

Republic of South Sudan

Laws of South Sudan

**CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
HELIPORTS REGULATIONS, 2026**

CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY HELIPORTS REGULATIONS, 2026

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CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY HELIPORTS REGULATIONS, 2026

In exercise of power conferred upon me under the provision of section 99 of The South Sudan Civil Aviation Act,2012(Amendment 2024), I hereby issue the following Regulations:

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

1. Title and Commencement

This Regulation may be cited as the “**Helicopter Regulations, 2026**” and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the Minister.

2. Purpose

The purpose of this regulation is to provide the legal frame work that govern and regulate the operation of the Helicopter in the Republic of South Sudan.

3. Authority and Application

(1) This regulation is drafted in accordance with the provision of section 99 of The South Sudan Civil Aviation Act,2012 (Amendment 2024).

(2) This regulation shall apply to:

- (a) all Civil heliports in South Sudan except water heliports where touchdown or lift-off is on the surface of water.
- (b) apply equally to areas for the exclusive use of helicopters at an aerodrome primarily meant for the use of aero planes and where relevant, the requirements of the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations, shall apply to the helicopter operations being conducted at such an aerodrome.
- (c) Unless otherwise specified, the specification for a colour referred to within these regulations shall be that contained in the Third schedule of the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations.

4. Interpretation

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

“Accident”

means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which, in the case of a manned aircraft, takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, or in the case of an unmanned aircraft, takes place between the time the aircraft is ready to move with the purpose of flight until such time as it comes to rest at the end

of the flight and the primary propulsion system is shut down, in which:

- (1) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of:
 - (a) being in the aircraft;
 - (b) direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft;
 - (c) direct exposure to jet blast, except when the injuries are from natural causes, self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew; or
- (2) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which:
 - (a) adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and
 - (b) shall normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component, except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to a single engine (including its cowlings or accessories), to propellers, wing tips, antennas, probes, vanes, tires, brakes, wheels, fairings, panels, landing gear doors, windscreens, the aircraft skin (such as small dents or puncture holes), or for minor damages to main rotor blades, tail rotor blades, landing gear, and those resulting from hail or bird strike including holes in the radome; or
- (3) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible

Note: For statistical uniformity only, an injury resulting in death within thirty days of the date of the accident is classified as a fatal injury. An aircraft is considered to be missing when the official search has been terminated and the wreckage has not been located.

- “Accuracy”** means a degree of conformance between the estimated or measured value and the true value;
- “Aeronautical Ground Light”** means any light provided as an aid to air navigation, other than a light displayed on an aircraft;
- “Aeronautical Information Circular – AIC”** means a notice containing information that does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the Aeronautical Information Publication, but which relates to flight safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters;
- “Aeronautical Information Publication – AIP”** means an aeronautical information publication of a lasting character essential to air navigation, issued by the Authority;
- “Air Traffic Service – ATS”** means a flight information service, alerting service, air traffic advisory service, or air traffic control service;
- “Air Taxi-Route”** means a marked taxi-route intended for air taxiing.
- “Apron”** means a helicopter stand on an elevated heliport;
- “Authority”** means South Sudan Civil Aviation Authority;
- "Authorized Person"** means any person authorized by the Authority either generally or in relation to a particular case or class of cases and reference to an authorized person includes references to the holder for the time being of an office designated by the Authority;
- “Minister”** means the Minister responsible for Transport;
- “Calendar”** means discrete temporal reference system that provides the basis for defining temporal position to a resolution of one day;
- “Critical Data”** means there is a high probability when using corrupted critical data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe;
- “D”** means the largest overall dimension of the helicopter when rotor(s) are turning measured from the most forward position of the main rotor tip path plane to the most rearward position of the tail rotor tip path plane or helicopter structure;
- “Datum”** means any quantity or set of quantities that may serve as a reference or basis for the calculation of other quantities;

- “Declared Distances-Heliports”** means;
- (1) **“Take-off distance available TODAH”** - the length of the FATO plus the length of helicopter clearway (if provided) declared available and suitable for helicopters to complete the take-off.
 - (2) **“Rejected take-off distance available RTODAH”** - length of the FATO declared available and suitable for helicopters operated in performance class 1 to complete a rejected take-off.
 - (3) **“Landing distance available LDAH”** - The length of the FATO plus any additional area declared available and suitable for helicopters to complete the landing maneuvers from a defined height;
- “Design D”** means the D of the design helicopter.
- “D-value”** means a limiting dimension, in terms of “D”, for a heliport, helideck or shipboard heliport, or for a defined area within.
- “Dynamic Load-Bearing Surface”** means surface capable of supporting the loads generated by a helicopter in motion;
- “Elevated Heliport”** means a heliport located on a raised structure on land;
- “Elongated”** when used with TLOF or FATO, elongated means an area which has a length more than twice its width;
- “En-Route Obstacle”** means any building, structure or erection, which is one hundred metres or more, above ground level, except a building, structure or erection, which is in the vicinity of a heliport;
- “Essential Data”** means there is a low probability when using corrupted essential data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe;
- “Final Approach and Take-Off Area FATO”** means a defined area over which the final phase of the approach manoeuvre to hover or landing 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, the defined area includes the rejected take-off area available;
- “Ground Taxi-Route”** means a taxi-route centered on a taxiway.

- “Helicopter Clearway”** means a defined area on the ground or water, selected and/or prepared as a suitable area over which a helicopter operated in performance class 1 may accelerate and achieve a specific height;
- “Helicopter Stand”** means a defined area intended to accommodate a helicopter for purposes of: loading or unloading passengers, mail or cargo; fuelling, parking or maintenance; and, where air taxiing operations are contemplated, the TLOF;
- “Helicopter Taxiway”** means a defined path on a heliport intended for the ground movement of helicopters and that may be combined with an air taxi-route to permit both ground and air taxiing.;
- “Helicopter Taxi-Route”** means a defined path established for the movement of helicopters from one part of a heliport to another. A taxi-route includes a helicopter air or ground taxiway which is centred on the taxi-route;
- “Helideck”** means a heliport located on a fixed or floating offshore facility such as an exploration or production unit used for the exploitation of oil or gas;
- “Heliport”** means a heliport or a defined area on a structure intended to be used wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of helicopters;
- “Heliport Elevation”** means the elevation of the highest point of the FATO;
- “Heliport Reference Point HRP”** means the designated location for a heliport;
- “Incident”** means an occurrence other than an accident associated with the operation of an aircraft, which affect or may affect the safety of operation of aircraft;
- “Medium Intensity Steady Light”** means a light, which complies with the characteristics described for a medium intensity type C light.
- “Obstacle”** means all fixed (whether temporary or permanent) and mobile objects, or parts thereof, that:
- (a) are located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft; or
 - (b) extend above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight; or
 - (c) Stand outside those defined surfaces and that have been assessed as being a hazard to air navigation.

- “Point-In-Space Approach Pins”** means the Point-in-space approach is based on GNSS and is an approach procedure designed for helicopters only and It is aligned with a reference point located to permit subsequent flight manoeuvring or approach and landing using visual manoeuvring in adequate visual conditions to see and avoid obstacles;
- “Point-In-Space Pins Visual Segment”** means the segment of a helicopter PinS approach procedure from the MAPt to the landing location for a PinS “proceed visually” procedure. This visual segment connects the Point-in-space (PinS) to the landing location;
- “Protection Area”** means a defined area surrounding a stand intended to reduce the risk of damage from helicopters accidentally diverging from the stand;
- “Rejected Take-Off Area”** means a defined area on a heliport suitable for helicopters operating in performance class 1 to complete a rejected take-off;
- “Relevant Authority”** means any authority other than the Civil Aviation Authority whose action may be necessary or complimentary for the implementation of these Regulations;
- “Routine Data”** means there is a very low probability when using corrupted routine data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe;
- “Runway-Type FATO”** means A FATO having characteristics similar in shape to a runway;
- “Safety”** means a state in which the risk of harm to persons or of property damage is reduced to, and maintained at or below unacceptable level through a continuing process or hazard identification and risk management;
- “Safety Area”** means a defined area on a heliport surrounding the FATO which is free of obstacles, other than those required for air navigation purposes and intended to reduce the risk of damage to helicopters accidentally diverging from the FATO;
- “Shipboard Heliport”** means a heliport located on a ship that may be purpose or non-purpose built. A purpose-built shipboard heliport is one designed specifically for helicopter operations. A non-

purpose-built shipboard heliport is one that utilizes an area of the ship that is capable of supporting a helicopter but not designed specifically for that task;

“Static Load-Bearing Surface” means a surface capable of supporting the mass of a helicopter situated upon it;

“Surface-Level Heliport” means a heliport located on the ground or on a structure on the surface of the water;

“Touchdown and Lift-Off Area TLOF” means an area on which a helicopter may touch down or lift off;

“Touchdown Positioning Circle TDPC” means a touchdown positioning marking (TDPM) in the form of a circle used for omnidirectional positioning in a TLOF;

“Touchdown Positioning Marking TDPM” means a marking or set of markings providing visual cues for the positioning of helicopters;

“Winching Area” means an area provided for the transfer by helicopter of personnel or stores to or from a ship.

“Common Reference Systems”

- (a) The World Geodetic System – 1984 (WGS-84) shall be used as the horizontal (geodetic) reference system.
- (b) Reported aeronautical geographical coordinates (indicating latitude and longitude) shall be expressed in terms of the WGS-84 geodetic reference datum.
- (c) The Mean Sea Level datum, which gives the relationship of gravity-related height (elevation) to a surface known as the geoid, shall be used as the vertical reference system (elevation) at heliports.
- (d) Except where notified in the Republic of South Sudan Aeronautical Information Publication or the Aeronautical Information Circular, the Gregorian calendar and Coordinated Universal Time shall be used as the temporal reference system.
- (e) Unless otherwise prescribed by the Authority, the International System of Units developed and maintained by the General Conference of Weights and Measures (CGPM) shall be used as the standard system of units of measurement.

- “Types of Heliports”** In these Regulations the following types of heliports shall be considered
- (1) Surface-level Heliport
 - (2) A heliport located on the ground or on a structure on the surface of the water.
 - (3) Elevated Heliport a heliport located on a raised structure on land.
 - (4) Helideck A heliport located on a fixed or floating offshore facility such as an exploration or production unit used for the exploitation of oil or gas.
 - (5) A heliport located on a fixed or floating offshore facility such as an exploration or production unit used for the exploitation of oil or gas.
 - (6) Shipboard Heliport A heliport located in the bow or stern of a ship or is purpose-built above the ship’s structure.

CHAPTER II DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF HELIPORTS

5. Requirements for Application for a Heliport Construction Permit

- (1) A person shall not construct a heliport unless that person has a valid heliport construction permit issued under this Regulation.
- (2) An application for a heliport construction permit shall be considered for approval, where:
 - (a) the applicant holds a valid authorization from the authority for use of the place as a heliport;
 - (b) the application is approved by the authority responsible for national environment management;
- (3) The Authority shall prior to issuance of a construction permit, assess the suitability of the place proposed for construction taking into consideration:
 - (a) the proximity of the place to other aerodromes and landing areas including military aerodromes or heliports;
 - (b) obstacles, terrain and existing airspace restrictions; and

- (c) that it is not against public interest that the place where the aerodrome is to be constructed shall be used as such.
- (4) An applicant for a heliport construction permit shall submit to the Authority for approval an application form prescribed by the Authority in the technical guidance material, accompanied by:

6. Issuance of Heliport Construction Permit

The authority shall issue a heliport construction permit to an applicant where the application meets the requirements of the regulations and any other requirements as may be specified by the authority.

7. Design and Construction of Heliports

- (1) An applicant for a construction permit shall ensure that the design and construction of the heliport is undertaken by a person registered by the relevant professional body and shall take into account land use and environmental control measures.
- (2) The authority shall inspect the site of a heliport during construction to ascertain compliance with the standards prescribed and the terms of the heliport construction permit.

8. Requirements for a Heliport Design

A heliport design shall:

- (1) Indicate the physical characteristics in accordance with these Regulations;
- (2) Indicate the obstacle limitation surfaces ;
- (3) Indicate visual aids for denoting obstacles and restricted areas;
- (4) Indicate the appropriate equipment and installations; and
- (5) Integrate security measures in accordance with the Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations, as amended.

**CHAPTER III
INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED TO AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION
SERVICES**

9. Availability of Information

- (1) An operator shall ensure that information relating to the heliports and its facilities, which is significant for the conduct of flights and from the heliports, is available to the users of the heliport.
- (2) An operator shall be responsible for notifying the Aeronautical Information Services of any errors and omissions in the aeronautical information of operational

significance, published in the Aeronautical Information Publication or Aeronautical Information Circular or in the NOTAM, and of any pending changes in the heliport or its facilities which are likely to affect this information.

- (3) An operator shall provide information on the following for the guidance of pilots and other operators:
 - (a) status of licensing, certification, registration of the heliport;
 - (b) construction or maintenance work on or immediately adjacent to the manoeuvring area
 - (c) unserviceable portions of any part of the manoeuvring area;
 - (d) the heliport surface conditions when affected by water, damp, wet, water patches or flooded, as appropriate;
 - (e) parked aircraft or other objects on or immediately adjacent to the taxiways;
 - (f) the presence of other temporary hazards;
 - (g) failure or irregular operation of any part of the heliport lighting system, or of the heliport main and secondary power supplies;
 - (h) failure, irregular operation and changes in the operational status of any electronic approach or navigation aid, or aeronautical communication facility;
 - (i) Any other information of operational significance.

10. Action Required for Occurrences of Operational Significance Other Than Those Involving Electronic Aids and Communication Facilities

- (1) Where any of the following conditions occur or are anticipated, an operator shall take immediate action to amend the information contained in the Aeronautical Information Circular and where necessary, promulgate the change by NOTAM through the Aeronautical Information Services using the Aeronautical Information Services address notified in the Aeronautical Information Circular as follows:
 - (a) changes in the availability of the manoeuvring area and changes in the heliport declared distance; except that increases in declared distances may only be made with the approval of the Authority;
 - (b) significant changes in heliport lighting and other visual aids;
 - (c) presence or removal of temporary obstructions to aircraft operation in the manoeuvring area;
 - (d) presence of airborne hazards to air navigation;
 - (e) interruption, return to service, or major changes to rescue facilities and firefighting services in terms of the new category of the rescue and firefighting service available at the heliport; except those permanent changes to the promulgated rescue firefighting category may only be made with the approval of the Authority;

- (f) failure of or return to operation of hazard beacons and obstruction lights on or in the vicinity of the heliport;
 - (g) erection or removal of obstructions to air navigation, and erection or removal of significant obstacles in take-off, climb or approach areas;
 - (h) air displays, air races, parachute jumping, or any unusual aviation activity; and
 - (i) any other information of operational significance.
- (2) Where any of the conditions in sub-regulation (1) arises at short notice, an operator shall notify the Aeronautical Information Services for promulgation of a NOTAM.
 - (3) Where any of the conditions in sub-regulation (1) is intended, the operator shall make a written request to the Aeronautical Information Services, for the amendment of the Aeronautical Information Publication and Aeronautical Information Circular or for supplementary action.

11. Aeronautical Data Reporting

- (1) An operator shall provide to the Authority for promulgation, accurate aeronautical data as specified in these Regulations.
- (2) An operator shall ensure that heliport related aeronautical data is adequate and accurate and that the integrity of the data is maintained and protected throughout the data process from survey or origin up to the next intended user.
- (3) An operator shall determine and report heliport related aeronautical data in accordance with prescribed accuracy and integrity requirements while taking into account the established quality system procedures.
- (4) Accuracy requirements for aeronautical data shall be based upon a ninety-five per cent confidence level and in that respect, three types of positional data, namely; surveyed points, calculated points and declared points shall be identified.
- (5) Where made available in accordance with these regulations, the selection of the heliport mapping data features to be collected shall be made with consideration of the intended applications.
- (6) Where made available in accordance with these regulations, heliport mapping data shall comply with the accuracy and integrity requirements specified by the Authority.
- (7) Subject to sub-regulation (6), the following classification and data integrity levels shall apply:
 - (a) for routine data: avoid corruption throughout the processing of the data;
 - (b) for essential data: assure corruption does not occur at any stage of the entire process and may include additional processes as needed to address potential

risks in the overall system architecture to further assure data integrity at this level; and

- (c) for critical data: assure corruption does not occur at any stage of the entire process and include additional integrity assurance procedures to fully mitigate the effects of faults identified by thorough analysis of the overall system architecture as potential data integrity risks.

CHAPTER IV HELIPORT DATA

12. Aeronautical Data

- (1) Determination and reporting of heliport-related aeronautical data shall be in accordance with the accuracy and integrity classification required to meet the needs of the end-user of aeronautical data.
- (2) The accuracy and integrity classification of heliport related aeronautical data shall be in accordance with the specifications contained in the Civil Aviation Aeronautical Information Services Regulations as amended.
- (3) Digital data error detection techniques shall be used during the transmission and/or storage of aeronautical data and digital data sets.
- (4) The digital error detection techniques shall be in accordance with the specifications contained in the Civil Aviation Aeronautical Information Service Regulations as amended.

13. Heliport Reference Point

- (1) A heliport reference point shall be established for a heliport not collocated with an aerodrome.
- (2) When the heliport is collocated with an aerodrome, the established heliport reference point shall serve both aerodrome and heliport.
- (3) The heliport reference point shall be located near the initial or planned geometric centre of the heliport and shall normally remain where first established.
- (4) The position of the heliport reference point shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department in degrees, minutes and seconds.

14. Heliport Elevation

- (1) The heliport elevation and geoid undulation at the heliport elevation position shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department to the accuracy of one-half meter or foot.

- (2) The elevation of the TLOF or the elevation and geoid undulation of each threshold of the FATO where appropriate shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department to the accuracy of one-half meter or foot.

