

SECTION 1.5 FLIGHT RULES AND AIR LAW (FR)

Unit 1.5.1 RFRC: RPL flight rules and air law – all aircraft categories

1. Reserved

2. Elements

2.1 Documentation

- 2.1.1 Explain the reason for recording flight time in a logbook and state what other information that must be recorded.
- 2.1.2 State the different documents that contain aviation legislation, aeronautical information and general operating rules.
- 2.1.3 Explain the purpose of the aircraft maintenance release and how it is used.

2.2 Licence privileges and limitations (RPL)

- 2.2.1 State the limitations of the RPL.
- 2.2.2 Describe the requirements for maintaining the privileges of the RPL.
- 2.2.3 State the medical standards and limitations for the holder of an RPL.
- 2.2.4 State the privileges of a licence holder with respect to the following:
 - (a) conducting daily inspections;
 - (b) signing a maintenance release;
 - (c) reporting defects.

2.3 Conditions of flight

- 2.3.1 Recall/apply the following rules/requirements:
 - (a) rules of the air;
 - (b) the requirements relating to the operation of aircraft on, and in the vicinity of, an aerodrome and the conditions relating to turns after take-off;
 - (c) separation minima between a/c for take-off and landing at a non-controlled aerodrome;
 - (d) rules relating to restrictions on smoking in aircraft during take-off, landing and refuelling;
 - (e) VFR and visual meteorology conditions (aeroplanes) for operations below 10,000 ft;
 - (f) altimetry procedures for flight below 10,000 ft.
- 2.3.2 State the rules relating to the following:
 - (a) the use of drugs and alcohol, and recall the minimum period between alcohol consumption and flight departure;
 - (b) temporary medical unfitness.
- 2.3.3 Recall the meaning of the following light signals directed at an aircraft:
 - (a) steady 'green' and steady 'red';
 - (b) 'green', 'red' and 'white' flashes.
- 2.3.4 Recall regulations relating to the minimum heights for flights over the following:
 - (a) populated areas;
 - (b) other areas.
- 2.3.5 State the limitations imposed on the following:
 - (a) acrobatic flight;
 - (b) flight over public gatherings.
- 2.3.6 Recall the requirements for landing prior to the end of daylight.

2.4 Air service operations

- 2.4.1 Extract from legislation references, the restrictions pertaining to the carriage of passengers on certain flights.
- 2.4.2 Apply the following regulations/rules/orders relating to the responsibilities of a pilot in command:
- (a) before flight, requirements regarding the following:
 - (i) fuels and oils;
 - (ii) fuelling of aircraft;
 - (iii) starting and ground operation of engines;
 - (iv) appropriate passenger briefing;
 - (b) during flight, requirements and regulations regarding:
 - (i) the operation and safety of the aircraft and the authority of the pilot in command;
 - (ii) dropping of articles from an aircraft in flight.
- 2.4.3 Recall the legislation requirements that apply during the following phases of a flight:
- (a) before flight:
 - (i) removal of locking devices;
 - (ii) security of doors, hatches;
 - (iii) tank caps;
 - (iv) testing of flight controls;
 - (v) removal of frost and ice;
 - (vi) instrument checks;
 - (vii) security of safety harness prior to solo flight in a dual control aircraft;
 - (viii) when and how a fuel system inspection is performed;
 - (ix) carriage of passengers in a control seat;
 - (x) carriage of infants and children;
 - (b) during flight:
 - (i) occupation of seats;
 - (ii) wearing of seat belts;
 - (iii) adjustment of seats;
 - (iv) manipulation of aircraft controls by pilots, and by unauthorised persons.

2.5 Aerodromes

- 2.5.1 With reference to a diagram of the aerodrome(s) used for training:
- (a) identify movement areas; and
 - (b) explain the significance of the following markings:
 - (i) taxiway;
 - (ii) runway;
 - (iii) helipad.
- 2.5.2 With reference to a diagram, identify the following positions in a circuit:
- (a) downwind leg;
 - (b) base leg;
 - (c) cross-wind leg;
 - (d) upwind leg;
 - (e) dead side of the circuit.
- 2.5.3 Explain the significance of a white cross on the movement area.
- 2.5.4 Identify and explain the purpose of the following aerodrome markings:
- (a) runway markings;

- (b) runway threshold markings;
- (c) runway end markings;
- (d) cone and gable markers;
- (e) taxiway markings;
- (f) holding points/bays;
- (g) a double white cross adjacent to a primary wind indicator.

2.6 Airspace

- 2.6.1 Describe the difference between controlled airspace and non-controlled airspace.
- 2.6.2 State which documents are used to identify controlled airspace and explain if a prescribed airspace is active or inactive.

2.7 Emergencies and SAR

- 2.7.1 Describe what the intermittent use of navigation and landing lights by an aircraft are used to indicate.
- 2.7.2 State the difference between an incident and an accident.
- 2.7.3 Determine the reporting requirements following an incident or accident.
- 2.7.4 Explain the term SARTIME and how it might be used.
- 2.7.5 State the document that contains emergency procedures.

Unit 1.5.2

**PFRC: PPL Flight rules and air law – All aircraft categories –
*Reserved***

Unit 1.5.3 PFRA: PPL flight rules and air law – aeroplane**1. Reserved****2. Elements****2.1 Documentation**

- 2.1.1 Describe the method of obtaining publications and know why it is important to update these documents.
- 2.1.2 Given an item of operational significance:
 - (a) select the appropriate reference document – CAR, CAO, AIP (Book), CAAP; and
 - (b) extract relevant and current information from these documents.
- 2.1.3 Decode information contained in ERSA, NOTAM and AIP supplements.
- 2.1.4 Understand the terms and abbreviations in AIP GEN that are relevant to flight in accordance with VFR.

