a) that surrounds the perimeter of a treatment area; and
- (b) the outer boundary of which is at least 1 nautical mile from that perimeter; and
- (c) in which an aeroplane that is engaged in night spraying operations manoeuvres while so engaged.

*hazard light* means a fixed light used to identify and locate an obstruction that is a hazard within a treatment area or a flight manoeuvring area.

*loading site* means the ground location where an agricultural aeroplane is loaded with agricultural chemicals.

*night spraying operations* means night aerial spraying agricultural operations.

*operational landing area* means:

- (a) an authorised landing area; or

(b) an aerodrome;

from which an agricultural aeroplane departs with an agricultural load.

**treatment area** means an area of land that is, or is to be, treated with agricultural chemicals.

**turn lights** means the secondary floodlights installed on an agricultural aeroplane that are used to illuminate the ground during procedure turns.

**worklights** means the primary floodlights installed on an agricultural aeroplane that are used to illuminate the ground during spraying runs.

### **3 LANDING AREAS**

3.1 An:

- (a) authorised landing area; or
- (b) aerodrome;

from which night spraying operations are conducted must, as a minimum, comply with the guidelines in CAAP 92-2, being guidelines that relate to night operations.

3.2 Subject to paragraph 3.3, a one-way runway may be used for night spraying operations where a two-way runway cannot be provided.

3.3 A one-way runway must not be used for night spraying operations unless:

- (a) it has been inspected and approved by the pilot proposing to conduct the operation, being a pilot who holds an agricultural rating; and
- (b) the runway length is not less than 150% of the take-off distance or landing distance (whichever is the greater) that is specified in the aeroplane's flight manual or approved performance chart for the prevailing conditions.

### **4 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

4.1 The runway lights at a base landing area or at an operational area may consist of a single row flarepath with flares spaced at intervals of not more than 90 metres.

4.2 An operational landing area must not be more than 30 nautical miles from the treatment area.

4.3 Flashing beacons must be installed and used at an operational landing area and at a treatment area in order to assist with navigation.

4.4 A pilot engaged in night spraying operations must transit between an operational landing area and a treatment area at a height of not less than 500 feet above obstructions along the route.

- 4.5 An agricultural aeroplane engaged in night spraying operations must have two-way radio communication with ground units at the operational landing area and the treatment area.
- 4.6 Night spraying operations must not be conducted unless flight visibility is not less than 5 000 metres.
- 4.7 Paragraphs 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 do not apply where a night spraying operation is conducted within 5 nautical miles of the operational landing area.
- 4.8 Where an operational landing area is more than 30 nautical miles from the base landing area then positioning flights to the operational landing area must be made during daylight.

## **5 AEROPLANE TYPE AND EQUIPMENT**

- 5.1 An aeroplane type that is used for night spraying operations, and all aeroplane components in such an aeroplane type, must be approved by CASA for the purpose of night spraying operations.
- 5.2 An agricultural aeroplane:
  - (a) must be fitted with at least 2 worklights; and
  - (b) may be fitted with turnlights.
- 5.3 A worklight must be of not less than 450 watts and must be fitted so as to provide illumination without causing glare in the cockpit.
- 5.4 All worklight and turnlight installations (including switching controls and load shedding facilities) must be approved by CASA.
- 5.5 Subject to paragraph 5.6, an agricultural aeroplane engaged in night spraying operations must be equipped with the instruments specified in Appendix IV to section 20.18 of these Orders.
- 5.6 Such an aeroplane is not required to be equipped with an attitude indicator (artificial horizon) or a heading indicator (directional gyroscope).

## **6 RESPONSIBILITY**

- 6.1 An operator and a pilot are, in relation to a night spraying operation, responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this section are complied with for the duration of the night spraying operation.

## **7 LOW FLYING**

- 7.1 Pursuant to regulation 174B of the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988*, permission is granted for an agricultural aeroplane engaged in night spraying operations to be flown at night under the V.F.R. at a height less than 1 000 feet above the highest obstacle located within 10 miles of the aeroplane in flight.
- 7.2 Despite the permission granted under paragraph 7.1, a pilot conducting a night spraying operation must comply with subsection 3 of section 20.21 of these Orders.