14. Heliport Dimensions and Related Information

- (1) The following data shall be measured or described, as appropriate, for each facility provided on a heliport:
 - (a) heliport type — surface-level, elevated, shipboard or helideck;
 - (b) TLOF — dimensions to the nearest meters or foot, slope, surface type, bearing strength in tones (1,000 kg);
 - (c) FATO — type of FATO, true bearing to one-hundredth of a degree, designation number (where appropriate), length and width to the nearest meters or foot, slope, surface type;
 - (d) Safety area — length, width and surface type;
 - (e) helicopter taxiway and helicopter taxi route — designation, width, surface type;
 - (f) apron — surface type, helicopter stands;
 - (g) clearway — length, ground profile; and
 - (h) visual aids for approach procedures, marking and lighting of FATO, TLOF, helicopter ground taxiways, helicopter air taxiways and helicopter stands.
- (2) The geographical coordinates of the geometric centre of the TLOF or of each threshold of the FATO, where appropriate, shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds.
- (3) The geographical coordinates of appropriate center line points of helicopter ground taxiways and helicopter taxi routes shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds.
- (4) The geographical coordinates of each helicopter stand shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds.
- (5) The geographical coordinates of obstacles in Area 2 (the part within the heliport boundary) and in Area 3 shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services department in degrees, minutes, seconds and tenths of seconds.
- (6) The top elevation, type, marking and lighting, if any, of obstacles shall be reported to the aeronautical information services department.

16. Declared Distances

The following distances to the nearest meter or foot shall be declared, where relevant, for a heliport:

- (a) take-off distance available;
- (b) rejected take-off distance available; and
- (c) Landing distance available.

17. Coordination Between Aeronautical Information Services Department and Heliport Operators

- (1) To ensure that aeronautical information services department obtain information to enable them to provide up-to-date pre-flight information and to meet the need for in-flight information, arrangements shall be made between aeronautical information services department and heliport operators responsible for heliport services to report to the Aeronautical Information Services, with a minimum of delay:
 - (a) information on heliport conditions;
 - (b) the operational status of associated facilities, services and navigation aids within their area of responsibility;
 - (c) any other information considered to be of operational significance.
- (2) Before introducing changes to the air navigation system, due account shall be taken by the services responsible for such changes of the time needed by the Aeronautical Information Services for the preparation, production and issue of relevant material for promulgation.
- (3) There shall be close coordination between those services concerned is therefore required to ensure timely provision of the information to the aeronautical information service,
- (4) Of a particular importance are changes to aeronautical information that affect charts and/or computer-based navigation systems which qualify to be notified by the aeronautical information regulation and control AIRAC system, as specified in the Civil Aviation Aeronautical Information Services regulations.
- (5) The predetermined, internationally agreed Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control AIRAC effective dates shall be observed by the responsible heliport services when submitting the raw information or data to aeronautical information services constituting changes to aeronautical information that affect charts or computer-based navigation systems, which qualify to be notified by the AIRAC system, as specified in the Civil Aviation (Aeronautical Information Services) Regulations.

- (6) The heliport services responsible for the provision of raw aeronautical information or data to the aeronautical information services shall do that while taking into account accuracy and integrity requirements necessary to meet the needs of the end-user of aeronautical data.

18. Rescue and Fire Fighting

- (1) Information concerning the level of protection provided at a heliport for helicopter rescue and firefighting purposes shall be made available.
- (2) The level of protection normally available at a heliport shall be expressed in terms of the category of the rescue and firefighting service as described in Regulation 79 and in accordance with the types and amounts of extinguishing agents normally available at the heliport.
- (3) Changes in the level of protection normally available at a heliport for rescue and firefighting shall be notified to the aeronautical information services department and air traffic services units to enable them to provide the necessary information to arriving and departing helicopters; and when such a change has been corrected, the above units shall be advised accordingly.
- (4) Changes in the level of protection from that normally available at the heliport may result from, but may not be limited to, a change in the availability of extinguishing agent or equipment used to deliver agents, or of personnel used to operate the equipment.
- (5) A change shall be expressed in terms of the new category of the rescue and firefighting service available at the heliport.

CHAPTER V
PHELIPORTS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Onshore Heliports

19. Final Approach and Take-Off Areas FATO

- (1) Only one helicopter shall be allowed in the final approach and take-off area (FATO) at any time.
- (2) The conduct of operations to a FATO in proximity to another FATO shall not be simultaneous.
- (3) Where simultaneous helicopter operations are required, appropriate separation distances between FATOs shall be determined before operations, giving due regard

to such issues as rotor downwash and airspace, and ensuring the flight paths for each FATO, as defined in Part.... do not overlap.

- (4) A FATO shall:
 - (a) provides:
 - (i) an area free of obstacles, except for essential objects which because of their function are located on it, and of sufficient size and shape to ensure containment of every part of the design helicopter in the final phase of approach and commencement of take-off – in accordance with the intended procedures;
 - (ii) when solid, a surface which is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and when collocated with a TLOF, is contiguous and flush with the TLOF; has bearing strength capable of withstanding the intended loads; and ensures effective drainage; or when not collocated with a TLOF, is free of hazards shall force landing be required;
 - (iii) shall be associated with a safety area.
- (5) A heliport shall be provided with at least one FATO, which need not be solid.
- (6) The minimum dimensions of a FATO shall be where intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1:
 - (a) the length of the Rejected Take-Off Distance RTOD for the required Take-Off procedure prescribed in the helicopter flight manual HFM of the helicopters for which the FATO is intended, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater; and
 - (b) the width for the required procedure prescribed in the HFM of the helicopters for which the FATO is intended, or 1.5 Design D, whichever is greater.
 - (c) where intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 2 or 3, the lesser of:
 - (i) an area within which can be drawn a circle of diameter of 1.5 Design D; or
 - (ii) when there is a limitation on the direction of approach and touchdown, an area of sufficient width to meet the requirement sub regulation (1) but not less than 1.5 times the overall width of the design helicopter.
- (7) Essential objects located in a FATO shall not penetrate a horizontal plane at the FATO elevation by more than 5 cm.

- (8) When the FATO is solid the slope shall not:
 - (a) except as provided in (b) or (c) below; exceed 2 per cent in any direction;
 - (b) when the FATO is elongated and intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1, exceed 3 per cent overall, or have a local slope exceeding 5 per cent; and
 - (c) when the FATO is elongated and intended to be used solely by helicopters operated in performance class 2 or 3, exceed 3 per cent overall, or have a local slope exceeding 7 per cent.
- (9) The FATO shall be located so as to minimize the influence of the surrounding environment, including turbulence, which could have an adverse impact on helicopter operations.
- (10) A FATO shall be surrounded by a safety area which need not be solid.



Figure 3-1: FATO and Associated Safety Area

20. Safety Areas

- (1) A safety area shall provide:
 - (a) an area free of obstacles, except for essential objects which because of their function are located on it, to compensate for maneuvering errors; and
 - (b) when solid, a surface which: is contiguous and flush with the FATO; is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and ensures effective drainage.;
- (2) The safety area surrounding a FATO shall extend outwards from the periphery of the FATO for a distance of at least 3 m or 0.25 Design D, whichever is greater.
- (3) No mobile object shall be permitted in a safety area during helicopter operations.
- (4) Essential objects located in the safety area shall not penetrate a surface originating at the edge of the FATO at a height of 25 cm above the plane of the FATO sloping upwards and outwards at a gradient of 5 per cent.

- (5) When solid, the slope of the safety area shall not exceed an upward slope of 4 per cent outwards from the edge of the FATO.

21. Protected Side Slope

- (1) A heliport shall be provided with at least one protected side slope, rising at 45 degrees from the edge of the safety area and extending to a distance of 10 m as indicated in figure 3-2.
- (2) A heliport shall be provided with at least two protected side slopes, rising at 45 degrees outward from the edge of the safety area and extending to a distance of 10 m.
- (3) The surface of a protected side slope shall not be penetrated by obstacles.

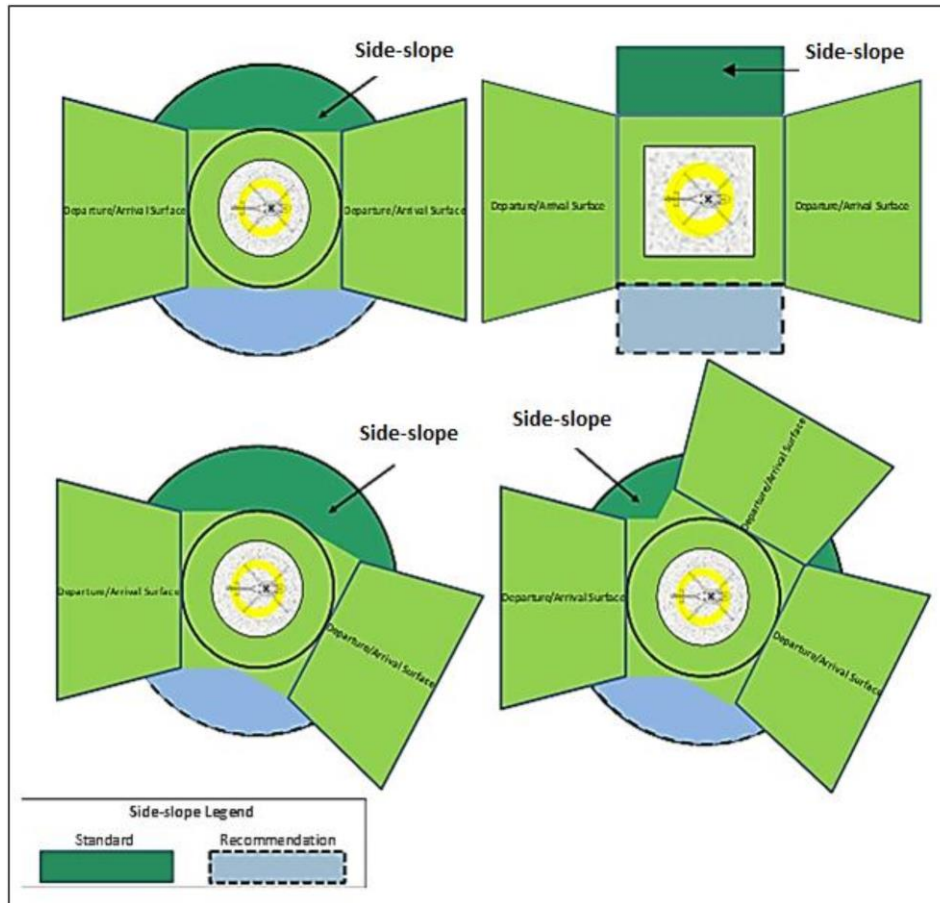


Figure 3-2. FATO Simple/ Complex Safety Area and Side Slope Protection

22. Helicopter Clearways

- (1) A helicopter clearway shall provide:

- (a) an area free of obstacles, except for essential objects which because of their function are located on it, and of sufficient size and shape to ensure containment of the design helicopter when it is accelerating in level flight, and close to the surface, to achieve its safe climbing speed; and
 - (b) when solid, a surface which: is contiguous and flush with the FATO; is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and is free of hazards if a forced landing is required.
- (2) When a helicopter clearway is provided, it shall be located beyond the end of the FATO and its width shall not be less than the width of the FATO and associated safety area as indicated in Figure 3-1.
 - (3) When solid, the ground in a helicopter clearway shall not project above a plane having an overall upward slope of 3 per cent or having a local upward slope exceeding 5 per cent, the lower limit of this plane being a horizontal line which is located on the periphery of the FATO.
 - (4) An object situated in a helicopter clearway, which may endanger helicopters in the air, shall be regarded as an obstacle and shall be removed.

23. Touchdown and Lift-Off Areas TLOF

- (1) A TLOF shall provide:
 - (a) an area free of obstacles and of sufficient size and shape to ensure containment of the undercarriage of the most demanding helicopter the TLOF is intended to serve in accordance with the intended orientation;
 - (b) a surface which:
 - (i) has sufficient bearing strength to accommodate the dynamic loads associated with the anticipated type of arrival of the helicopter at the designated TLOF;
 - (ii) is free of irregularities that would adversely affect the touchdown or lift-off of helicopters;
 - (iii) has sufficient friction to avoid skidding of helicopters or slipping of persons;
 - (iv) is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and
 - (v) ensures effective drainage while having no adverse effect on the control or stability of a helicopter during touchdown and lift-off, or when stationary; and
- (2) be associated with a FATO or a stand.
- (3) A heliport shall be provided with at least one TLOF.
- (4) A TLOF shall be provided whenever it is intended that the undercarriage of the helicopter touch down within a FATO or stand, or lift off from a FATO or stand.

- (5) The minimum dimensions of a TLOF shall be:
- (a) when in a FATO intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1, The dimensions for the required procedure prescribed in the helicopter flight manuals HFMs of the helicopters for which the TLOF is intended; and
 - (b) when in a FATO intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance classes 2 or 3, or in a stand:
 - (i) when there is no limitation on the direction of touchdown, of sufficient size to contain a circle of diameter of at least 0.83 D of:
 - a. in a FATO, the design helicopter; or
 - b. in a stand, the largest helicopter the stand is intended to serve;
 - c. when there is a limitation on the direction of touchdown, of sufficient width to meet the requirement of 74(1) above but not less than twice the undercarriage width (UCW) of:
 - i. in a FATO, the design helicopter; or,
 - ii. in a stand, the most demanding helicopter the stand is intended to serve. For an elevated heliport, the minimum dimensions of a TLOF, when in a FATO, shall be of sufficient size to contain a circle of diameter of at least 1 Design-D.
- (6) Slopes on a TLOF shall not:
- (a) as provided in (b) or *(c) below; exceed 2 per cent in any direction;
 - (b) when the TLOF is elongated and intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1; exceed 3 per cent overall, or have a local slope exceeding 5 per cent; and
 - (c) when the TLOF is elongated and intended to be used solely by helicopters operated in performance class 2 or 3, exceed 3 per cent overall, or have a local slope exceeding 7 percent.
- (7) When a TLOF is within a FATO it shall be:
- (a) centered on the FATO; or
 - (b) for an elongated FATO, centered on the longitudinal axis of the FATO.
- (8) When a TLOF is within a helicopter stand, it shall be cantered on the stand.
- (9) A TLOF shall be provided with markings which clearly indicate the touchdown position and,

- (10) by their form, any limitations on manoeuvring.
- (11) Where an elongated Performance Class 1 FATO, TLOF contains more than one TDPM, the heliport operator shall put in place measures to ensure that only one can be used at a time.
- (12) Where alternative TDPMs are provided they shall be placed to ensure containment of the undercarriage within the TLOF and the helicopter within the FATO.
- (13) Safety devices such as safety nets or safety shelves shall be located around the edge of an elevated heliport but shall not exceed the height of the TLOF.

24. Helicopter Taxiways

- (1) A helicopter taxiway shall provide:
 - (a) an area free of obstacles and of sufficient width to ensure containment of the undercarriage of the most demanding wheeled helicopter the taxiway is intended to serve; and
 - (b) a surface which:
 - (i) has bearing strength to accommodate the taxiing loads of the helicopters the taxiway is intended to serve;
 - (ii) is free of irregularities that would adversely affect the ground taxiing of helicopters;
 - (iii) is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and
 - (iv) ensures effective drainage while having no adverse effect on the control or stability of a wheeled helicopter when being maneuvered under its own power, or when stationary; and
- (2) Be associated with a taxi-route.
- (3) The minimum width of a helicopter taxiway shall be the lesser of:
 - (a) two times the undercarriage width (UCW) of the most demanding helicopter the taxiway is intended to serve; or
 - (b) a width meeting the requirements of sub regulation (1) (a) (i).
- (4) The minimum width of a helicopter taxiway shall be the lesser of:
- (5) The transverse slope of a taxiway shall not exceed 2 per cent and the longitudinal slope shall not exceed 3 percent.

25. Helicopter Taxi-Routes

- (1) A helicopter taxi-route shall provide:
 - (a) an area free of obstacles, except for essential objects which because of their function is located on it, established for the movement of helicopters; with

sufficient width to ensure containment of the largest helicopter the taxi-route is intended to serve;

- (b) when solid, a surface which is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and
 - (i) when collocated with a taxiway;
 - (ii) is contiguous and flush with the taxiway;
 - (iii) does not present a hazard to operations; and
 - (iv) ensures effective drainage; and
 - (v) when not collocated with a taxiway, is free of hazards if a forced landing is required.
- (2) No mobile object shall be permitted on a taxi-route during helicopter operations.
- (3) When solid and collocated with a taxiway, the taxi-route shall not exceed an upward transverse slope of 4 per cent outwards from the edge of the taxiway

26. Helicopter Ground Taxi-Routes

- (1) A helicopter ground taxi-route shall have a minimum width of 1.5 x the overall width of the largest helicopter it is intended to serve, and be centred on a taxiway.
- (2) Essential objects located in a helicopter ground taxi-route shall not:
 - (a) be located at a distance of less than 50 cm outwards from the edge of the helicopter ground taxiway; and
 - (b) Penetrate a plane originating 50 cm outwards of the edge of the helicopter taxiway and a height of 25 cm above the surface of the taxiway and sloping upwards and outwards at a gradient of 5 per cent.

27. Helicopter Air Taxi-Routes

- (1) helicopter air taxi-route shall have a minimum width of twice the overall width of the largest helicopter it is intended to serve.
- (2) If collocated with a taxiway for the purpose of permitting both ground and air taxi operations (See Figure 3.4):
 - (a) the helicopter air taxi-route shall be cantered on the taxiway; and
 - (b) essential objects located in the helicopter air taxi-route shall not:
 - (c) be located at a distance of less than 50 cm outwards from the edge of the helicopter taxiway; and
 - (d) penetrate a surface originating 50 cm outwards of the edge of the helicopter taxiway and a height of 25 cm above the surface of the taxiway and sloping upwards and outwards at a gradient of 5 per cent.

- (3) When not collocated with a taxiway, the slopes of the surface of an air taxi-route shall not exceed the slope landing limitations of the helicopters the taxi-route is intended to serve. the transverse slope shall not exceed 10 per cent and the longitudinal slope shall not exceed 7 percent.