2.2 Pilot licences, privileges and limitations (PPL)

- 2.2.1 For the PPL with aeroplane category rating, describe the following:
 - (a) privileges and limitations of the licence;
 - (b) recent experience requirements;
 - (c) classification of operations.
- 2.2.2 Apply the rules pertaining to flight and duty time limitations for PPL licence holders.

2.3 Flight rules and conditions of flight

- 2.3.1 Describe which documents must be carried on board an aircraft during flight in Australian airspace.
- 2.3.2 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:
 - (a) carriage and discharge of firearms;
 - (b) aerodromes where operations are not restricted to runways;
 - (c) the conditions relating to flight in PRD areas.
- 2.3.3 Give examples of situations which would require a 'security' prefix prior to a radio call.

2.4 Air service operations

- 2.4.1 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:
 - (a) a pilot's responsibilities before flight;
 - (b) aerodrome meteorological minima;
 - (c) carriage of:
 - (i) cargo;
 - (ii) sick and handicapped persons;
 - (iii) parachutists;
 - (iv) flotation and survival equipment;
 - (v) animals and dangerous goods.
- 2.4.2 State the requirements to test radio equipment prior to taxi and maintain a listening watch.

2.5 Aerodromes

- (a) identify and explain the purpose of the following aerodrome, LA and HLS markings:
 - (i) runway markings;
 - (ii) runway threshold markings;
 - (iii) runway end markings;
 - (iv) cone and gable markers;

- (v) taxiway markings;
 - (vi) holding points/bays;
 - (vii) a double white cross adjacent to a primary wind indicator;
 - (viii) a horizontal white dumbbell;
 - (ix) movement areas;
 - (x) HLS markings.
- 2.5.2 Identify the following positions in a circuit:
- (a) downwind leg;
 - (b) base leg;
 - (c) cross-wind leg;
 - (d) upwind leg;
 - (e) dead side of the circuit.
- 2.5.3 Explain the significance of a white cross on the movement area.

2.6 **Airspace**

- 2.6.1 Differentiate between the various classifications of airspace.
- 2.6.2 With respect to the following terms listed in (a) to (g), explain each term and, if applicable, identify airspace boundaries on appropriate charts, and extract vertical limits of designated airspace from charts or ERSA:
- (a) flight information service FIR, FIA, OCTA;
 - (b) ATC service CTA, CTR;
 - (c) radio 'reports' and 'broadcasts';
 - (d) VFR route and lanes of entry;
 - (e) PRD areas;
 - (f) CTAF areas;
 - (g) controlled aerodromes.
- 2.6.3 Apply permitted tracking tolerances for VFR aircraft to avoid controlled airspace.
- 2.6.4 Know the requirements and procedures to be adopted when operating:
- (a) in any class of airspace;
 - (b) from or into:
 - (i) any licensed aerodrome;
 - (ii) a CTAF(R).
- 2.6.5 Altimetry:
- (a) recall the datum from which an altimeter indicates height when the following are set on the subscale:
 - (i) area QNH;
 - (ii) local QNH;
 - (iii) QFE;
 - (iv) standard pressure setting;
 - (b) recall the procedures that are carried out with the altimeter at the transition altitude and the transition layer on climb and descent;
 - (c) derive from AIP the transition layer for any given area QNH;
 - (d) recall the method of using an altimeter to derive Local QNH;
 - (e) calculate height error caused by setting the altimeter subscale incorrectly;
 - (f) recall the meaning of the following:
 - (i) height;
 - (ii) altitude;
 - (iii) flight level;

- (g) recall the following parameters from the ICAO standard atmosphere:
 - (i) MSL temperature;
 - (ii) pressure lapse rate.

2.7 Emergencies, accidents, incidents

- 2.7.1 Extract emergency procedures from the ERSA.
- 2.7.2 State the conditions under which a pilot may declare a mercy flight and select occasions when a mercy flight must not be undertaken.
- 2.7.3 Extract from AIP the responsibilities of a pilot regarding the notification of accidents and incidents.
- 2.7.4 *Reserved***
- 2.7.5 Describe examples of 'hazards to navigation' that must be reported by pilots.

2.8 Security

- 2.8.1 Explain the term ADIZ and extract:
 - (a) the general requirements for operations in this zone; and
 - (b) the action by the pilot of the intercepted aircraft.
- 2.8.2 State the powers vested in a pilot in command.

2.9 Emergencies and SAR

- 2.9.1 Describe what the intermittent use of navigation and landing lights by an aircraft are used to indicate.
- 2.9.2 State the difference between an incident and an accident.
- 2.9.3 Determine the reporting requirements following an incident or accident.
- 2.9.4 Explain the term SARTIME and how it might be used.
- 2.9.5 State the document that contains emergency procedures.

Unit 1.5.4 PFRH: PPL Flight rules and air law – Helicopter**1. Reserved****2. Elements****2.1 Documentation**

- 2.1.1 Explain the reason for recording flight time in a logbook and state what other information that must be recorded.
- 2.1.2 Given an item of operational significance:
 - (a) select the appropriate reference document – CAR, CAO, AIP (Book), CAAP; and
 - (b) extract relevant and current information from these documents.
- 2.1.3 Decode information contained in ERSA, NOTAM and AIP supplements.
- 2.1.4 Understand the terms and abbreviations in AIP GEN that are relevant to flight in accordance with VFR.

2.2 Pilot licences, privileges and limitations (PPL)

- 2.2.1 For the PPL with helicopter category rating, describe the following:
 - (a) privileges and limitations of the licence;
 - (b) recent experience requirements.
- 2.2.2 Apply the rules pertaining to flight and duty time limitations for PPL licence holders.