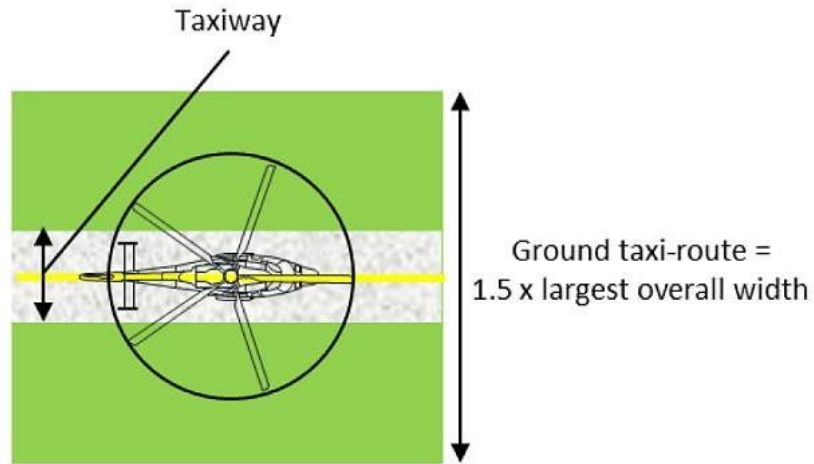


Figure 3-3: Helicopter Taxiway/ Ground Taxi-Route

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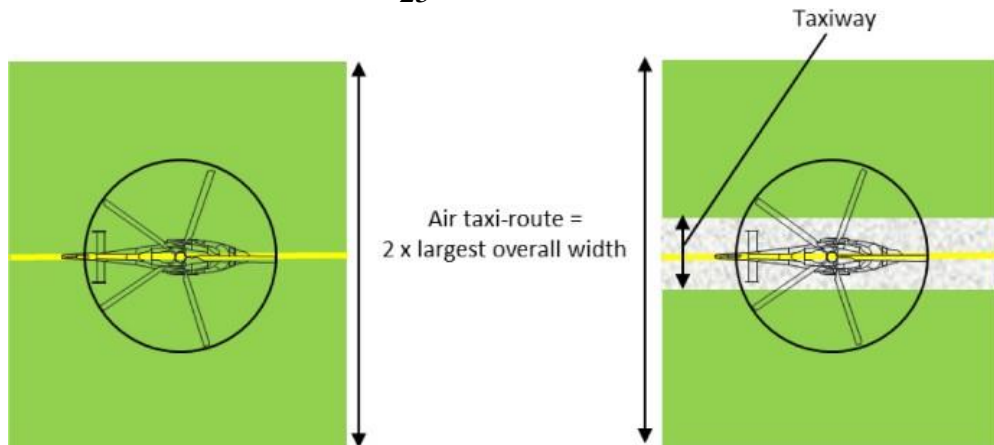


Figure 3-4. Helicopter Air Taxi-Route and Combined Air Taxi-Route/ Taxiway

28. Helicopter Stands

- (1) A helicopter stand shall provide:
- (a) an area free of obstacles and of sufficient size and shape to ensure containment of every part of the largest helicopter of which the stand is intended to serve when it is being positioned within the stand;
 - (b) a surface which:

- (i) is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash;
 - (ii) is free of irregularities that would adversely affect the manoeuvring of helicopters;
 - (iii) has bearing strength capable of withstanding the intended loads;
 - (iv) has sufficient friction to avoid skidding of helicopters or slipping of persons; and
 - (v) ensures effective drainage while having no adverse effect on the control or stability of a wheeled helicopter when being maneuverer under its own power, or when stationary; and
- (c) be associated with a protection area.
- (2) The minimum dimensions of a helicopter stand shall be:
- (a) a circle of diameter of 1.2 D of the largest helicopter the stand is intended to serve; or
 - (b) when there is a limitation on maneuvering and positioning, of sufficient width to meet the requirement of sub regulation (1) (a) (i) but not less 1.2 times overall width of largest helicopter the stand is intended to serve.
- (3) The mean slope of a helicopter in any direction shall not exceed 2 per cent.
- (4) Each helicopter stand shall be provided with positioning markings to clearly indicate where the helicopter is to be positioned and, by their form, any limitations on manoeuvring
- (5) A stand shall be surrounded by a protection area which need not be solid

29. Protection Areas

- (1) A protection area shall provide:
- (a) an area free of obstacles, except for essential objects which because of their function are located on it; and
 - (b) when solid, a surface which is contiguous and flush with the stand; is resistant to the effects of rotor downwash; and ensures effective drainage.
- (2) When associated with a stand designed for turning, the protection area shall extend outwards from the periphery of the stand for a distance of 0.4D. (See Figure 3.5).
- (3) When associated with a stand designed for taxi-through, the minimum width of the stand and protection area shall not be less than the width of the associated taxi-route (see Figures 3.6 and 3.7).
- (4) When associated with a stand designed for non-simultaneous use see Figures 3.8 and 3.9:
- (a) the protection area of adjacent stands may overlap but shall not be less than the required protection area for the larger of the adjacent stands; and

- (b) the adjacent non-active stand may contain a static object but it shall be wholly within the boundary of the stand.
- (5) To ensure that only one of the adjacent stands is active at a time, instruction to pilots in the AIP shall make clear that a limitation on the use of the stands is in force.
- (6) mobile object shall not be permitted in a protection area during helicopter operations.
- (7) Essential objects located in the protection area shall not:
 - (a) if located at a distance of less than 0.75 D from the center of the helicopter stand, penetrate a surface at a height of 5 cm above the surface of the central zone; and
 - (b) if located at a distance of 0.75 D or more from the centre of the helicopter stand, penetrate a surface at a height of 25 cm above the plane of the central zone and sloping upwards and outwards at a gradient of 5 per cent.
- (8) When solid, the slope of a protection area shall not exceed an upward slope of 4 per cent outwards from the edge of the stand.

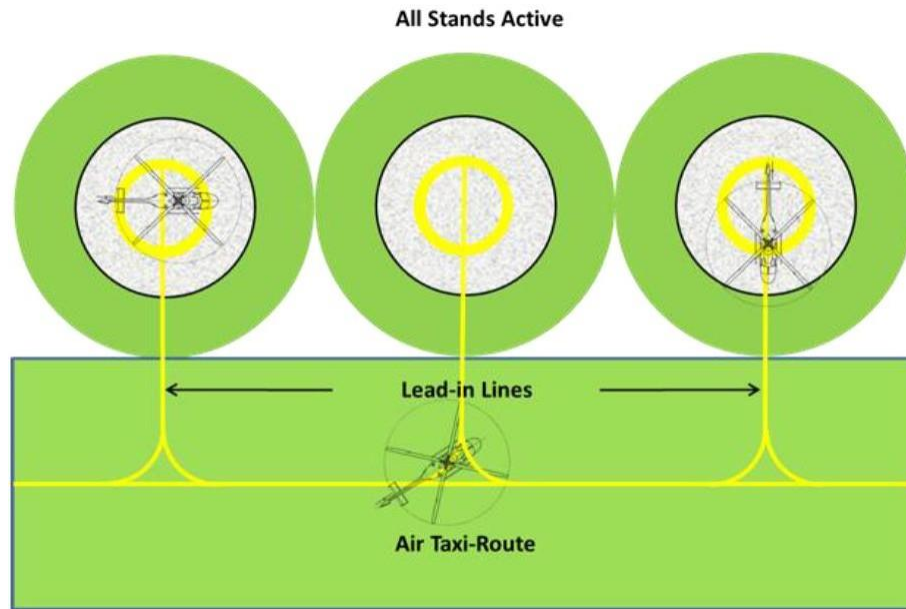


Figure 3-5. Turning Stands with Air Taxi-Routes — Simultaneous Use

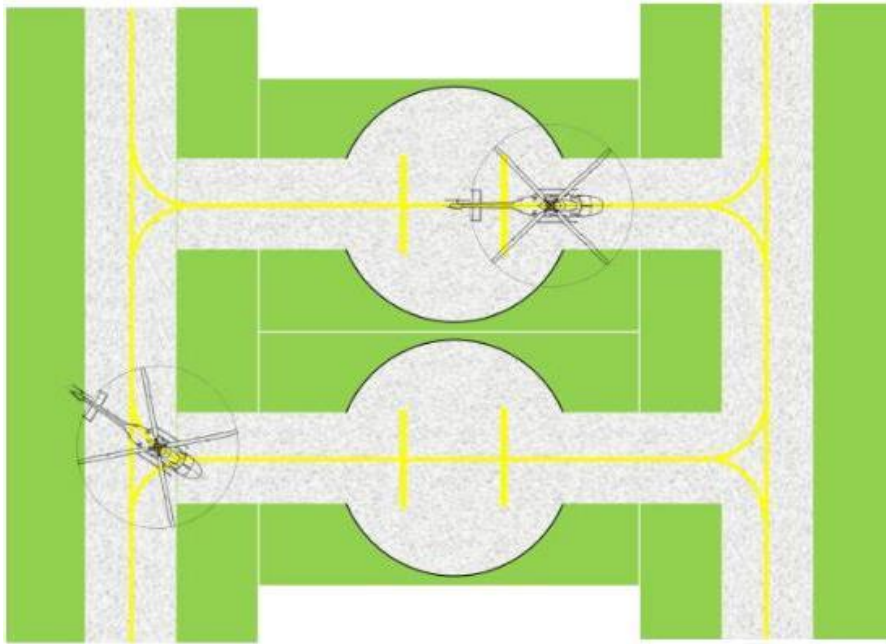


Figure 3-6. Ground Taxi-Through Stands with Taxiway/ Ground Taxi-Route Simultaneous Use

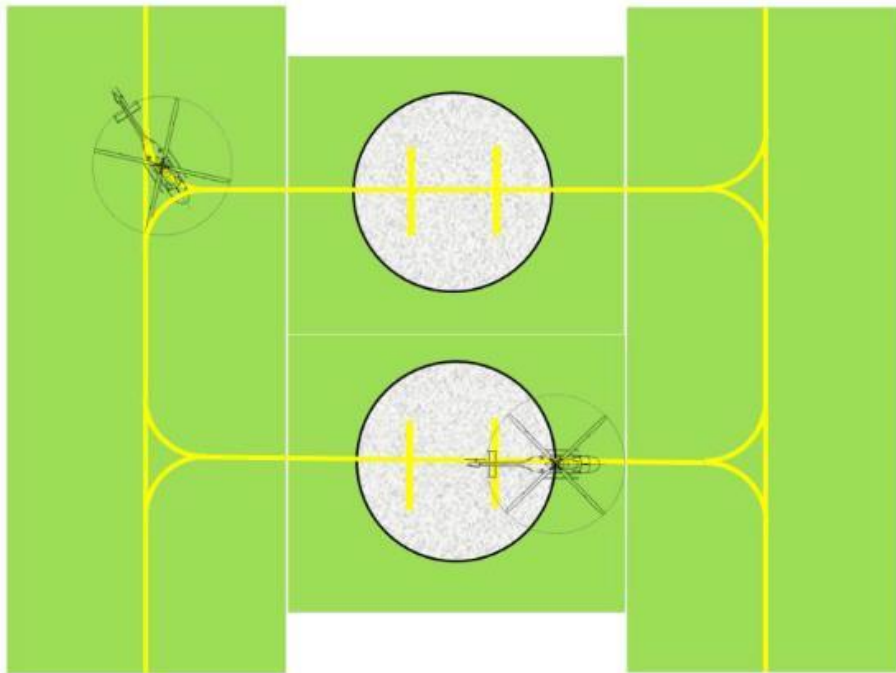


Figure 3-7. Air Taxi-Through Stands with Air Taxi-Route Simultaneous Use

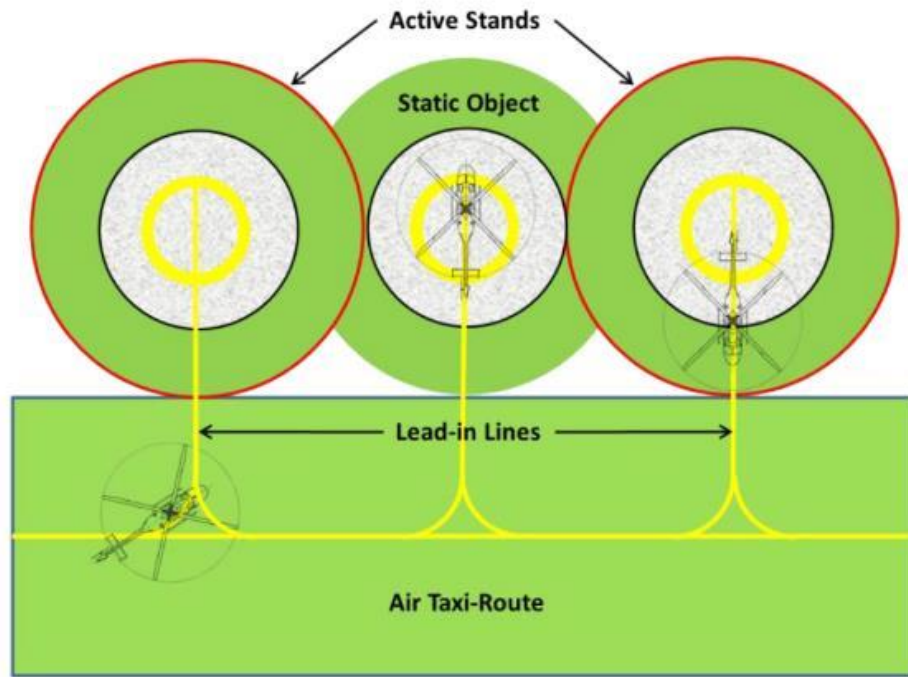


Figure 3-8. Turning Stands with Air Taxi-Routes Non-Simultaneous Use – Outer Stands Active

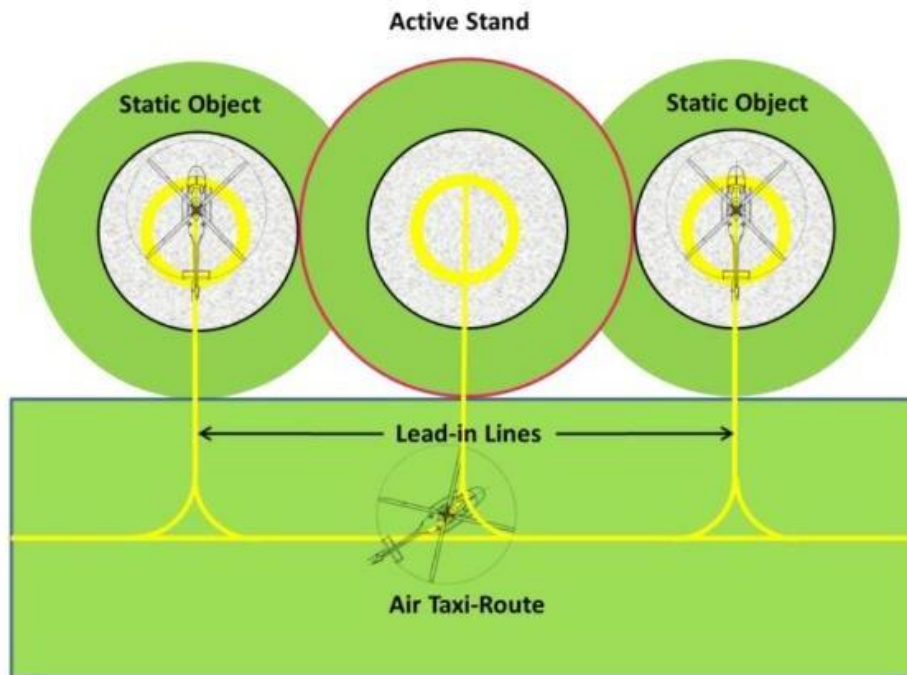


Figure 3-9. Turning Stands with Air Taxi-Route Non-Simultaneous Use – Inner Stand Active

30. Location of a Final Approach and Take-Off Area in Relation to a Runway or Taxiway

- (1) Where a FATO is located near a runway or taxiway, and where simultaneous operations are planned, the separation distance between the edges of a runway or taxiway and the edge of a FATO shall not be less than the appropriate dimension in Table 3-1.
- (2) A FATO shall not be located:
 - (a) near taxiway intersections or holding points where jet engine efflux is likely to cause high turbulence; or
 - (b) near areas where aeroplane vortex wake generation is likely to exist.

Table 3-1: FATO Minimum Separation Distance for Simultaneous Operations

If aero plane mass and/or helicopter mass are	Distance between FATO edge and runway edge or taxiway edge
up to but not including 3 175 kg	60 m
3 175 kg up to but not including 5 760 kg	120 m
5 760 kg up to but not including 100 000 kg	180 m
100 000 kg and over	250 m

31. Helidecks

Final approach and take-off areas and touch down and lift-off areas for helideck:

- (1) The specifications in sub regulation 14 and 15 shall be applicable for helidecks completed on or after 1 January 2012.
- (2) A helideck shall be provided with one FATO and one coincident or collocated TLOF.
- (3) A FATO may be any shape but shall be of sufficient size to contain an area within which can be accommodated a circle of diameter of not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the helideck is intended to serve.
- (4) A TLOF may be any shape but shall be of sufficient size to contain:
 - (a) for helicopters with an MTOM of more than 3175 kg, an area within which can be accommodated a circle of diameter not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the helideck is intended to serve; and
 - (b) for helicopters with an MTOM of 3175 kg or less, an area within which can be accommodated a circle of diameter not less than 0.83 D of the largest helicopter the helideck is intended to serve.

- (5) For helicopters with a MTOM of 3 175 kg or less, the TLOF shall be of sufficient size to contain an area within which can be accommodated a circle of diameter of not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the helideck is intended to serve.
- (6) A helideck shall be arranged to ensure that a sufficient and unobstructed air-gap is provided which encompasses the full dimensions of the FATO.
- (7) The FATO shall be located so as to avoid, as far as is practicable, the influence of environmental effects, including turbulence, over the FATO, which could have an adverse impact on helicopter operations.
- (8) The TLOF shall be dynamic load-bearing and shall provide ground effect.
- (9) No fixed object shall be permitted around the edge of the TLOF except for frangible objects, which, because of their function, must be located thereon.
- (10) For any TLOF 1 D or greater and any TLOF designed for use by helicopters having a D-value of greater than 16.0 m, objects installed in the obstacle-free sector whose function requires them to be located on the edge of the TLOF shall not exceed a height of 25 cm
- (11) A TLOF designed for use by helicopters having a D-value of 16.0 m or less, and any TLOF having dimensions of less than 1 D, objects installed in the obstacle-free sector whose function requires them to be located on the edge of the TLOF, shall not exceed a height of 5 cm.
- (12) Lighting that is mounted at a height of less than 25 cm shall typically be assessed for adequacy of visual cues before and after installation.
- (13) Objects whose function requires them to be located within the TLOF (such as lighting or nets) shall not exceed a height of 2.5 cm. Such objects shall only be present if they do not represent a hazard to helicopters.
- (14) Safety devices such as safety nets or safety shelves shall be located around the edge of a helideck but shall not exceed the height of the TLOF.
- (15) The surface of the TLOF shall be skid-resistant to both helicopters and persons and be sloped to prevent pooling of water.

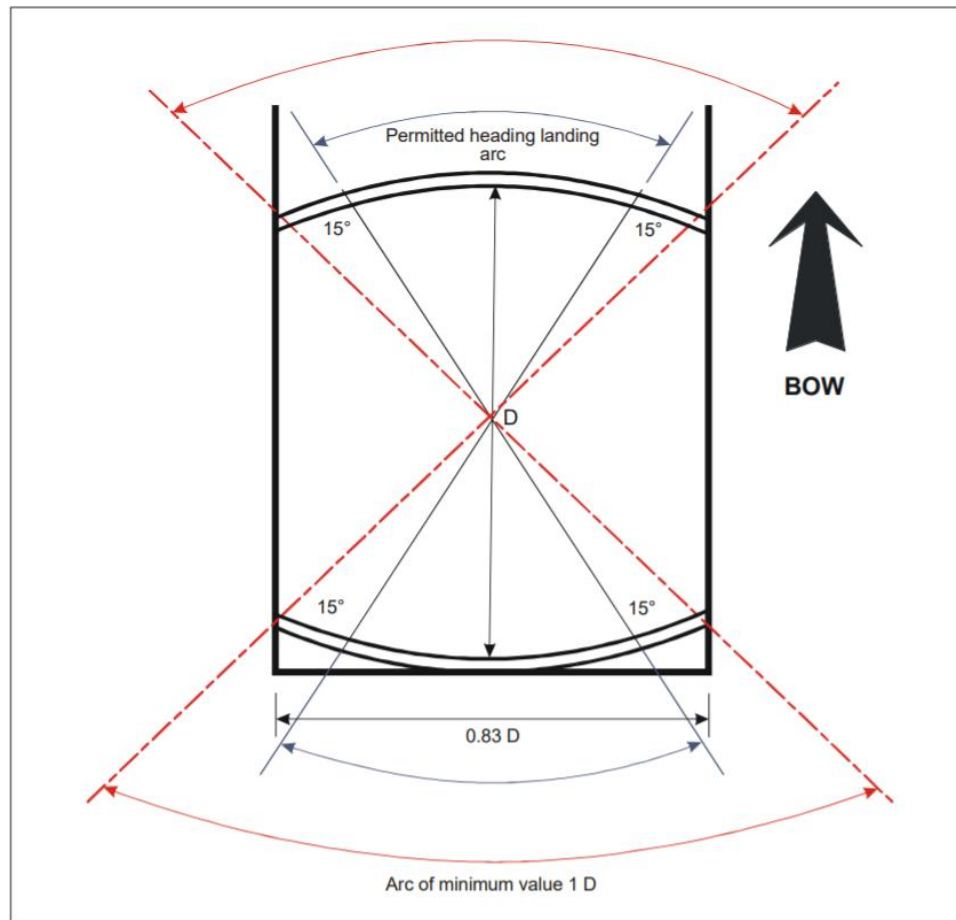


Figure 3-10. Shipboard Permitted Landing Headings for Limited Heading Operations

32. Final Approach and Take-Off Areas and Touchdown and Lift-Off Areas for Shipboard Heliports

- (1) For this regulation the specifications in sub regulation 16 and 17 shall be applicable to shipboard heliports completed on or after 1 January 2012 and 1 January 2015, respectively.
- (2) When helicopter operating areas are provided in the bow or stern of a ship or are purpose-built above the ship's structure, they shall be regarded as purpose-built shipboard heliports.
- (3) A shipboard heliport shall be provided with one FATO and one coincidental or collocated TLOF.
- (4) A FATO may be any shape but shall be of sufficient size to contain an area within which can be accommodated a circle of diameter of not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the heliport is intended to serve.

- (5) The TLOF of a shipboard heliport shall be dynamic load-bearing and shall provide ground effect.
- (6) For purpose-built shipboard heliports provided in a location other than the bow or stern, the TLOF shall be of sufficient size to contain a circle with a diameter not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the heliport is intended to serve
- (7) For purpose-built shipboard heliports provided in the bow or stern of a ship, the TLOF shall be of sufficient size to:
 - (a) contain a circle with a diameter not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the heliport is intended to serve; or
 - (b) For operations with limited touchdown directions, contain an area within which can be accommodated two opposing arcs of a circle with a diameter of not less than 1 D in the helicopter's longitudinal direction. The minimum width of the heliport shall be not less than 0.83 D as seen in Figure 3-7.
- (8) For non-purpose-built shipboard heliports, the TLOF shall be of sufficient size to contain a circle with a diameter not less than 1 D of the largest helicopter the heliport is intended to serve.
- (9) A shipboard heliport shall be arranged to ensure that a sufficient and unobstructed air-gap is provided which encompasses the full dimensions of the FATO. The FATO shall be located so as to avoid, as far as is practicable, the influence of environmental effects, including turbulence, over the FATO, which could have an adverse impact on helicopter operations.
- (10) fixed object shall not be permitted around the edge of the TLOF except for frangible objects, which, because of their function, must be located thereon.
- (11) For any TLOF 1D or greater and any TLOF designed for use by helicopters having a D-value of greater than 16.0 m, objects installed in the obstacle-free sector whose function requires them to be located on the edge of the TLOF shall not exceed a height of 25 cm.
- (12) For any TLOF designed for use by helicopters having a D-value of 16.0 m or less, and any TLOF having dimensions of less than 1 D, objects in the obstacle-free sector, whose function requires them to be located on the edge of the TLOF, shall not exceed a height of 5 cm
- (13) Lighting that is mounted at a height of less than 25 cm is typically assessed for adequacy of visual cues before and after installation.
- (14) Objects whose function requires them to be located within the TLOF (such as lighting or nets) shall not exceed a height of 2.5 cm. Such objects shall only be present if they do not represent a hazard to helicopters.

- (15) Safety devices such as safety nets or safety shelves shall be located around the edge of a shipboard heliport, except where structural protection exists, but shall not exceed the height of the TLOF.
- (16) The surface of the TLOF shall be skid-resistant to both helicopters and persons.

CHAPTER VI OBSTACLE ENVIRONMENT

33. Obstacle Limitation Surfaces and Sectors

- (1) A Heliport shall have Obstacle limitation surfaces and sectors which shall describe the airspace around heliports so as to permit intended helicopter operations to be conducted safely and prevent heliports to become unusable by the growth of obstacles around them.
- (2) The Heliport Operator shall establish Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) and sectors defining limits to which objects may project into the airspace.

34. Approach Surface

- (1) An Approach surface shall be an inclined plane or a combination of planes or, when a turn is involved, a complex surface sloping upwards from the end of the safety area and centered on a line passing through the center of the FATO.
- (2) The approach surface shall be depicted as shown in Figures 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 and 4-4, and the dimensions and slopes of surfaces shall be as indicated in Table 4-1.
- (3) The limits of an approach surface shall comprise:
 - (a) an inner edge horizontal and equal in length to the minimum specified width/diameter of the FATO plus the safety area, perpendicular to the center line of the approach surface and located at the outer edge of the safety area;
 - (b) two side edges originating at the ends of the inner edge diverging uniformly at a specified rate from the vertical plane containing the center line of the FATO; and:
 - (c) an outer edge horizontal and perpendicular to the center line of the approach surface and at a specified height of 152 m (500 ft) above the elevation of the FATO.
- (4) The elevation of the inner edge shall be the elevation of the FATO at the point on the inner edge that is intersected by the center line of the approach surface. For heliports intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1 and when approved by an appropriate authority, the origin of the inclined plane may be raised directly above the FATO.

- (5) The slope(s) of the approach surface shall be measured in the vertical plane containing the center line of the surface.
- (6) In the case of an approach surface involving a turn, the surface shall be a complex surface containing the horizontal normal to its center line and the slope of the center line shall be the same as that for a straight approach surface, as shown in figure 4-5.
- (7) For an approach surface involving a turn, the surface shall not contain more than one curved portion.
- (8) Where a curved portion of an approach surface is provided, the sum of the radius of arc defining the center line of the approach surface and the length of the straight portion originating at the inner edge shall not be less than 575 m.
- (9) Any variation in the direction of the center line of an approach surface shall be designed so as not to necessitate a turn radius less than 270 m.

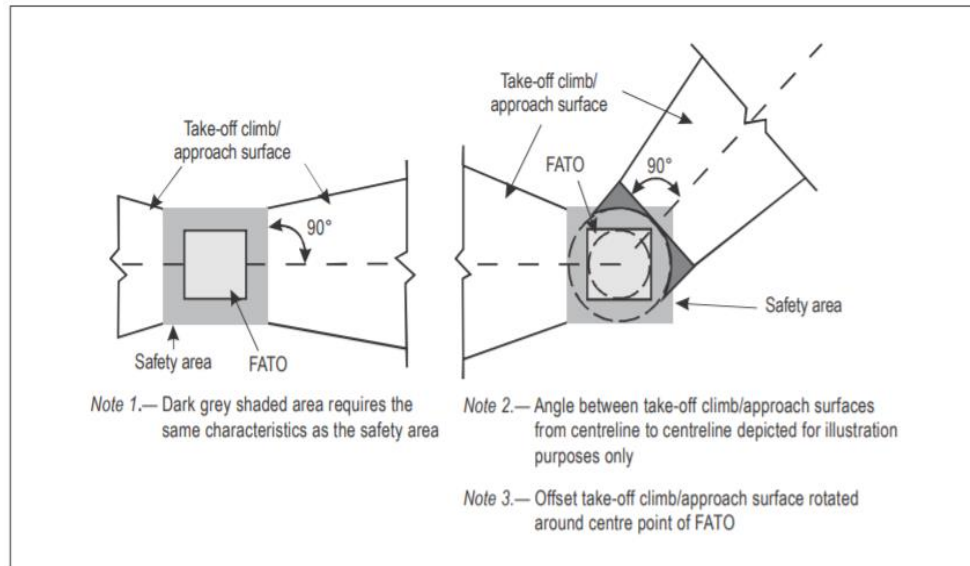


Figure 4-1. Obstacle Limitation Surfaces — Take-Off Climb and Approach Surface

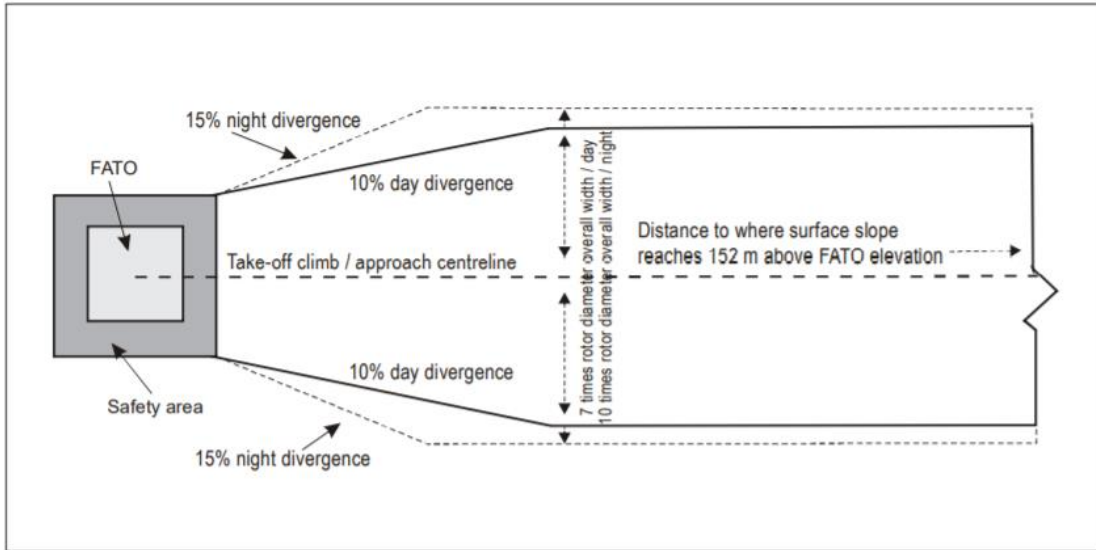


Figure 4-2. Take-Off Climb/ Approach Surface Width

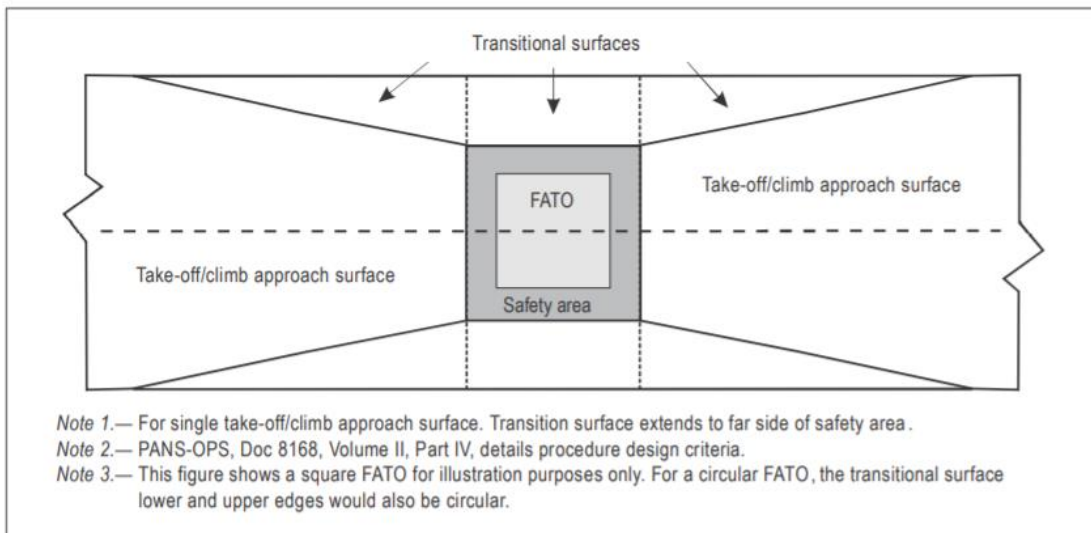


Figure 4-3. Transitional Surface for A FATO with A Pins Approach Procedure with a VSS

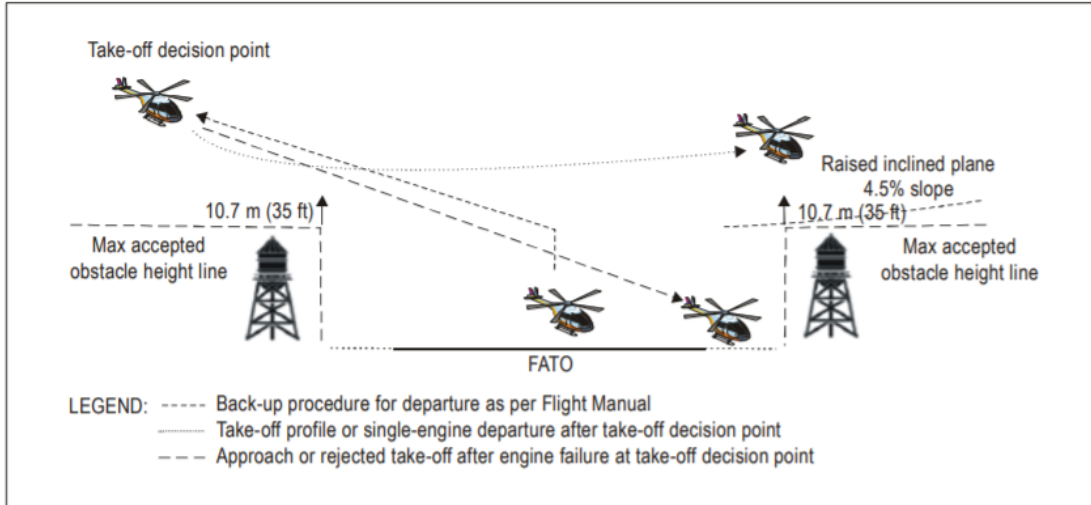


Figure 4-4. Example of Raised Inclined Plane During Operations in Performance Class 1