2.3 Flight rules and conditions of flight

- 2.3.1 Describe which documents must be carried on board an aircraft during flight in Australian airspace.
- 2.3.2 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:
 - (a) carriage and discharge of firearms;
 - (b) aerodromes where operations are not restricted to runways;
 - (c) the conditions relating to flight in PRD areas.

2.3.3 Reserved

- 2.3.4 Describe the following:
 - (a) rules of the air that apply to helicopter operations;
 - (b) the requirements relating to the operation of aircraft on, and in the vicinity of, an aerodrome and the conditions relating to turns after take-off and their application to helicopters;
 - (c) separation minima between aircraft for take-off and landing at a controlled aerodromes;
 - (d) visual meteorology conditions for operations below 10,000 ft and below 700 ft in relation to helicopter operations;
 - (e) restrictions on smoking in aircraft during take-off, landing and refuelling;
 - (f) altimetry procedures for flight below 10,000 ft.
- 2.3.5 Apply the rules relating to the following:
 - (a) the use of drugs and alcohol and recall the minimum period between alcohol consumption and flight departure;
 - (b) temporary medical unfitness.
- 2.3.6 Recall the requirements relating to the minimum heights for flights over the following:
 - (a) populated areas;
 - (b) other areas.
- 2.3.7 Recall the meaning of the following light signals directed at an aircraft:
 - (a) steady 'green' and steady 'red';
 - (b) 'green', 'red', and 'white' flashes.

- 2.3.8 Apply the limitations imposed on the following:
- (a) acrobatic flight;
 - (b) flights over public gatherings.
- 2.3.9 Recall the requirement to plan to and prior to the end of daylight.

2.4 Air service operations

- 2.4.1 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:
- (a) a pilot's responsibilities before flight;
 - (b) aerodrome meteorological minima;
 - (c) flights over water;
 - (d) carriage of:
 - (i) cargo;
 - (ii) sick and handicapped persons;
 - (iii) parachutists;
 - (iv) dangerous goods;
 - (v) animals;
 - (vi) flotation and survival equipment.
- 2.4.2 State the requirements to test radio equipment prior to taxi and maintain a listening watch.
- 2.4.3 Extract the restrictions pertaining to the carriage of passengers on certain flights.
- 2.4.4 Apply the following rules relating to the responsibility of a pilot in command:
- (a) before flight:
 - (i) requirements of the following:
 - (A) fuel and oil;
 - (B) fuelling aircraft;
 - (C) starting and ground operations of engines;
 - (ii) appropriate passenger briefing;
 - (b) during flight, requirements regarding the operation and safety of the aircraft and the authority of the pilot in command.
- 2.4.5 Recall the following requirements:
- (a) before flight:
 - (i) the conditions regarding the following:
 - (A) removal of locking devices;
 - (B) security doors, hatches, tank caps;
 - (C) testing of flight controls;
 - (D) removal of frost and ice;
 - (E) instrument checks;
 - (ii) fuel system inspections, including when inspections are required and how they are performed;
 - (iii) carriage of passengers in a control seat;
 - (iv) carriage of infants and children;
 - (b) during flight:
 - (i) seat occupation and seat belt requirements:
 - (A) occupation of seats;
 - (B) wearing of seat belts;
 - (C) adjustment of seat belts;
 - (ii) manipulation of aircraft controls:
 - (A) by pilots;

(B) not permitted by unauthorised persons.

- 2.4.6 Recall the precautions pertaining to the security of safety harnesses and other equipment prior to solo flight in dual control aircraft.

2.5 Aerodromes

- 2.5.1 State a pilot's responsibilities with regard to the use of aerodromes.

2.6 Airspace

- 2.6.1 Differentiate between the various classifications of airspace.

- 2.6.2 With respect to the following terms listed in (a) to (g), explain each term and, if applicable, identify airspace boundaries on appropriate charts, and extract vertical limits of designated airspace from charts or ERSA:

- (a) flight information service FIR, FIA, OCTA;
- (b) ATC service CTA, CTR,;
- (c) radio 'reports' and 'broadcasts';
- (d) VFR route and lanes of entry;
- (e) PRD areas;
- (f) CTAF areas;
- (g) controlled aerodromes.

- 2.6.3 Apply permitted tracking tolerances for VFR aircraft to avoid controlled airspace.

2.6.4 *Reserved*

- 2.6.5 Altimetry:

- (a) recall the datum from which an altimeter indicates height when the following are set on the subscale:
 - (i) area QNH;
 - (ii) local QNH;
 - (iii) QFE;
 - (iv) standard pressure setting;
- (b) recall the procedures that are carried out with the altimeter at the transition altitude and the transition layer on climb and descent;
- (c) derive from AIP the transition layer for any given area QNH;
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- (g) recall the following parameters from the ICAO standard atmosphere:
 - (i) MSL temperature;
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2.7 Emergencies, accidents, incidents

- 2.7.1 State the conditions under which a pilot may declare a mercy flight and select occasions when a mercy flight must not be undertaken.

- 2.7.2 Extract from AIP the responsibilities of a pilot regarding the notification of accidents and incidents.

2.7.3 *Reserved*

- 2.7.4 Describe examples of 'hazards to navigation' that must be reported by pilots.

2.8 Security

- 2.8.1 Explain the term ADIZ and extract:
- (a) the general requirements for operations in this zone; and
 - (b) the action by the pilot of the intercepted aircraft.
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- 2.9.1 Describe what the intermittent use of navigation and landing lights by an aircraft are used to indicate.
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- 2.9.3 Determine the reporting requirements following an incident or accident.
- 2.9.4 Explain the term SARTIME and how it might be used.

Unit 1.5.5	PFRG:	PPL flight rules and air law – gyroplane – <i>Reserved</i>
Unit 1.5.6	PFRP:	PPL flight rules and air law – powered-lift – <i>Reserved</i>
Unit 1.5.7	PFRS:	PPL flight rules and air law – airship – <i>Reserved</i>

Unit 1.5.8 CFRC: CPL flight rules and air law – all aircraft categories**1. Reserved****2. Elements****2.1 Documentation**

- 2.1.1 Explain the reason for recording flight time in a logbook and state what other information that must be recorded.
- 2.1.2 Describe the method of obtaining publications and know why it is important to update these documents.
- 2.1.3 Given an item of operational significance:
 - (a) select the appropriate reference document – CASR, CAR, CAO, AIP (Book), CAAP; and
 - (b) extract relevant and current information from these documents.
- 2.1.4 Decode information contained in ERSA, NOTAM and AIP supplements.
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2.2 Pilot licences, privileges and limitations (CPL)

- 2.2.1 For the CPL, describe the following:
 - (a) privileges and limitations of the licence;
 - (b) recent experience requirements.
- 2.2.2 Apply the rules pertaining to flight and duty time limitations for CPL licence holders.

2.3 Flight rules and conditions of flight

- 2.3.1 Describe which documents must be carried on board an aircraft during flight in Australian airspace.
- 2.3.2 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:
 - (a) carriage and discharge of firearms;
 - (b) aerodromes where operations are not restricted to runways;
 - (c) the conditions relating to flight in PRD areas.
- 2.3.3 Describe the following:
 - (a) rules of the air;
 - (b) the requirements relating to the operation of aircraft on, and in the vicinity of, an aerodrome and the conditions relating to turns after take-off;
 - (c) separation minima between aircraft for take-off and landing at a controlled aerodromes;
 - (d) visual meteorology conditions for operations below 10,000 ft and below 700 ft;
 - (e) restrictions on smoking in aircraft during take-off, landing and refuelling;
 - (f) altimetry procedures for flight below 10,000 ft.
- 2.3.4 Apply the rules relating to the following:
 - (a) the use of drugs and alcohol and recall the minimum period between alcohol consumption and flight departure;
 - (b) temporary medical unfitness.
- 2.3.5 Recall the requirements relating to the minimum heights for flights over the following:
 - (a) populated areas;
 - (b) other areas.
- 2.3.6 Recall the meaning of the following light signals directed at an aircraft:
 - (a) steady 'green' and steady 'red';
 - (b) 'green', 'red', and 'white' flashes.
- 2.3.7 Apply the limitations imposed on the following:

- (a) aerobaitc flight;
- (b) flights over public gatherings.

2.3.8 Recall the requirement to plan to and prior to the end of daylight.

2.4 Air service operations

2.4.1 Apply the relevant rules that relate to the following:

- (a) a pilot's responsibilities before flight;
- (b) aerodrome meteorological minima;
- (c) flights over water;
- (d) carriage of:
 - (i) cargo;
 - (ii) sick and handicapped persons;
 - (iii) parachutists;
 - (iv) dangerous goods;
 - (v) animals;
 - (vi) flotation and survival equipment.

2.4.2 State the requirements to test radio equipment prior to taxi and maintain a listening watch.

2.4.3 Extract the restrictions pertaining to the carriage of passengers on certain flights.

2.4.4 Apply the following rules relating to the responsibility of a pilot in command:

- (a) before flight:
 - (i) requirements of the following:
 - (A) fuel and oil;
 - (B) fuelling aircraft;
 - (C) starting and ground operations of engines;
 - (ii) appropriate passenger briefing;
- (b) during flight, requirements regarding the operation and safety of the aircraft and the authority of the pilot in command.

2.4.5 Recall the following requirements:

- (a) before flight:
 - (i) the conditions regarding the following:
 - (A) removal of locking devices;
 - (B) security doors, hatches, tank caps;
 - (C) testing of flight controls;
 - (D) removal of frost and ice;
 - (E) instrument checks;
 - (ii) fuel system inspections, including when inspections are required and how they are performed;
 - (iii) carriage of passengers in a control seat;
 - (iv) carriage of infants and children;
- (b) during flight:
 - (i) seat occupation and seat belt requirements:
 - (A) occupation of seats;
 - (B) wearing of seat belts;
 - (C) adjustment of seat belts;
 - (ii) manipulation of aircraft controls:
 - (A) by pilots;
 - (B) not permitted by unauthorised persons.

- 2.4.6 Recall the precautions pertaining to the security of safety harnesses and other equipment prior to solo flight in dual control aircraft.

2.5 Aerodromes

- 2.5.1 State a pilot's responsibilities with regard to the use of aerodromes.

2.6 Airspace

- 2.6.1 Differentiate between the various classifications of airspace.
- 2.6.2 With respect to the following terms listed in (a) to (g), explain each term and, if applicable, identify airspace boundaries on appropriate charts, and extract vertical limits of designated airspace from charts or ERSA:
- (a) flight information service FIR, FIA, OCTA;
 - (b) ATC service CTA, CTR, controlled airspace;
 - (c) radio 'reports' and 'broadcasts';
 - (d) VFR route and lanes of entry;
 - (e) PRD areas;
 - (f) CTAF areas;
 - (g) controlled aerodromes.
- 2.6.3 Apply permitted tracking tolerances for VFR aircraft to avoid controlled airspace.
- 2.6.4 Describe the requirements for obtaining clearances, making reports and broadcasts, and describe the procedures for requesting clearances, making reports and broadcasts, and the pilot actions to be taken on receiving an instruction from ATC to be adopted when operating in the following:
- (a) in any class of airspace;
 - (b) from or into:
 - (i) a certified or registered aerodrome;
 - (ii) an uncertified aerodrome.