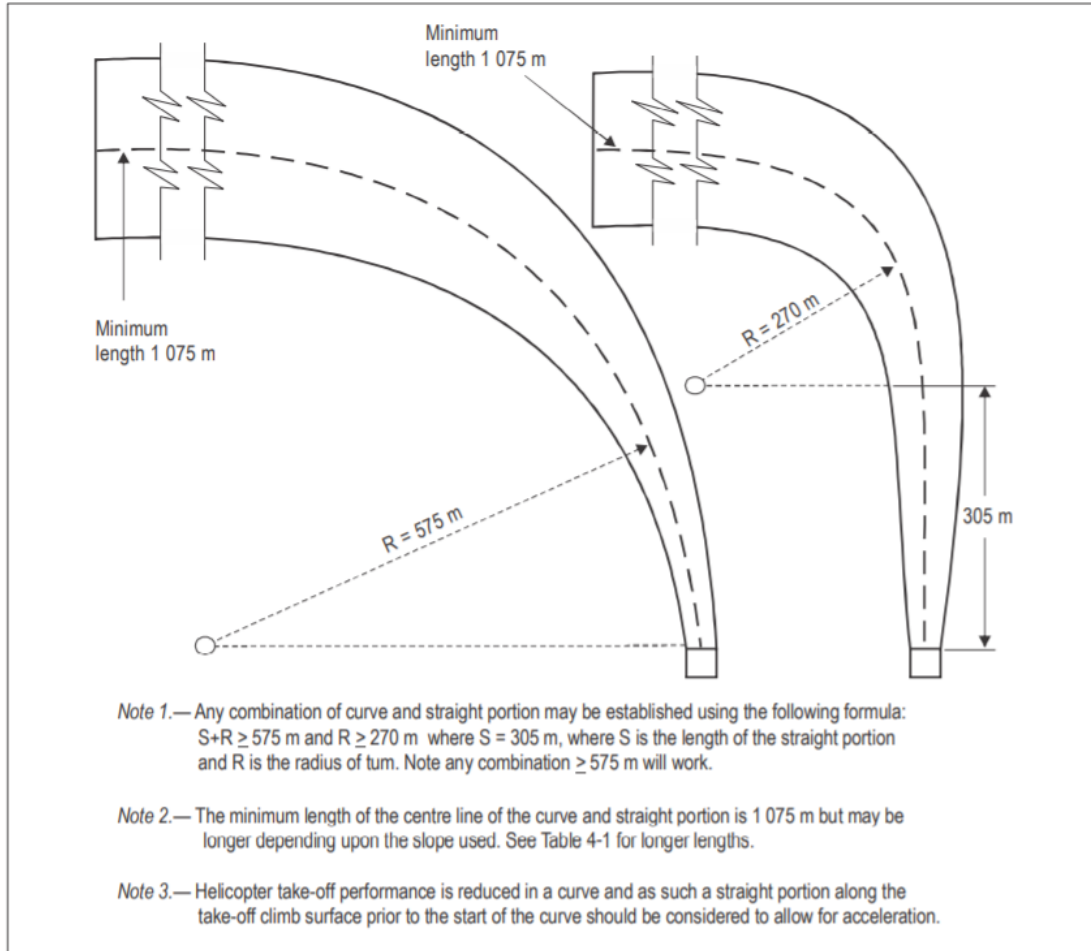
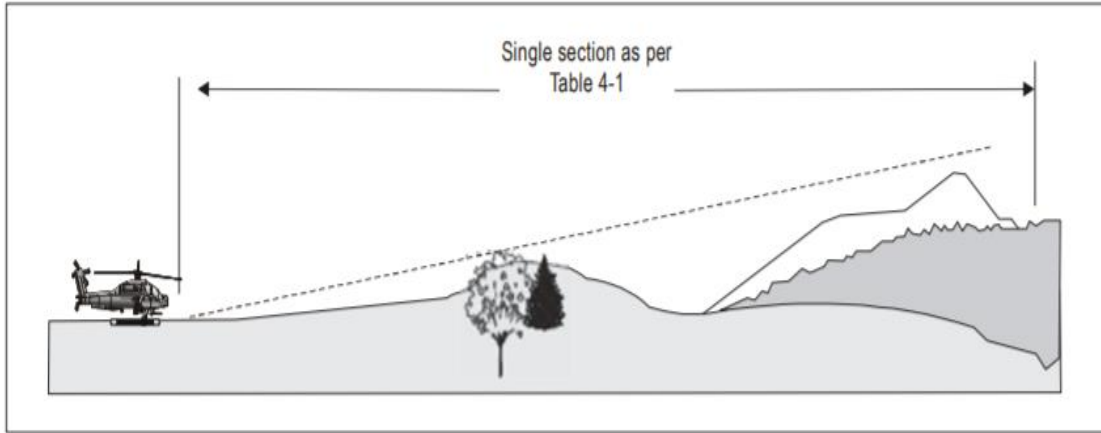
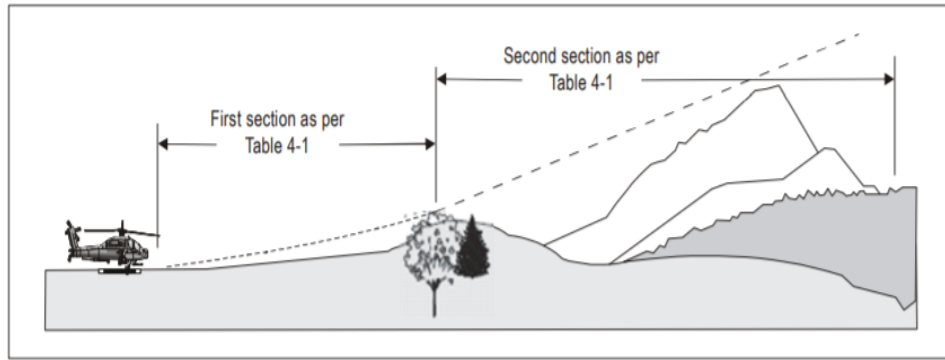


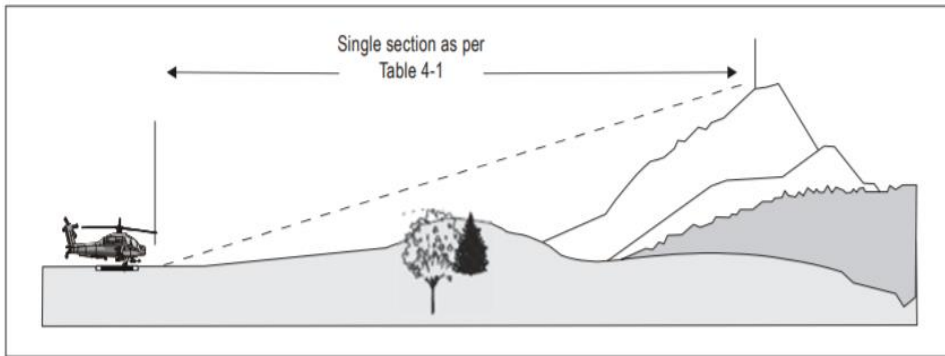
Figure 4-5. Curved Approach and Take-Off Climb Surface for All Fatos



(a) Approach and take-off climb surfaces - “A” slope profile - 4.5% design



(b) Approach and take-off climb surfaces - “B” slope profile - 8% and 16% design



(c) Approach and take-off climb surfaces - “C” slope profile - 12.5% design

Figure 4-6. Approach and Take-Off Climb Surfaces with Different Slope Design Categories

35. Transitional Surface

- (1) A transitional surface is a complex surface along the side of the safety area and part of the side of the approach/take-off climb surface, that slopes upwards and outwards to a predetermined height of 45 m (150 ft).
- (2) A transitional surface is as depicted in figure 4-3 and the dimensions and slopes of the surfaces shall be as indicated in Table 4-1.
- (3) For a FATO at a heliport without a Pins approach incorporating a visual segment surface may not be required to provide transitional surfaces.
- (4) The limits of a transitional surface shall comprise:
 - (a) a lower edge beginning at a point on the side of the approach or take-off climb surface at a specified height above the lower edge extending down the side of the approach or take-off climb surface to the inner edge of the approach take off climb surface and from there along the length of the side of the safety area parallel to the centre line of the FATO; and
 - (b) an upper edge located at a specified height above the lower edge as set out in Table 4-2
- (5) The elevation of a point on the lower edge shall be:
 - (a) along the side of the approach or take-off climb surface; equal to the elevation of the approach or take-off climb surface at that point; and
 - (b) along the safety area; equal to the elevation of the inner edge of the approach or take-off climb surface.
- (6) If the origin of the inclined plane of the approach/take-off climb surface is raised as approved by the Authority, the elevation of the origin of the transitional surface will be raised accordingly.
- (7) As a result of sub-regulations (5) (b), the transitional surface along the safety area will be curved if the profile of the FATO is curved, or a plane if the profile is a straight line.
- (8) The slope of the transitional surface shall be measured in a vertical plane at right angles to the centre line of the FATO.

36. Take-Off Climb Surface

- (1) Take-off climb surface is an inclined plane, a combination of planes or, when a turn is involved, a complex surface sloping upwards from the end of the safety area and centered on a line passing through the centre of the FATO.
- (2) Take-off climb surface shall be depicted as indicated in figures 4-1, 4-2, 4-3 and 4-4, and dimensions and slopes of surfaces shall be as indicated in table 4-1.

- (3) The limits of a take-off climb surface shall comprise:
 - (a) an inner edge horizontal and equal in length to the minimum specified width/diameter of the FATO plus the safety area, perpendicular to the centre line of the take-off climb surface and located at the outer edge of the safety area;
 - (b) two side edges originating at the ends of the inner edge and diverging uniformly at a specified rate from the vertical plane containing the centre line of the FATO; and
- (4) An outer edge horizontal and perpendicular to the centre line of the take-off climb surface and at a specified height of 152 m (500 ft) above the elevation of the FATO.
- (5) The elevation of the inner edge shall be the elevation of the FATO at the point on the inner edge that is intersected by the centre line of the take-off climb surface. For heliports intended to be used by helicopters operated in performance class 1 and when approved by an appropriate authority, the origin of the inclined plane may be raised directly above the FATO.
- (6) Where a clearway is provided the elevation of the inner edge of the take-off climb surface shall be located at the outer edge of the clearway at the highest point on the ground based on the centre line of the clearway.
- (7) In the case of a straight take-off climb surface, the slope shall be measured in the vertical plane containing the centre line of the surface.
- (8) In the case of a take-off climb surface involving a turn, the surface shall be a complex surface containing the horizontal normal to its centre line and the slope of the centre line shall be the same as that for a straight take-off climb surface as depicted in figure 4-5.
- (9) In the case of a take-off climb surface involving a turn, the surface shall not contain more than one curved portion.
- (10) Where a curved portion of a take-off climb surface is provided the sum of the radius of arc defining the centre line of the take-off climb surface and the length of the straight portion originating at the inner edge shall not be less than 575 m.
- (11) Any variation in the direction of the centre line of a take-off climb surface shall be designed so as not to necessitate a turn of radius less than 270 m.

37. Obstacle-Free Sector or Surface — Helidecks

- (1) Obstacle-free sector or surface is a complex surface originating at and extending from, a reference point on the edge of the FATO of a helideck. In the case of a TLOF of less than 1 D, the reference point shall be located not less than 0.5 D from the centre of the TLOF.
- (2) An obstacle-free sector or surface shall subtend an arc of specified angle.

- (3) A helideck obstacle-free sector shall comprise of two components, as indicated in figure 4-7, one above and one below helideck level:
- (4) Above helideck level - the surface shall be a horizontal plane level with the elevation of the helideck surface that subtends an arc of at least 210 degrees with the apex located on the periphery of the D circle extending outwards to a distance that will allow for an unobstructed departure path appropriate to the helicopter the helideck is intended to serve;
- (5) Below helideck level - Within the minimum 210-degree arc, the surface shall additionally extend downward from the edge of the FATO below the elevation of the helideck to water level for an arc of not less than 180 degrees that passes through the centre of the FATO and outwards to a distance that will allow for safe clearance from the obstacles below the helideck in the event of an engine failure for the type of helicopter the helideck is intended to serve.

38. Limited Obstacle Sector or Surface — Helidecks

- (1) Limited obstacle sector or surface is a complex surface originating at the reference point for the obstacle-free sector and extending over the arc not covered by the obstacle free sector within which the height of obstacles above the level of the TLOF will be prescribed.
- (2) A limited obstacle sector shall not subtend an arc greater than 150 degrees. Its dimensions and location shall be as indicated in Figure 4-8 for a 1 D FATO with coincidental TLOF and Figure 4-9 for a 0.83 D TLOF.

39. Obstacle Limitation Requirements

Surface-level heliports:

- (1) The following obstacle limitation surfaces shall be established for a FATO at heliports with a PinS approach procedure utilizing a visual segment surface as indicated in Figure 4-3:
 - (a) take-off climb surface;
 - (b) approach surface; and
 - (c) transitional surface
- (2) The following obstacle limitation surfaces shall be established for a FATO at both Surface level Heliports and Elevated heliports, other than specified in sub regulation (1), including heliports with a PinS approach procedure where a visual segment surface is not provided:
 - (a) take-off climb surface; and
 - (b) approach surface.

- (3) The slopes of the obstacle limitation surfaces shall not be greater than, and their other dimensions not less than, those specified in Table 4-1 and shall be located as shown in Figures 4-1, 4-2 and 4-6.
- (4) For heliports that have an approach/take-off climb surface with a 4.5 per cent slope design, objects shall be permitted to penetrate the obstacle limitation surface, if the results of an aeronautical study approved by the Authority have reviewed the associated risks and mitigation measures.
- (5) New objects or extensions of existing objects shall not be permitted above any of the surfaces in sub regulation 1 and 2 except when shielded by an existing immovable object or after an aeronautical study approved by the Authority determines that the object will not adversely affect the safety or significantly affect the regularity of operations of helicopters.
- (6) Existing objects above any of the surfaces in sub regulation (1) and (2) shall as far as practicable, be removed except when the object is shielded by an existing immovable object or after an aeronautical study approved by an appropriate authority determines that the object will not adversely affect the safety or significantly affect the regularity of operations of helicopters.
- (7) A surface-level and elevated heliport shall have at least one approach and take-off climb surface. An aeronautical study shall be undertaken by an appropriate authority when only a single approach and take-off climb surface is provided considering as a minimum, the following factors:
 - (a) the area/terrain over which the flight is being conducted;
 - (b) the obstacle environment surrounding the heliport and the availability of at least one protected side slope;
 - (c) the performance and operating limitations of helicopters intending to use the heliport; and
 - (d) The local meteorological conditions including the prevailing winds.
- (8) Surface-level and elevated heliport should have at least two approach and take-off climb surfaces to avoid downwind conditions, minimize crosswind conditions and permit for a balked landing.

40. Elevated Heliports

- (1) The obstacle limitation surfaces for elevated heliports shall conform to the requirements for surface-level heliports specified sub regulation (2) to (3).
- (2) An elevated heliport shall have at least one approach and take-off climb surface. An aeronautical study shall be undertaken by an appropriate authority when only a single approach and take-off climb surface is provided considering as a minimum, the following factors:

- (a) the area/terrain over which the flight is being conducted;
 - (b) the obstacle environment surrounding the heliport and the availability of at least one protected side slope;
 - (c) the performance and operating limitations of helicopters intending to use the heliport; and
 - (d) the local meteorological conditions including the prevailing winds.
- (3) An elevated heliport should have at least two approach and take-off climb surfaces to avoid downwind conditions, minimize crosswind conditions and permit for a balked landing.

41. Helidecks

- (1) A helideck shall have an obstacle-free sector.
- (2) There shall be no fixed obstacles within the obstacle free sector above the obstacle-free surface of a helideck.
- (3) In the immediate vicinity of the helideck, obstacle protection for helicopters shall be provided below the helideck level. This protection shall extend over an arc of at least 180 degrees with the origin at the centre of the FATO, with a descending gradient having a ratio of one unit horizontally to five units vertically from the edges of the FATO within the 180-degree sector. This descending gradient may be reduced to a ratio of one unit horizontally to three units vertically within the 180-degree sector for multi-engine helicopters operated in performance class 1 or 2. As shown in Figure 4-7.
- (4) A TLOF of 1 D and larger, within the 150-degree limited obstacle surface or sector out to a distance of 0.12 D measured from the point of origin of the limited obstacle sector, objects shall not exceed a height of 25 cm above the TLOF. Beyond that arc, out to an overall distance of a further 0.21 D measured from the end of the first sector, the limited obstacle surface rises at a rate of one unit vertically for each two units horizontally originating at a height 0.05 D above the level of the TLOF, as shown in Figure 4-8.
- (5) A TLOF less than 1 D within the 150-degree limited obstacle surface or sector out to a distance of 0.62 D and commencing from a distance 0.5 D, both measured from the centre of the TLOF, objects shall not exceed a height of 5 cm above the TLOF. Beyond that arc, out to an overall distance of 0.83 D from the centre of the TLOF, the limited obstacle surface rises at a rate of one unit vertically for each two units horizontally originating at a height 0.05 D above the level of the TLOF as shown in Figure 4-9.

42. Shipboard Heliports

- (1) The requirements in sub regulations 4 and 6 shall be applicable for shipboard heliports completed on or after 1 January 2012.
- (2) When helicopter operating areas are provided in the bow or stern of a ship, they shall apply the obstacle criteria for helidecks.
- (3) The forward and aft of a TLOF of 1 D and larger shall be two symmetrically located sectors, each covering an arc of 150 degrees, with their apexes on the periphery of the TLOF. Within the area enclosed by these two sectors, there shall be no objects rising above the level of the TLOF, except those aids essential for the safe operation of a helicopter and then only up to a maximum height of 25 cm.
- (4) Objects whose function requires them to be located within the TLOF (such as lighting or nets) shall not exceed a height of 2.5 cm. Such objects shall only be present if they do not represent a hazard to helicopters to provide further protection from obstacles fore and aft of the TLOF, rising surfaces with gradients of one unit vertically to five units horizontally shall extend from the entire length of the edges of the two 150-degree sectors. These surfaces shall extend for a horizontal distance equal to at least 1 D of the largest helicopter the TLOF is intended to serve and shall not be penetrated by any obstacle as shown in Figure 4-10.
- (5) No objects shall be located within the TLOF except those aids essential for the safe operation of a helicopter, such as nets or lighting, and then only up to a maximum height of 2.5 cm. Such objects shall only be present if they do not represent a hazard to helicopters.
- (6) From the fore and aft mid-points of the D circle in two segments outside the circle, limited obstacle areas shall extend to the ship's rail to a fore and aft distance of 1.5 times the fore-to-aft-dimension of the TLOF, located symmetrically about the athwart ships bisector of the D circle. Within these areas there shall be no objects rising above a maximum height of 25 cm above the level of the TLOF as shown in Figure 4-11. Such objects shall only be present if they do not represent a hazard to helicopters.
- (7) A limited obstacle sector horizontal surface shall be provided, at least 0.25 D beyond the diameter of the D circle, which shall surround the inboard sides of the TLOF to the fore and aft mid-points of the D circle. The limited obstacle sector shall continue to the ship's rail to a fore and aft distance of 2.0 times the fore-to-aft dimension of the TLOF, located symmetrically about the athwart ships bisector of the D circle. Within this sector there shall be no objects rising above a maximum height of 25 cm above the level of the TLOF.

- (8) Any objects located within the areas described in sub-regulations (6) and (7) above that exceed the height of the TLOF shall be notified to the helicopter operator using a ship's helicopter landing area plan.

43. Winching Areas

- (1) An area designated for winching on-board ships shall be comprised of a circular clear zone of diameter 5 m and extending from the perimeter of the clear zone, a concentric manoeuvring zone of diameter 2 D as shown in Figure 4-12.
- (2) The manoeuvring zone shall be comprised of two areas:
 - (a) the inner maneuvering zone extending from the perimeter of the clear zone and of a circle of diameter not less than 1.5 D; and
 - (b) the outer maneuvering zone extending from the perimeter of the inner maneuvering zone and of a circle of diameter not less than 2 D.
- (3) Within the clear zone of a designated winching area, no objects shall be located above the level of its surface.
- (4) Objects located within the inner manoeuvring zone of a designated winching area shall not exceed a height of 3 m.
- (5) Objects located within the outer maneuvering zone of a designated winching area shall not exceed a height of 6 m.