2.7 Altimetry

- 2.7.1 Recall the datum from which an altimeter indicates height when the following are set on the subscale:
- (a) area QNH;
 - (b) local QNH;
 - (c) QFE;
 - (d) standard pressure setting.
- 2.7.2 Recall the procedures that are carried out with the altimeter at the transition altitude and the transition layer on climb and descent.
- 2.7.3 Derive from AIP the transition layer for any given area QNH.
- 2.7.4 Recall the method of using an altimeter to derive Local QNH.
- 2.7.5 Calculate height error caused by setting the altimeter subscale incorrectly.
- 2.7.6 Recall the meaning of the following:
- (a) height;
 - (b) altitude;
 - (c) flight level.
- 2.7.7 Recall the following parameters from the ICAO standard atmosphere:
- (a) MSL temperature;
 - (b) pressure lapse rate.

2.8 Emergencies, accidents, incidents

- 2.8.1 State the conditions under which a pilot may declare a mercy flight and select occasions when a mercy flight must not be undertaken.
- 2.8.2 Extract from AIP the responsibilities of a pilot regarding the notification of accidents and incidents.
- 2.8.3 Describe examples of 'hazards to navigation' that must be reported by pilots.

2.9 Security

- 2.9.1 Explain the term ADIZ and extract:
 - (a) the general requirements for operations in this zone; and
 - (b) the action by the pilot of the intercepted aircraft.
- 2.9.2 State the powers vested in a pilot in command.

2.10 Airworthiness and equipment

- 2.10.1 State the purpose of certificates of airworthiness and registration.
- 2.10.2 Given a typical scenario, extract from regulations, orders and instructions the communication and normal and emergency equipment required to be on board an aircraft.
- 2.10.3 State the responsibilities of a pilot in command with regard to:
 - (a) daily inspections; and
 - (b) recording and reporting aircraft defects.
- 2.10.4 Describe the types of maintenance that may be carried out by the holder of a CPL.
- 2.10.5 Given a copy of a maintenance release:
 - (a) determine its validity; and
 - (b) describe the types of operations authorised in the aircraft; and
 - (c) list outstanding defects/endorsements and decide whether these affect the airworthiness of the aircraft.

Unit 1.5.9 CFRA: CPL flight rules and air law – aeroplane**1. Reserved****2. Elements****2.1 Flight crew licensing**

- 2.1.1 Describe the requirements for holding flight crew licences, ratings and endorsements that apply to aeroplane operations.
- 2.1.2 Describe the obligations aeroplane pilots must comply with in relation to general competency, flight reviews and proficiency checks.

2.2 Air operations

- 2.2.1 Describe circuit procedures for aeroplane operations.
- 2.2.2 Describe the requirements for operating in Class C and D airspace and special VFR clearance provisions.
- 2.2.3 State the minimum flight instruments required to operate an aeroplane under VFR.
- 2.2.4 State the rules for placarding unserviceable instruments.

Unit 1.5.10 CFRH: CPL flight rules and air law – helicopter**1. Reserved****2. Elements****2.1 Flight crew licensing**

- 2.1.1 Describe the requirements for holding flight crew licences, ratings and endorsements that apply to helicopter operations.
- 2.1.2 Describe the obligations helicopter pilots must comply with in relation to general competency, flight reviews and proficiency checks.

2.2 Air operations

- 2.2.1 Describe circuit procedures for helicopter operations.
- 2.2.2 Describe the requirements for operating in Class C and D airspace and special VFR clearance provisions.
- 2.2.3 State the minimum flight instruments required to operate a helicopter under VFR.
- 2.2.4 Describe the minimum VMC requirements for operating in Class G airspace.
- 2.2.5 State the conditions under which hot refuelling may be conducted.
- 2.2.6 State the floatation system requirements for helicopters.
- 2.2.7 State the rules for placarding unserviceable instruments.

2.3 Helicopter landing sites (HLS)

- 2.3.1 Describe the requirements for operating to and from HLS.

Unit 1.5.11	CFRG:	CPL flight rules and air law – gyroplane – <i>Reserved</i>
Unit 1.5.12	CFRP:	CPL flight rules and air law – powered-lift – <i>Reserved</i>
Unit 1.5.13	CFRS:	CPL flight rules and air law – airship – <i>Reserved</i>

Unit 1.5.14 AFRC: ATPL flight rules and air law – all aircraft categories**1. Reserved****2. Flight rules****2.1 Documentation**

- 2.1.1 Airworthiness and equipment.
- 2.1.2 State the purpose of certificates of airworthiness and registration.
- 2.1.3 Given a typical scenario, extract from CASA regulations/orders/instructions the communication and normal and emergency equipment required to be on board an aircraft. State the responsibilities of a pilot in command with regard to:
 - (a) daily inspections; and
 - (b) recording/reporting aircraft defects.
- 2.1.4 As applicable, determine the types of maintenance that may be carried out by licence holder.
- 2.1.5 Given a copy of a maintenance release:
 - (a) determine its validity; and
 - (b) list the class(es) of operation applicable to the aircraft; and
 - (c) list outstanding defects/endorsements and decide whether these affect the airworthiness of the aircraft.

2.2 Aircraft nationality and registration

- 2.2.1 ICAO provisions (Annex).
- 2.2.2 General applicability – brief reference only.
- 2.2.3 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) requirement to register aircraft;
 - (b) registration of aircraft in Australia;
 - (c) transfer of interest and cancellation of registration.

2.3 Airworthiness of aircraft

- 2.3.1 ICAO Provisions (Annex 8):
 - (a) general applicability – brief reference only.
- 2.3.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) requirements for Certificates of Airworthiness;
 - (b) conditions relating to Certificates of Airworthiness;
 - (c) suspension or cancellation of Certificates of Airworthiness;
 - (d) permissible unserviceability:
 - (i) use of PUS;
 - (ii) MEL as an alternative to PUS;
 - (iii) use of an MEL;
 - (e) requirements for maintenance;
 - (f) pilot's responsibilities with respect to maintenance within Australia;
 - (g) pilot's responsibilities with respect to maintenance outside Australia;
 - (h) maintenance release requirements;
 - (i) suspension, cancellation of a maintenance release;
 - (j) cessation or recommencement of a maintenance release;
 - (k) pilot's responsibilities with respect to defects or damage;
 - (l) compliance and certification of Airworthiness Directives;
 - (m) classes of controlled airspace.