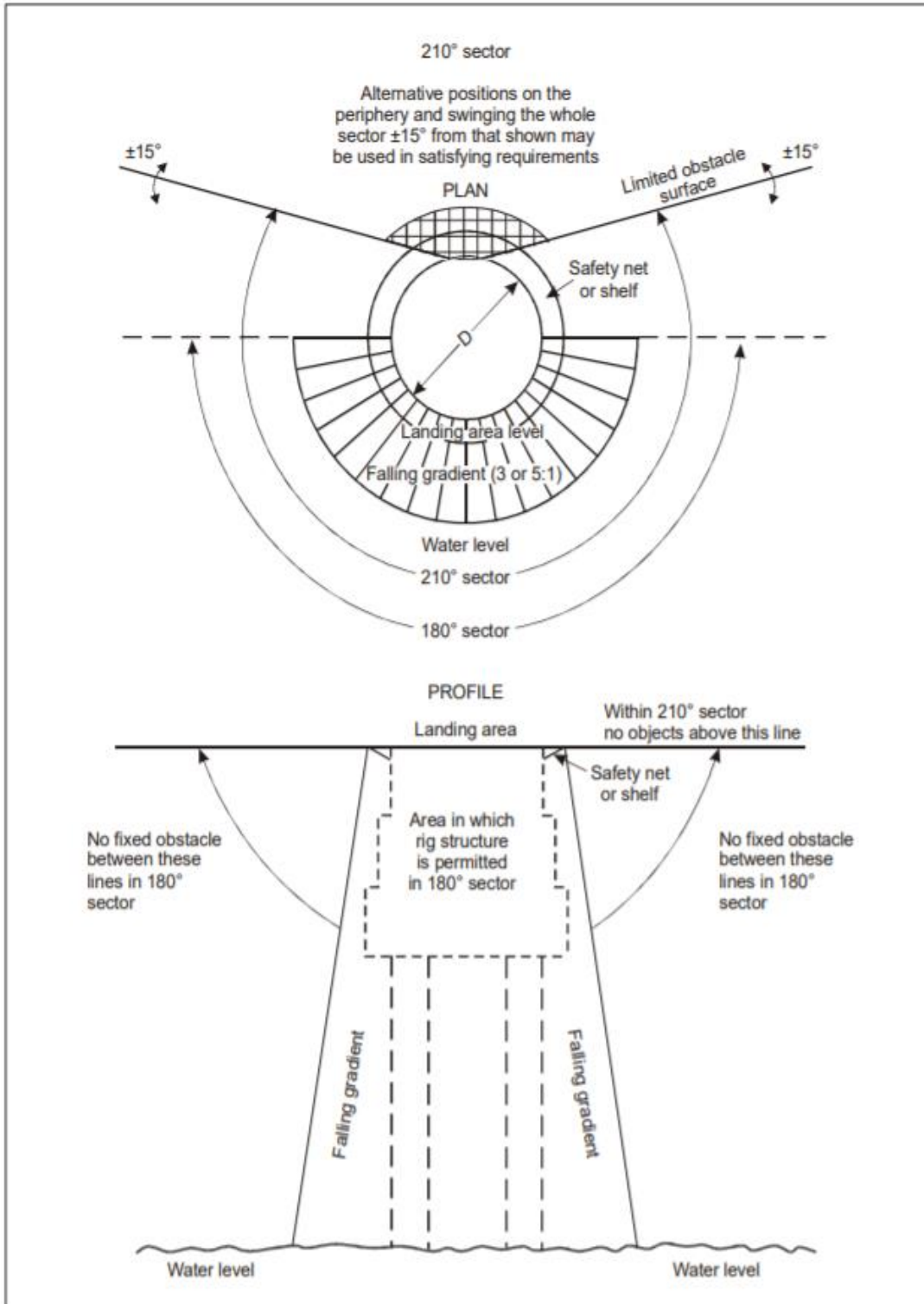


Figure 4-7. Helideck Obstacle-Free Sector

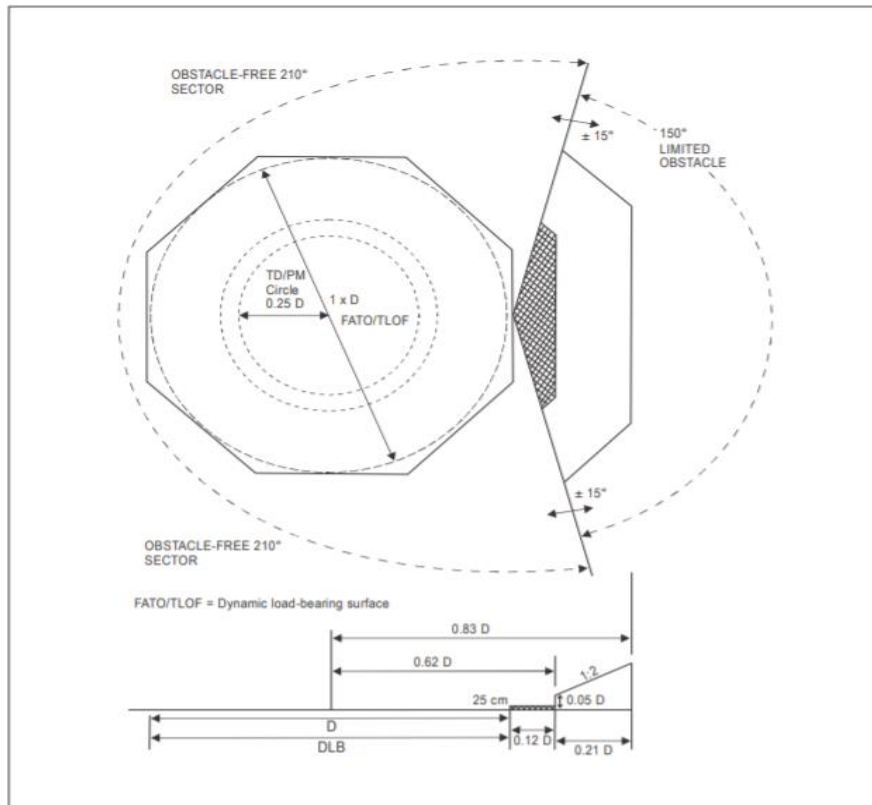


Figure 4-8. Helideck Obstacle Limitation Sectors and Surfaces for A Fato and Coincidental Tlof of 1 D and Larger

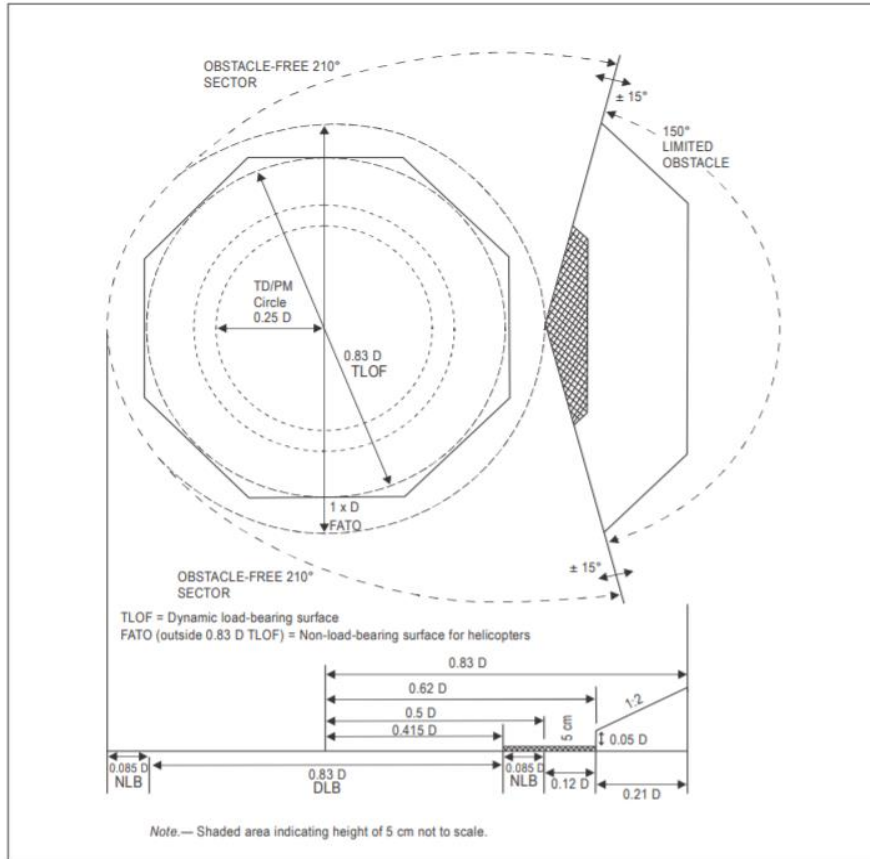


Figure 4-9. Helideck Obstacle Limitation Sectors and Surfaces for A TLOF of 0.83 D and Larger

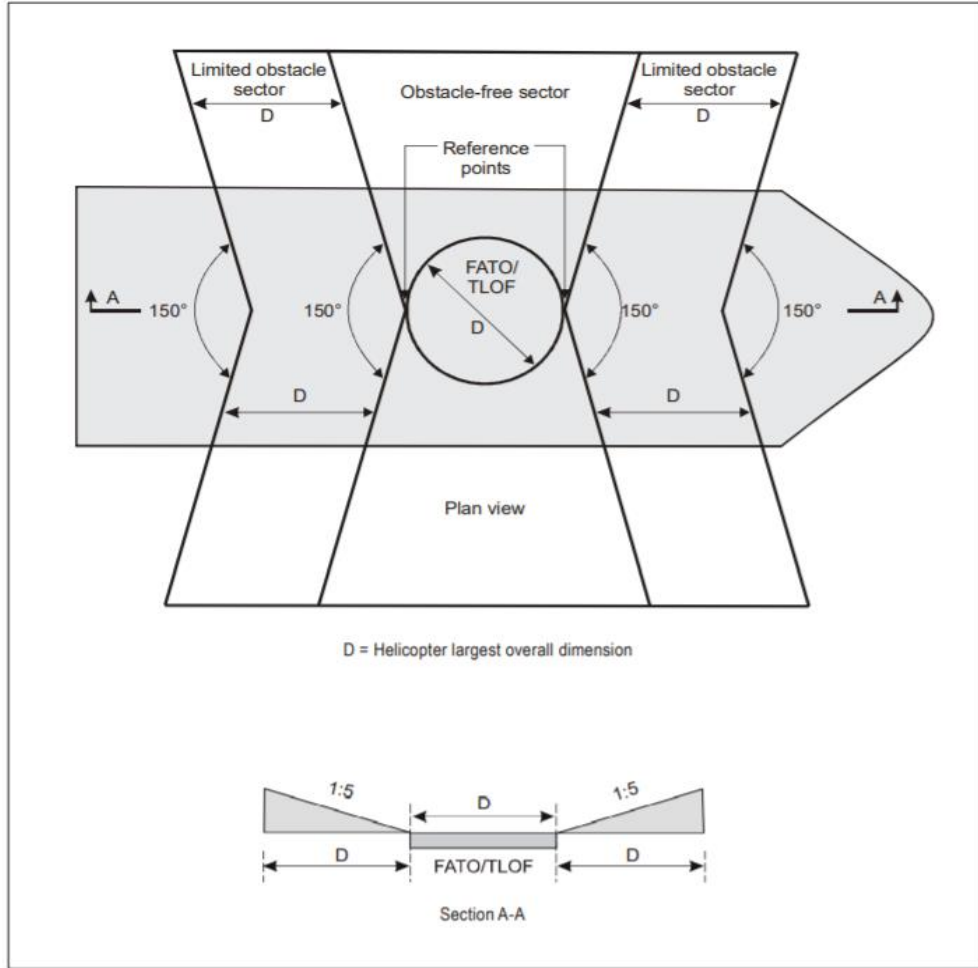


Figure 4-10. Amidships Location — Shipboard Heliport Obstacle Limitation Surfaces

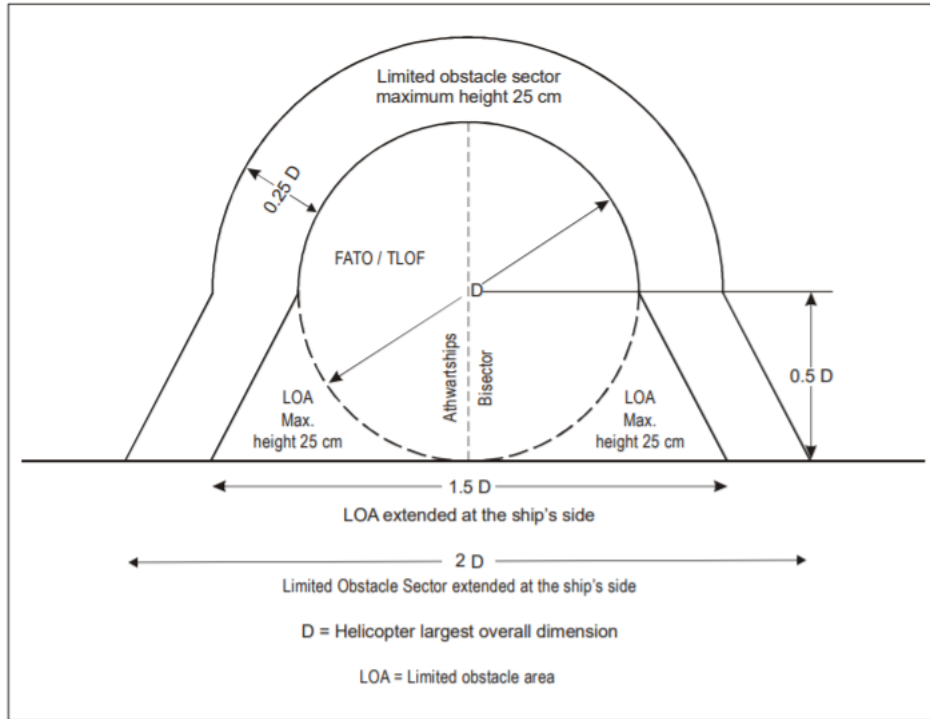


Figure 4-11. Ships-Side Non-Purpose-Built Heliport Obstacle Limitation Sectors and Surfaces

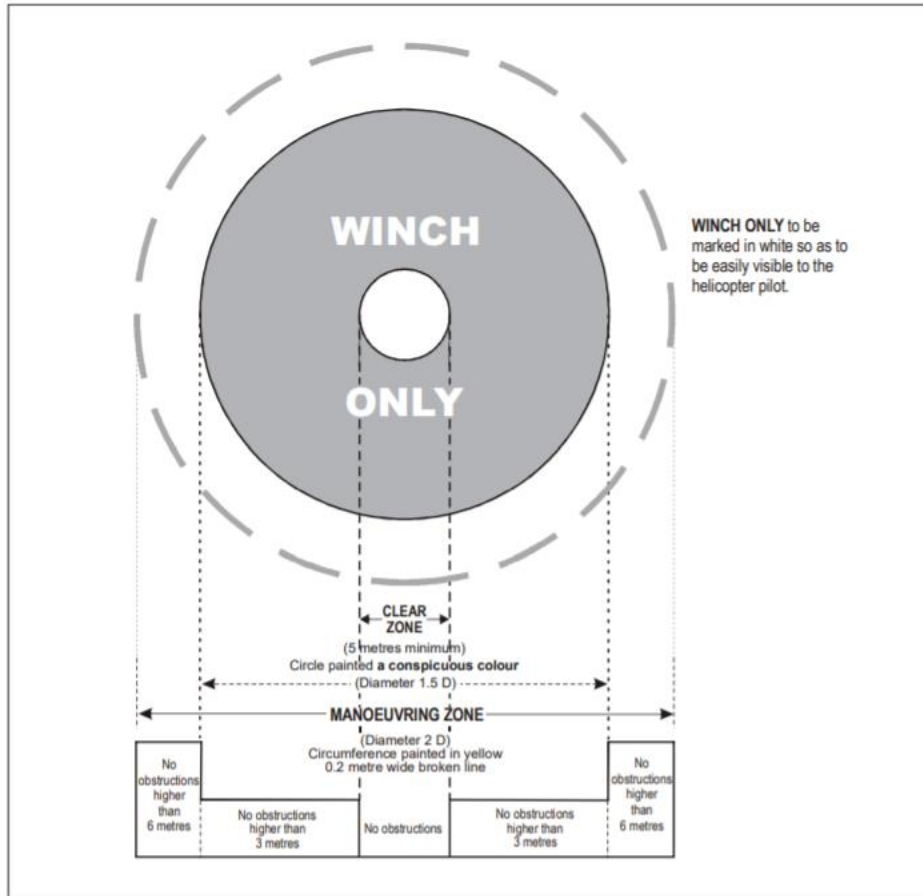


Figure 4-12. Winching area of a ship

CHAPTER VII VISUAL AIDS

44. Indicators

Wind direction indicators:

- (1) A heliport shall be equipped with at least one wind direction indicator.
- (2) A wind direction indicator shall be located so as to indicate the wind conditions over the FATO and TLOF and in such a way as to be free from the effects of airflow disturbances caused by nearby objects or rotor downwash. It shall be visible from a helicopter in flight, in a hover or on the movement area.

- (3) Where a TLOF and/or FATO are subject to a disturbed airflow, then additional wind direction indicators located close to the area shall be provided to indicate the surface wind on the area.
- (4) A wind direction indicator shall be constructed so that it gives a clear indication of the direction of the wind and a general indication of the wind speed.
- (5) An indicator shall be a truncated cone made of lightweight fabric and should have the following minimum dimensions:

Surface-level heliports	Elevated heliports and Helidecks	
Length	2.4 m	1.2 m
Diameter (larger end)	0.6 m	0.3 m
Diameter (smaller end)	0.3 m	0.15 m
- (6) The colour of the wind direction indicator shall be so selected as to make it clearly visible and understandable from a height of at least 200 m (650 ft) above the heliport, having regard to background.
- (7) Where practicable, a single colour, preferably white or orange, shall be used.
- (8) Where a combination of two colours is required to give adequate conspicuity against changing backgrounds, they shall preferably be orange and white, red and white, or black and white, and shall be arranged in five alternate bands the first and last band being the darker colour.
- (9) A wind direction indicator at a heliport intended for use at night shall be illuminated.