2.4 Personnel licensing

- 2.4.1 ICAO Provisions (Annex 1):
 - (a) general applicability.
- 2.4.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) general provisions:
 - (i) licences;
 - (ii) ratings;
 - (b) ATPL:
 - (i) privileges;
 - (ii) limitations;
 - (iii) recency requirements;
 - (c) classification of operations;
 - (d) multi-crew aircraft:
 - (i) composition of crew;
 - (ii) flight and duty time limitations.

2.5 Rules of the air

- 2.5.1 ICAO Annex 2:
 - (a) general applicability.
- 2.5.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.5.3 Rules of the Air Review (CAR Part XII).
- 2.5.4 Conditions of flight (CAR PART XI):
 - (a) flight manuals;
 - (b) documents required for flight;
 - (c) carriage and discharge of firearms;
 - (d) drunkenness and violence on board an aircraft;
 - (e) dropping of articles;
 - (f) flight over public gatherings;
 - (g) low flying.

2.6 Procedures for air navigation

- 2.6.1 ICAO Doc 8168 – OPS/611:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.6.2 Australian national legislation Review AIP (DAP):
 - (a) general requirements;
 - (b) alternate planning requirements.

2.7 Air traffic services

- 2.7.1 ICAO Annex II and Doc 4444:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.7.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.7.3 General provisions:
 - (a) objectives of ATS;
 - (b) division of ATS;
 - (c) designation of the portions of the airspace and controlled aerodromes where ATS will be provided;
 - (d) establishment and designation of the units providing ATS;

- (e) specifications:
 - (i) flight information regions;
 - (ii) control areas;
 - (iii) control zones;
 - (f) minimum flight attitudes;
 - (g) priority for aircraft in emergency;
 - (h) inflight contingencies in ATS.
- 2.7.4 ATC service:
- (a) function and purpose of ATC;
 - (b) provision of ATC service;
 - (c) operation of ATC service;
 - (d) separation minima;
 - (e) contents of clearances;
 - (f) coordination of clearances;
 - (g) control of persons and vehicles at aerodromes.
- 2.7.5 Flight information service:
- (a) application and scope of flight information service:
 - (i) VFR traffic;
 - (b) operational flight information service broadcasts.
- 2.7.6 Alerting service:
- (a) function/purpose;
 - (b) phases of alert: INCERFA, ALERFA, DISTRESFA;
 - (c) notification of rescue coordination centre;
 - (d) information to aircraft in a state of emergency.
- 2.7.7 Principles governing the identification of ATS routes other than standard departure and arrival routes.
- 2.8 Rules of the air and air traffic services**
- 2.8.1 ICAO Doc 444 and RAC501/11:
- (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.8.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.8.3 General provisions:
- (a) general air traffic services operating practices:
 - (i) submission of a flight plan;
 - (ii) flight clearances and information;
 - (iii) control of air traffic flow;
 - (iv) altimeter setting procedures;
 - (v) position reporting requirements;
 - (vi) requirements and format for AIREP.
- 2.8.4 Area control service:
- (a) vertical separation:
 - (i) requirements;
 - (ii) vertical separation minima;
 - (iii) minimum cruising level;
 - (iv) assignment of cruising level;
 - (v) vertical separation during climb or descent;

- (b) horizontal separation (subsonic aircraft only):
 - (i) requirements;
 - (ii) geographical separation;
 - (iii) track separation for aircraft using the same navaid;
 - (iv) longitudinal separation;
 - (c) reduction in separation minima;
 - (d) ATC clearances:
 - (i) requirement for clearance;
 - (ii) function of clearance;
 - (iii) contents of clearance;
 - (iv) maintaining own separation while in VMC;
 - (v) essential traffic information while in VMC;
 - (vi) essential traffic information;
 - (vii) clearance of a requested change in flight plan;
 - (e) emergency:
 - (i) general, priority, emergency descent only (action by pilot in command only);
 - (f) communication failure:
 - (i) air-ground communication failure (actions by pilot in command only);
 - (g) interception of civil aircraft.
- 2.8.5 Approach control service
- (a) departing aircraft:
 - (i) general procedures for departing aircraft;
 - (ii) information for departing aircraft;
 - (iii) clearances to climb maintaining own separation while in VMC;
 - (iv) wake turbulence separation;
 - (b) arriving aircraft:
 - (i) general procedures for arriving aircraft;
 - (ii) clearance to descend maintaining own separation while in VMC;
 - (iii) visual approach;
 - (iv) instrument approach;
 - (v) holding;
 - (vi) approach sequence;
 - (vii) expected approach;
 - (viii) time information for arriving aircraft.
- 2.8.6 Aerodrome control service:
- (a) functions of aerodrome control towers:
 - (i) general functions;
 - (ii) alerting service;
 - (iii) suspension of VFR operations;
 - (b) control of traffic:
 - (i) traffic circuit(s);
 - (ii) start-up;
 - (iii) taxiing traffic;
 - (iv) vehicular traffic;
 - (v) coordination of take-off and landings;
 - (vi) order of priority for arriving and departing aircraft;
 - (vii) control of departing and arriving aircraft;