45. Markings and Markers

Winching area marking:

- (1) Winching area markings shall be provided at a designated winching area as shown in Figure 4-12, to give visual cues which assist a helicopter to be positioned over, and retained within, an area from which a passenger or equipment can be lowered or raised. Winching area markings shall be located so that their centres coincide with the centre of the clear zone of the winching area as shown in Figure 4-12.
- (2) Winching area markings shall comprise a winching area clear zone marking and a winching area manoeuvring zone marking.
- (3) A winching area clear zone marking shall consist of a solid circle of diameter not less than 5 m and of a conspicuous colour.
- (4) A winching area manoeuvring zone marking shall consist of a broken circle line of 30 cm in width and of a diameter not less than 2 D and be marked in a conspicuous colour. Within it “WINCH ONLY” shall be marked to be easily visible to the pilot.

46. Heliport Identification Marking

- (1) A Heliport shall be provided with a Heliport identification marking, to provide to the pilot an indication of the presence of a heliport and, by its form, likely usage; the preferred direction(s) of approach; or the FATO orientation within the helideck obstacle environment.
- (2) A heliport identification marking shall be located at or near the centre of the FATO.
- (3) When the touchdown or positioning marking is offset on a helideck, the heliport identification marking shall be established in the centre of the touchdown or positioning marking.
- (4) On a FATO, which does not contain a TLOF and which is marked with an aiming point marking except for a heliport at a hospital, the heliport identification marking shall be established in the centre of the aiming point marking as shown in Figure 5-1.
- (5) On a FATO which contains a TLOF, a heliport identification marking shall be located in the FATO so the position of it coincides with the centre of the TLOF.
- (6) A heliport identification marking shall be located in the FATO and when used in conjunction with FATO designation markings, it shall be displayed at each end of the FATO as shown in Figure 5-3.
- (7) A heliport identification marking, except for a heliport at a hospital, shall consist of a letter H, white in colour. The dimensions of the H marking shall be no less than those shown in Figure 5-3 and where the marking is used for a runway-type FATO, its dimensions shall be increased by a factor of 3 as shown in Figure 5-3.
- (8) A heliport identification marking for a heliport at a hospital shall consist of a letter H, red in colour, on a white cross made of squares adjacent to each of the sides of a square containing the H as shown in Figure 5-2 and 5-4.
- (9) A heliport identification marking shall be oriented with the cross arm of the H at right angles to the preferred final approach direction. For a helideck the cross arm shall be on or parallel to the bisector of the obstacle free sector. For a non-purpose-built shipboard heliport located on a ship's side, the cross arm shall be parallel with the side of the ship.
- (10) On a helideck or a shipboard heliport where the D-value is 16.0 m or larger, the size of the heliport identification H marking shall have a height of 4 m with an overall width not exceeding 3 m and a stroke width not exceeding 0.75 m. Where the D-value is less than 16.0 m, the size of the heliport identification H marking shall have a height of 3 m with an overall width not exceeding 2.25 m and a stroke width not exceeding 0.5 m.

47. Maximum Allowable Mass Marking

- (1) A maximum allowable mass marking shall be displayed at an elevated heliport, a helideck, a shipboard heliport and at a surface level heliport.
- (2) A maximum allowable mass marking shall be located within the TLOF or FATO and so arranged as to be readable from the preferred final approach direction.
- (3) A maximum allowable mass marking shall be located within the TLOF or FATO and so arranged as to be readable from the preferred final approach direction.
- (4) A maximum allowable mass marking shall consist of a one-, two- or three-digit number.
- (5) The maximum allowable mass shall be expressed in tonnes, 1,000 kg rounded down to the nearest 1,000 kg followed by a letter “t”.
- (6) For all FATOs except runway-type FATO, the numbers and the letter of the marking shall have a colour contrasting with the background and shall be in the form and proportion shown in Figure 5-5 D-value of more than 30 m.
- (7) For a D-value between 15 m to 30 m the height of the numbers and the letter of the marking shall be a minimum of 90 cm, and for a D-value of less than 15 m the height of the numbers and the letter of the marking shall be a minimum of 60 cm, each with a proportional reduction in width and thickness.
- (8) For Runway-type FATOs, the numbers and the letter of the marking shall have a colour contrasting with the background and shall be in the form and proportion shown in Figure 5-5.

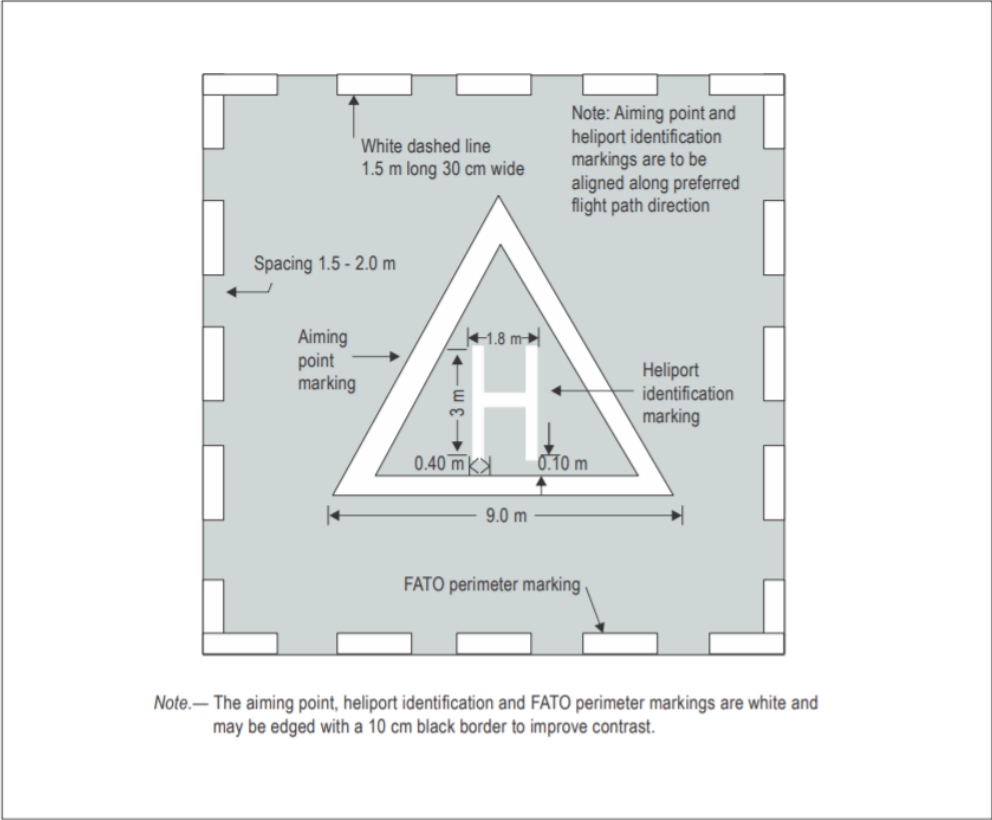


Figure 5-1. Combined Heliport Identification, Aiming Point and FATO Perimeter Marking

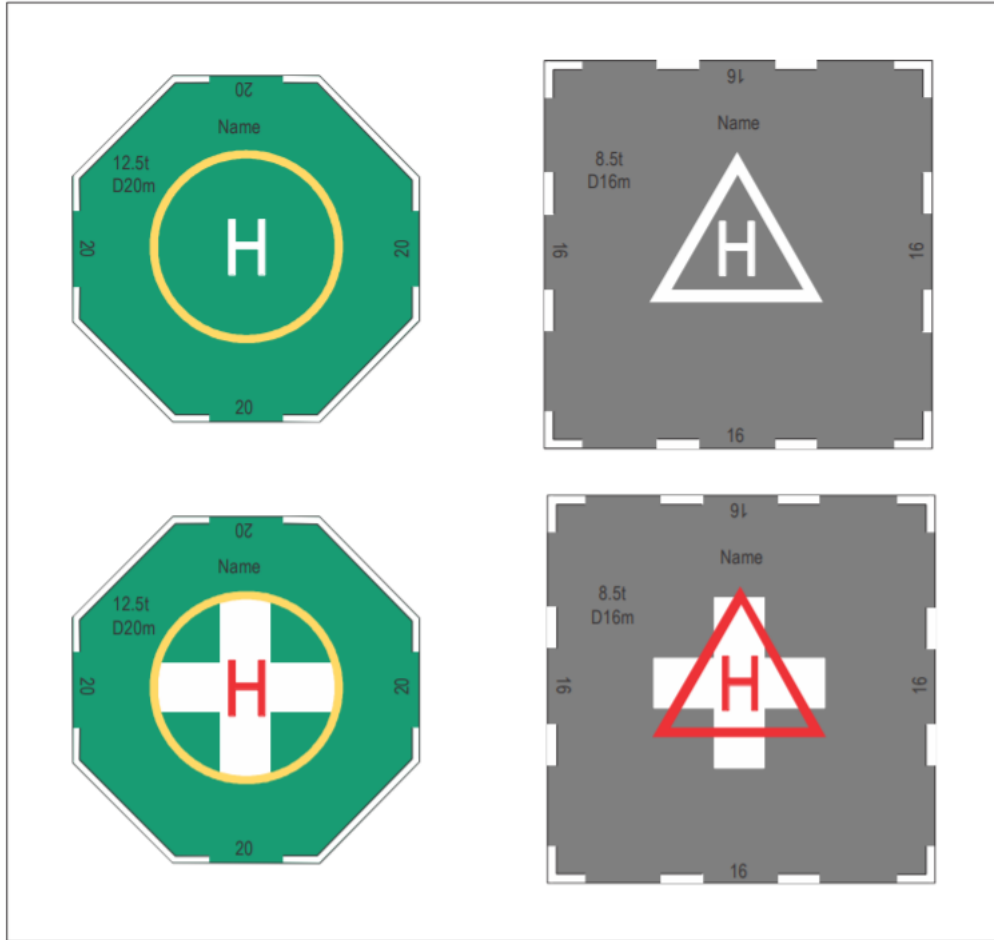


Figure 5-2. Heliport Identification Markings with TLOF and Aiming Markings for Heliport and Hospital Heliport



Figure 5-3. FATO Designation Marking and Heliport Identification Marking for a Runway-Type FATO

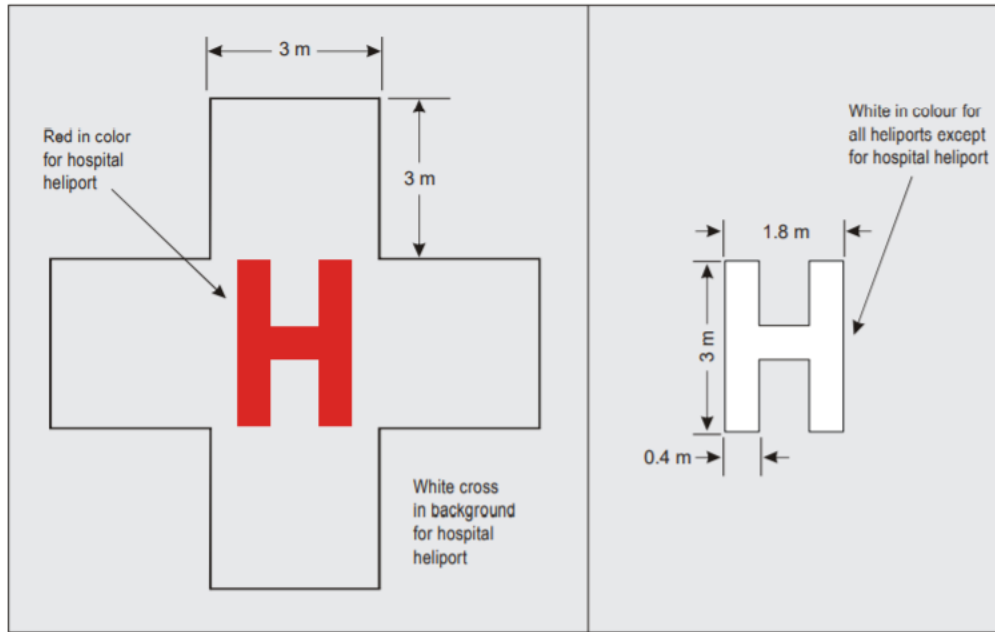


Figure 5-4. Hospital Heliport Identification and Heliport Identification Marking

48. D-Value Marking

- (1) All FATOs except runway-type FATOs shall have the D-value marking displayed at a helideck and at a shipboard heliport. Runway-type FATOs do not need to be marked with the D-value.
- (2) The D-value marking shall be displayed at surface-level and elevated heliports.
- (3) A D-value marking shall be located within the TLOF or FATO and so arranged as to be readable from the preferred final approach direction
- (4) Where there is more than one approach direction, additional D-value markings shall be provided such that at least one D-value marking is readable from the final approach directions. For a non-purpose-built heliport located on a ship's side, D-value markings shall be provided on the perimeter of the D circle at the 2 o'clock, 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock positions when viewed from the side of the ship facing towards the centre line.
- (5) The D-value marking shall be white. The D-value marking shall be rounded to the nearest whole metre or foot with 0.5 rounded down.
- (6) The numbers of the marking shall have a colour contrasting with the background and shall be in the form and proportion shown in Figure 5-4 above for a D-value of more than 30 m. For a D-value with a dimension of between 15 m to 30 m the height of the numbers of the marking shall be a minimum of 90 cm, and for a D-

value of less than 15m the height of the numbers of the marking shall be a minimum of 60cm, each with a proportional reduction in width and thickness.

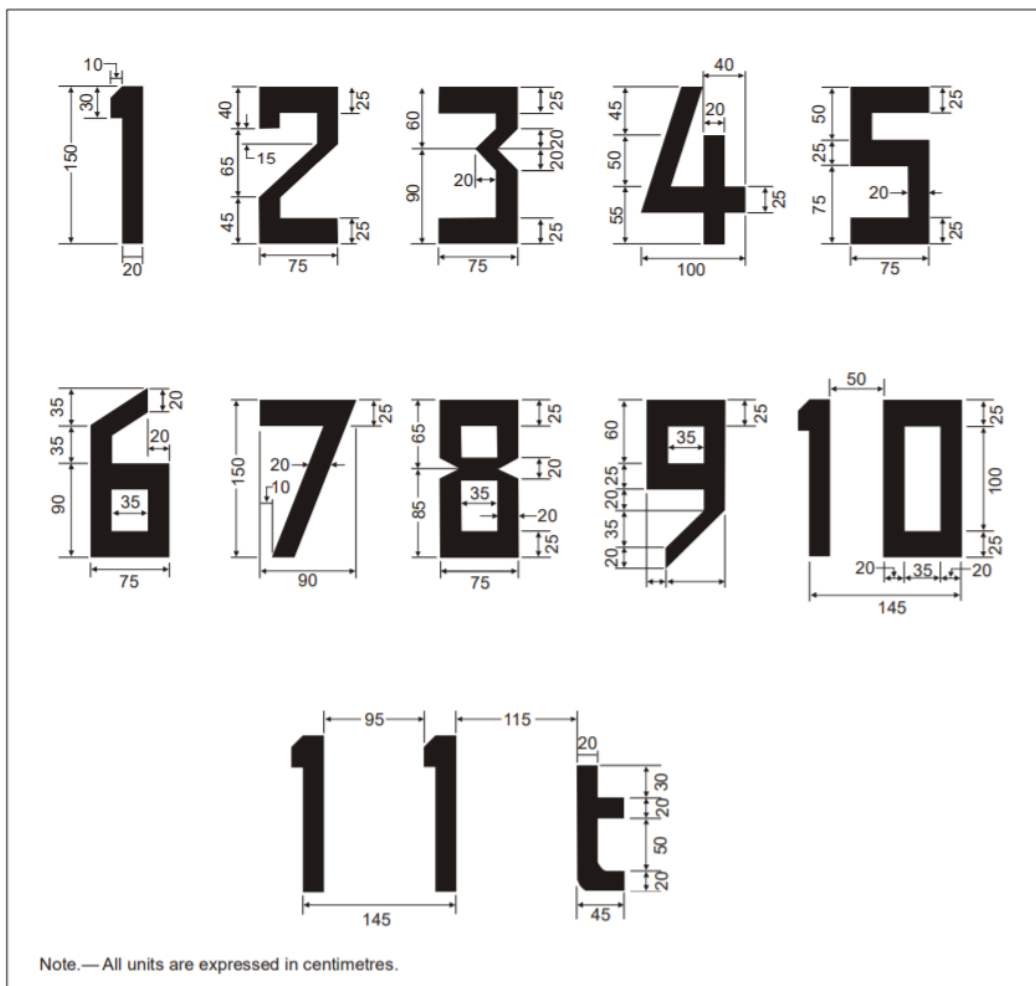


Figure 5-5. Form and Proportions of Numbers and Letters

49. Final Approach and Take-Off Area Perimeter Marking or Markers for Surface-Level Heliports

- (1) FATO perimeter marking or markers shall be provided at a surface-level heliport where the extent of a FATO with a solid surface is not self-evident.
- (2) The FATO perimeter marking or markers shall be located on the edge of the FATO.
- (3) The perimeter of a FATO shall be defined with markings or markers spaced at equal intervals of not more than 50 m with at least three markings or markers on each side including a marking or marker at each corner.

- (4) A FATO perimeter marking shall be a rectangular stripe with a length of 9 m or one-fifth of the side of the FATO which it defines and a width of 1 m.
- (5) FATO perimeter markings shall be white.
- (6) A FATO perimeter marker shall have dimensional characteristics as shown in Figure 5-5 above.
- (7) FATO perimeter markers shall be of colours that contrast effectively against the operating background.
- (8) FATO perimeter markers shall be a single colour, orange or red, or two contrasting colours, orange and white or, alternatively, red and white shall be used except where such colours would merge with the background.
- (9) All FATOs except runway-type FATOs shall be defined as follows:
 - (a) For an unpaved FATO, the perimeter shall be defined with flush in-ground markers. The FATO perimeter markers shall be 30 cm in width, 1.5 m in length, and with end-to-end spacing of not less than 1.5 m and not more than 2 m.
 - (b) For a paved FATO the perimeter shall be defined with a dashed line. The FATO perimeter marking segments shall be 30 cm in width, 1.5 m in length, and with end-to-end spacing of not less than 1.5 m and not more than 2 m. The corners of the square or rectangular FATO shall be defined.
- (10) FATO perimeter markings and flush in-ground markers shall be white.