- (c) information provided to aircraft:
 - (i) operation of the aircraft;
 - (ii) aerodrome conditions.
- 2.8.7 Flight Information service and alerting service
 - (a) air traffic advisory service;
 - (b) alerting service.
- 2.8.8 Use of radar in air traffic services:
 - (a) limitations in the use of radar;
 - (b) functions of radar service:
 - (i) identification procedure (establishment of radar identity only);
 - (ii) position information;
 - (iii) radar vectoring;
 - (iv) speed control;
 - (c) use of radar in the ATC service;
 - (d) descent below MSA under radar control.
- 2.9 Aeronautical information service**
 - 2.9.1 ICAO Annex 15:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
 - 2.9.2 Australian documentation:
 - (a) availability and procurement of AIP, NOTAM, AIC.
- 2.10 Aerodromes**
 - 2.10.1 ICAO Annex 14:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
 - 2.10.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) AIP AD requirements:
 - (i) aerodrome markers and markings;
 - (ii) aerodrome lighting;
 - (iii) visual aids;
 - (iv) domestic aerodrome directory (ERSA);
 - (v) pavement strength limitations.
- 2.11 Facilitation**
 - 2.11.1 ICAO Annex 9:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
 - 2.11.2 Australian national legislation.
 - 2.11.3 AIP GEN requirements:
 - (a) responsibility of DIT;
 - (b) differences to international standards and practices: 9 Annex 9;
 - (c) entry and departure of international aircraft:
 - (i) documents required;
 - (ii) description, purpose and use;
 - (d) entry and departure of persons and baggage:
 - (i) normal requirements;
 - (ii) procedures for flight crew and similar personnel;
 - (e) identification of designated international airports.

2.12 Search and Rescue

- 2.12.1 ICAO Annex 12:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.12.2 Australian national legislation
 - (a) SAR organisation:
 - (i) establishment of SAR regions;
 - (ii) establishment and designation of SAR services units;
 - (b) operating procedures:
 - (i) SAR phases;
 - (ii) distress and urgency signals;
 - (iii) use of SSR transponder;
 - (iv) procedures for pilots in command at the scene of an accident;
 - (v) procedures for pilots in command intercepting;
 - (vi) distress transmissions;
 - (vii) participation in searches.

2.13 Security

- 2.13.1 ICAO Annex 17:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.13.2 Air Defence identification zones (ADIZ):
 - (a) Pilot's responsibilities for flight within the zone;
 - (b) exemptions;
 - (c) non-compliance;
 - (d) action in the event of interception;
 - (e) interpretation of visual signals;
 - (f) powers of pilot in command.

2.14 Aircraft accidents and incidents

- 2.14.1 Terminology:
 - (a) definition of accident;
 - (b) definition of incident.
- 2.14.2 Responsibilities of pilot in command regarding notification.

2.15 Air service operations

- (a) route qualifications;
- (b) admission to crew compartment;
- (c) carriage of approved persons:
 - (i) in crew compartment;
 - (ii) in cabin;
- (d) operational procedures in relation to computers;
- (e) fuel quantity measurement: (requirements for aircraft above 5,700 kg);
- (f) hand signals;
- (g) oxygen and protective breathing equipment;
- (h) engine failure in multi-engine aircraft;
- (i) carriage and use of radio;
- (j) precautions in refuelling, engine and radar ground operations;
- (k) emergency equipment;
- (l) loading general;

- (m) carriage of cargo;
- (n) carriage of persons;
- (o) aircraft equipment:
 - (i) basic operational requirements;
- (p) dangerous goods handling.

Unit 1.5.15 AFRA: ATPL flight rules and air law – aeroplane**1. Reserved****2. Flight rules****2.1 Air traffic services**

2.1.1 Flight information service:

- (a) application and scope of flight information service:
 - (i) IFR traffic.

3. Procedures for air navigation**3.1 Australian national legislation**

3.1.1 Review AIP (DAP):

- (a) approach procedures:
 - (i) altimeter checks;
- (b) entry and holding procedures;
- (c) instrument landing system:
 - (i) failures;
- (d) meteorological minima:
 - (i) take-off;
 - (ii) landing;
 - (iii) alternate;
- (e) category 1 and 2 minima;
- (f) SIDs, STARs and NAPs;
- (g) DME and GNSSGNSS arrival procedures;
- (h) GNSSGNSS as a route navigation and approach aid;
- (i) RNP and PBN:
 - (i) aircraft requirements;
 - (ii) application.

4. Rules of the air and air traffic services**4.1 Australian national legislation**

4.1.1 General provisions:

- (a) general air traffic services operating practices:
 - (i) change from IFR to VFR.

5. Air service operations

- (a) fuel jettison:
 - (i) legislation;
- (b) ferry flights with 1 engine inoperative.

Unit 1.5.16 AFRH: ATPL flight rules and air law – helicopter

1. Reserved

2. Flight rules

2.1 AERODROMES

2.1.1 ICAO Annex 14:

(a) helicopter landing sites and off shore HLS.

Unit 1.5.17 AFRP: ATPL Flight rules and air law – powered-lift – *Reserved*

Unit 1.5.18 FFRC: FE flight rules and air law – all aircraft categories**1. Reserved****2. Flight rules****2.1 Documentation**

2.1.1 Airworthiness and equipment.

2.1.2 State the purpose of certificates of airworthiness and registration.

2.1.3 Given a typical scenario, extract from CASA regulations/orders/instructions the communication and normal and emergency equipment required to be on board an aircraft. State the responsibilities of a pilot in command with regard to:

- (a) daily inspections; and
- (b) recording/reporting aircraft defects.

2.1.4 As applicable, determine the types of maintenance that may be carried out by licence holder.

2.1.5 Given a copy of a maintenance release:

- (a) determine its validity; and
- (b) list the class(es) of operation applicable to the aircraft; and
- (c) list outstanding defects/endorsements and decide whether these affect the airworthiness of the aircraft.

2.2 Aircraft nationality and registration

2.2.1 ICAO provisions (Annex).

2.2.2 General applicability – brief reference only.

2.2.3 Australian national legislation:

- (a) requirement to register aircraft;
- (b) registration of aircraft in Australia;
- (c) transfer of interest and cancellation of registration.

2.3 Airworthiness of aircraft

2.3.1 ICAO Provisions (Annex 8):

- (a) General applicability – brief reference only.

2.3.2 Australian national legislation:

- (a) requirements for Certificates of Airworthiness;
- (b) conditions relating to Certificates of Airworthiness;
- (c) suspension or cancellation of Certificates of Airworthiness;
- (d) permissible unserviceability:
 - (i) use of PUS;
 - (ii) MEL as an alternative to PUS;
 - (iii) use of an MEL;
- (e) requirements for maintenance;
- (f) flight engineer's responsibilities with respect to maintenance within Australia;
- (g) flight engineer's responsibilities with respect to maintenance outside Australia;
- (h) maintenance release requirements;
- (i) suspension, cancellation of a maintenance release;
- (j) cessation or re-commencement of a maintenance release;
- (k) flight engineer's responsibilities with respect to defects or damage;
- (l) compliance and certification of Airworthiness Directives;

2.4 Personnel licensing

- 2.4.1 ICAO provisions (Annex 1):
 - (a) general applicability.
- 2.4.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) general provisions:
 - (i) licences;
 - (ii) ratings;
 - (b) flight engineer licence:
 - (i) privileges;
 - (ii) limitations;
 - (iii) recency requirements;
 - (c) multi-crew aircraft:
 - (i) composition of crew;
 - (ii) flight and duty time limitations.

2.5 Rules of the air

- 2.5.1 ICAO Annex 2:
 - (a) general applicability.
- 2.5.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.5.3 Rules of the air review (CAR Part XI).
- 2.5.4 Conditions of flight (CAR PART X):
 - (a) flight manuals;
 - (b) documents required for flight;
 - (c) drunkenness and violence on board an aircraft;

2.6 Procedures for air navigation

- 2.6.1 ICAO Doc 8168 – OPS/611:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.

2.7 Air traffic services

- 2.7.1 ICAO Annex I I and Doc 4444:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.7.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.7.3 General provisions
 - (a) objectives of ATS;
 - (b) specifications:
 - (i) flight information regions;
 - (ii) control areas;
 - (iii) control zones;
 - (c) priority for aircraft in emergency;
 - (d) inflight contingencies in ATS.
- 2.7.4 ATC service:
 - (a) function and purpose of ATC.
- 2.7.5 Flight information service:
 - (a) application and scope of flight information service:
 - (i) VFR traffic;
 - (b) operational flight information service broadcasts.

- 2.7.6 Alerting service:
 - (a) function/purpose;
 - (b) phases of alert: INCERFA, ALERFA, DISTRESFA;
 - (c) notification of rescue coordination centre;
 - (d) information to aircraft in a state of emergency.
- 2.7.7 Flight information service and alerting service
 - (a) air traffic advisory service;
 - (b) alerting service.
- 2.7.8 Use of radar in air traffic services
 - (a) limitations in the use of radar;
 - (b) functions of radar service:
 - (i) identification procedure (establishment of radar identity only);
 - (ii) position information;
 - (iii) radar vectoring;
 - (iv) speed control;
 - (c) use of radar in the ATC service;
 - (d) descent below MSA under radar control.

2.8 Aeronautical information service

- 2.8.1 ICAO Annex 15:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.8.2 Australian documentation:
 - (a) availability and procurement of AIP, NOTAM, AIC.

2.9 Aerodromes

- 2.9.1 ICAO Annex 14:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.9.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) AIP AD requirements:
 - (i) aerodrome markers and markings;
 - (ii) aerodrome lighting;
 - (iii) visual aids;
 - (iv) domestic aerodrome directory (ERSA);
 - (v) pavement strength limitations.

2.10 Facilitation

- 2.10.1 ICAO Annex 9:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.10.2 Australian national legislation.
- 2.10.3 AIP GEN requirements:
 - (a) responsibility of DIT;
 - (b) differences to international standards and practices: 9 Annex 9;
 - (c) entry and departure of international aircraft:
 - (i) documents required;
 - (ii) description, purpose and use;
 - (d) entry and departure of persons and baggage:
 - (i) normal requirements;
 - (ii) procedures for flight crew and similar personnel;

- (e) identification of designated international airports.

2.11 Search and rescue

- 2.11.1 ICAO Annex 12:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.11.2 Australian national legislation:
 - (a) SAR organisation;
 - (b) operating procedures:
 - (i) SAR phases;
 - (ii) distress and urgency signals;
 - (iii) use of SSR transponder;
 - (iv) distress transmissions;
 - (v) participation in searches.

2.12 Security

- 2.12.1 ICAO Annex 17:
 - (a) general provisions – brief reference only.
- 2.12.2 Air Defence identification zones (ADIZ)
 - (a) action in the event of interception;
 - (b) interpretation of visual signals.

2.13 Aircraft accidents and incidents

- 2.13.1 Terminology:
 - (a) definition of accident;
 - (b) definition of incident.

2.14 Air service operations

- (a) admission to crew compartment;
- (b) carriage of approved persons:
 - (i) in crew compartment;
 - (ii) in cabin;
- (c) operational procedures in relation to computers;
- (d) fuel quantity measurement (requirements for aircraft above 5,700 kg);
- (e) hand signals;
- (f) oxygen and protective breathing equipment;
- (g) engine failure in multi-engine aircraft;
- (h) carriage and use of radio;
- (i) precautions in refuelling, engine and radar ground operations;
- (j) emergency equipment;
- (k) aircraft equipment:
 - (i) basic operational requirements.