50. Final Approach and Take-Off Area Designation Markings for Runway-Type FATOs

- (1) FATO designation marking shall be provided at a heliport where it is necessary to designate the FATO to the pilot.
- (2) A FATO designation marking shall be located at the beginning of the FATO as shown in Figure 5-3.
- (3) A FATO designation marking shall consist of a two-digit number. The two-digit number shall be the whole number nearest the one-tenth of the magnetic North when viewed from the direction of approach. When the above rule would give a single digit number, it shall be preceded by a zero. The marking as shown in Figure 5-3, shall be supplemented by the heliport identification marking.

51. Aiming Point Marking

- (1) An aiming point marking shall be provided at a heliport where it is necessary for a pilot to make an approach to a particular point above a FATO before proceeding to a TLOF.
- (2) The aiming point marking shall be located within the FATO.

- (3) For all FATOs except runway-type FATOs, the aiming point marking shall be located at the centre of the FATO as shown in Figure 5-1.
- (4) The aiming point marking shall be an equilateral triangle with the bisector of one of the angles aligned with the preferred approach direction. The marking shall consist of continuous lines, providing a contrast with the background colour, and the dimensions of the marking shall conform to those shown in Figure 5-7.

52. Touchdown and Lift-Off Area Perimeter Marking

- (1) A TLOF perimeter marking shall be displayed on a TLOF located in a FATO at a surface-level heliport if the perimeter of the TLOF is not self-evident.
- (2) A TLOF perimeter marking shall be displayed on an elevated heliport, a helideck and a shipboard heliport.
- (3) The TLOF perimeter marking shall be located along the edge of the TLOF and shall consist of a continuous white line with a width of at least 30cm.

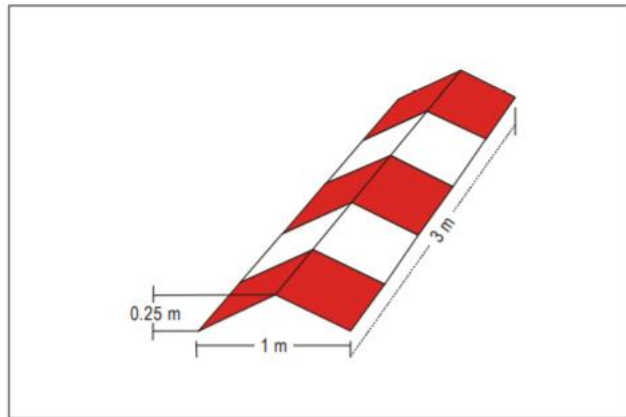


Figure 5-6. Runway-Type FATO Edge Marker

53. Touchdown or Positioning Marking

- (1) A touchdown or positioning marking shall be provided for a helicopter to touch down or be accurately placed in a specific position.
- (2) The touchdown or positioning marking shall be:
 - (a) when there is no limitation on the direction of touchdown or positioning, a touchdown or positioning circle TDPC marking; and
 - (b) when there is a limitation on the direction of touchdown or positioning:
 - (i) for unidirectional applications, a shoulder line with an associated centreline; or

- (ii) for multidirectional applications, a TDPC marking with prohibited landing sectors marked.
- (3) The inner edge/inner circumference of the touchdown or positioning marking shall be at a distance of $0.25 D$ from the centre of the area in which the helicopter is to be positioned.
- (4) On a helideck, the centre of the TDPC marking shall be located at the centre of the FATO, except that the marking may be offset away from the origin of the obstacle-free sector by no more than $0.1 D$ where an aeronautical study indicates such offsetting is necessary and would not impair safety.
- (5) Prohibited landing sector markings, when provided, shall be located on the touchdown or positioning marking, within the relevant headings, and extend to the inner edge of the TLOF perimeter marking.
- (6) The inner diameter of the TDPC shall be $0.5 D$ of the largest helicopter the area is intended to serve.
- (7) A touchdown or positioning marking shall have a line width of at least 0.5 m. For a helideck and a purpose-built shipboard heliport, the line width shall be at least 1 m.
- (8) The length of a shoulder line shall be $0.5D$ of the largest helicopter the area is intended to serve.
- (9) The prohibited landing sector markings, when provided, shall be indicated by white and red hatched markings as shown in Figure 5-7.
- (10) The TDPM shall take precedent when used in conjunction with other markings on the TLOF except for the prohibited landing sector marking.

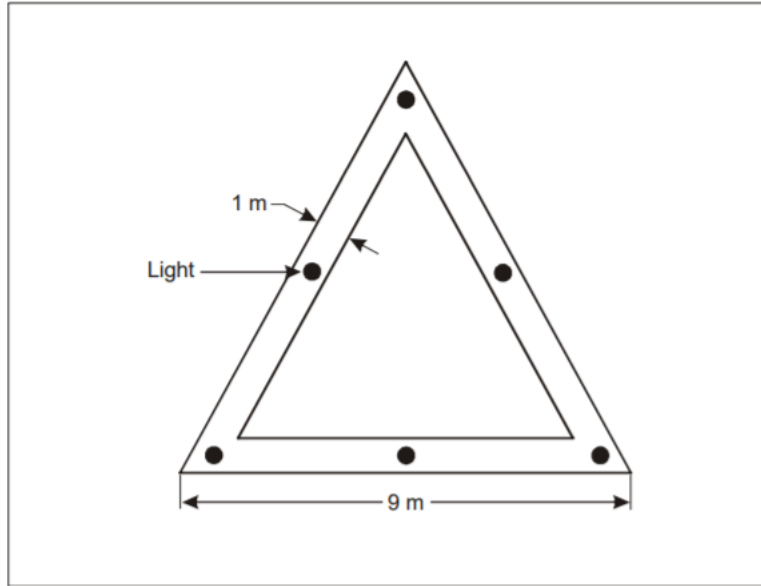


Figure 5-7. Aiming Point Marking

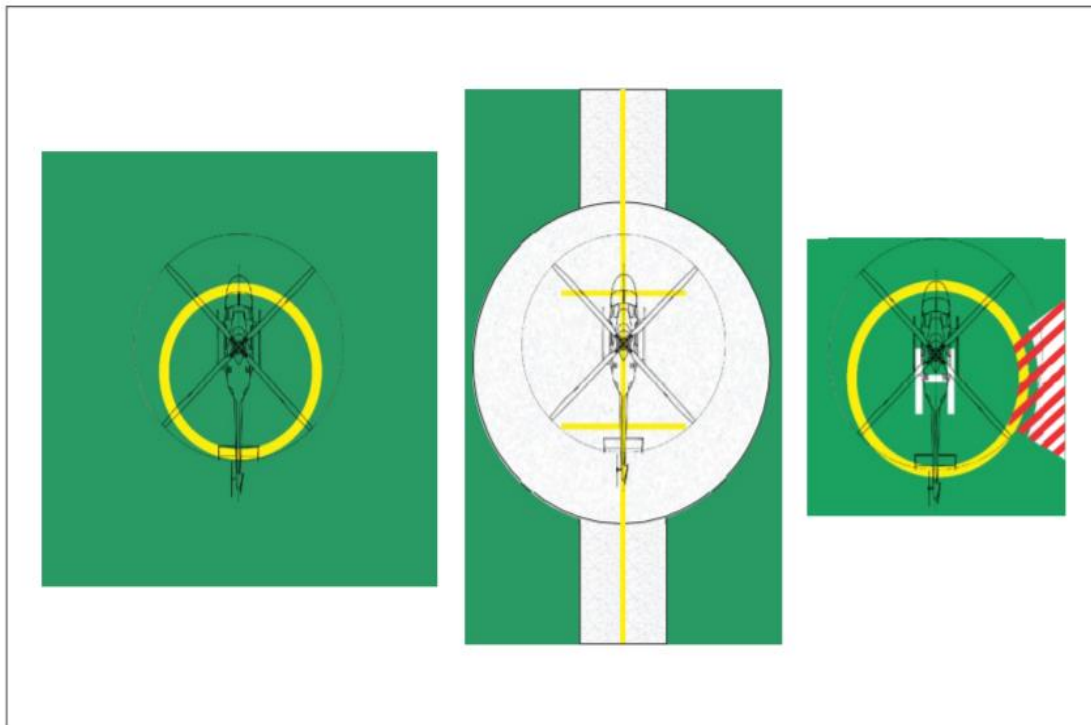


Figure 5-8. Multidirectional TDPC with No Limitations (Left) Unidirectional Marking Shoulder Line with Associated Centreline (Centre) Multidirectional TDPC with Prohibited Landing Sector Marking (Right)

54. Heliport Name Marking

- (1) A heliport name marking shall be provided at be heliport and helideck where there is insufficient alternative means of visual identification.
- (2) Where a Limited Obstacle Sector (LOS) exists on a helideck the marking shall be located on that side of the heliport identification marking. For a non-purpose-built heliport located on a ship's side the marking shall be located on the inboard side of the heliport identification marking in the area between the TLOF perimeter marking and the boundary of the LOS.
- (3) A heliport name marking shall consist of the name or the alphanumeric designator of the heliport as used in the radio (R/T) communications.
- (4) A heliport name marking intended for use at night or during conditions of poor visibility shall be illuminated, either internally or externally.
- (5) For Runway type FATOs, the characters of the marking shall be not less than 3 m in height.
- (6) For All FATOs except runway-type FATOs, the characters of the marking shall be not less than 1.5 m in height at surface-level heliports and not less than 1.2 m on elevated heliports, helidecks and shipboard heliports. The colour of the marking shall contrast with the background and preferably be white.

55. Helideck Obstacle-Free Sector (Chevron) Marking

- (1) A helideck with adjacent obstacles that penetrate above the level of the helideck shall have an obstacle-free sector marking.
- (2) A helideck obstacle-free sector marking shall be located, where practicable, at a distance from the centre of the TLOF equal to the radius of the largest circle that can be drawn in the TLOF or 0.5 D, whichever is greater.
- (3) The helideck obstacle-free sector marking shall indicate the location of the obstacle-free sector and the directions of the limits of the sector.
- (4) The height of the chevron shall not be less than 30 cm and shall be in a conspicuous colour preferably black.

56. Helideck and Shipboard Heliport Surface Marking

- (1) A surface marking shall be provided to assist the pilot to identify the location of the helideck or shipboard heliport during an approach by day.
- (2) A surface marking shall be applied to the dynamic load bearing area bounded by the TLOF perimeter marking.
- (3) The helideck or shipboard heliport surface bounded by the TLOF perimeter marking shall be of dark green using a high friction coating.

- (4) Where the application of a surface coating may have a degrading effect on friction qualities the surface may not be painted. In such cases the best operating practice to enhance the conspicuity of markings is to outline deck markings with a contrasting colour.

57. Helicopter Taxiway Markings and Markers

- (1) The specifications for taxi-holding position markings in the Civil Aviation (Aerodrome Design & Operation) Regulations are equally applicable to taxiways intended for ground taxiing of helicopters.
- (2) The centre line of a helicopter taxiway shall be identified with a marking.
- (3) The edges of a helicopter taxiway, if not self-evident, shall be identified with markers or markings.
- (4) Helicopter taxiway markings shall be along the centre line and, if required, along the edges of a helicopter taxiway.
- (5) Helicopter taxiway edge markers shall be located at a distance of 1 m to 3 m beyond the edge of the helicopter taxiway. Helicopter taxiway edge markers shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 15 m on each side of straight sections and 7.5 m on each side of curved sections with a minimum of four equally spaced markers per section.
- (6) On a paved taxiway, a helicopter taxiway centre line marking shall be a continuous yellow line 15 cm in width.
- (7) On an unpaved taxiway that will not accommodate painted markings, a helicopter taxiway centre line shall be marked with flush in-ground 15 cm wide and approximately 1.5 m in length yellow markers, spaced at intervals of not more than 30 m on straight sections and not more than 15 m on curves, with a minimum of four equally spaced markers per section.
- (8) Helicopter ground taxiway edge markings shall be a continuous double yellow line, each 15 cm in width, and spaced 15 cm apart, nearest edge to nearest edge.
- (9) A helicopter taxiway edge marker shall be frangible to the wheeled undercarriage of a helicopter.
- (10) A helicopter taxiway edge marker shall not exceed a plane originating at a height of 25 cm above the plane of the helicopter taxiway, at a distance of 0.5 m from the edge of the helicopter ground taxiway and sloping upwards and outwards at a gradient of 5 percent to a distance of 3 m beyond the edge of the helicopter taxiway.
- (11) A helicopter taxiway edge marker shall be blue in colour.
- (12) If the helicopter taxiway is to be used at night, the edge markers shall be internally illuminated or retro-reflective.

58. Helicopter Air Taxi-Route Markings and Markers

- (1) The centre line of a helicopter air taxi-route shall be identified with markers or markings.
- (2) A helicopter air taxi-route centre line marking or flush in-ground centre line marker shall be located along the centre line of the helicopter air taxiway.
- (3) A helicopter air taxi-route centre line, when on a paved surface, shall be marked with a continuous yellow line 15 cm in width.
- (4) A helicopter air taxi-route centre line, when on an unpaved surface that will not accommodate painted markings, shall be marked with flush in-ground 15 cm wide and approximately 1.5 m in length yellow markers, spaced at intervals of not more than 30 m on straight sections and not more than 15 m on curves, with a minimum of four equally spaced markers per section.
- (5) If the helicopter air taxi-route is to be used at night, markers shall be either internally illuminated or retro-reflective.

59. Helicopter Stand Markings

- (1) A helicopter stand perimeter marking shall be provided.
- (2) A helicopter stand shall be provided with the appropriate TDPM as shown in Figure 5-8.
- (3) Alignment lines and lead-in or lead-out lines shall be provided on a helicopter stand.
- (4) The TDPM, alignment lines and lead-in/lead-out lines shall be located such that every part of the helicopter can be contained within the helicopter stand during positioning and permitted manoeuvring.
- (5) Alignment lines and lead-in/lead-out lines shall be located as shown in Figures 5-8.
- (6) A helicopter stand perimeter marking shall consist of a continuous yellow line and have a line width of 15 cm.
- (7) The TDPM shall have the characteristics described in Regulation 54 above.
- (8) Alignment lines and lead-in or lead-out lines shall be continuous yellow lines and have a width of 15cm
- (9) Curved portions of alignment lines and lead-in/lead-out lines shall have radii appropriate to the most demanding helicopter type the helicopter stand is intended to serve.

- (10) Stand identification markings shall be marked in a contrasting colour so as to be easily readable.
- (11) Where it is intended that helicopter proceed in one direction only, arrows indicating the direction to be followed may be added as part of the alignment lines.

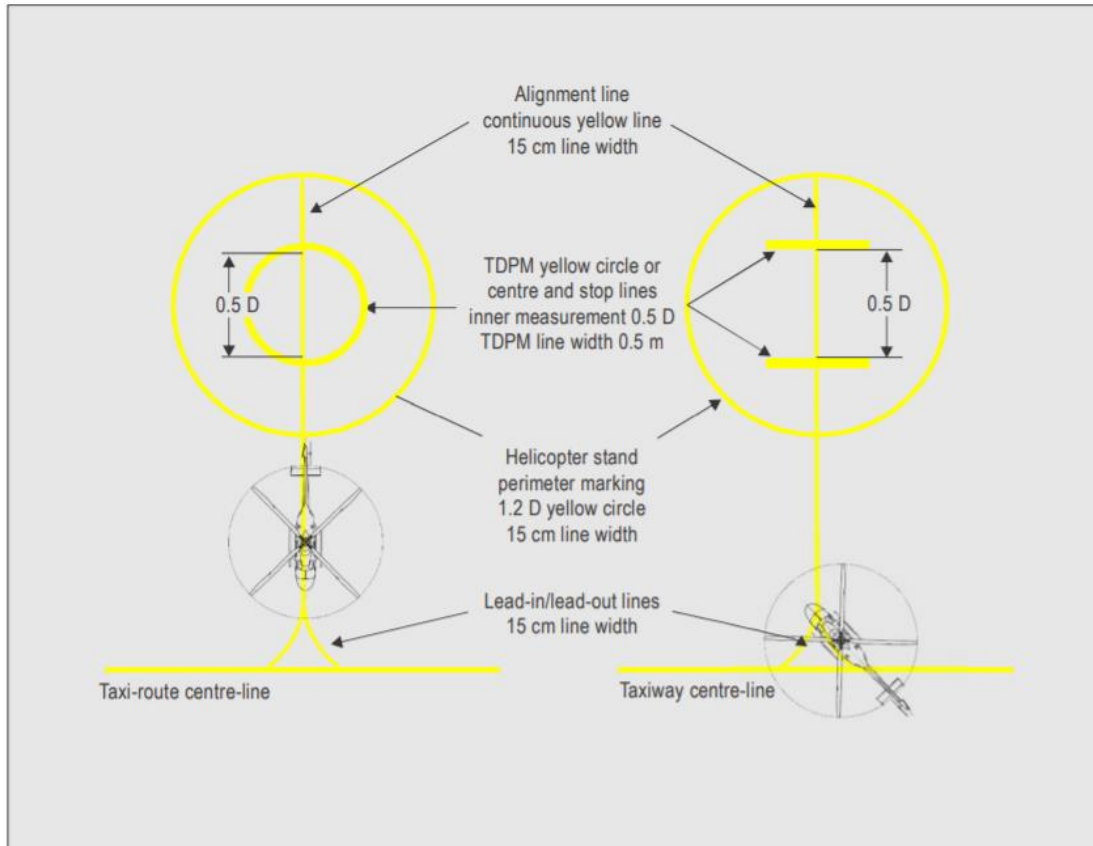


Figure 5-9. Helicopter Stand Markings

60. Flight Path Alignment Guidance Marking

- (1) Flight path alignment guidance markings shall be provided at a heliport where it is desirable and practicable to indicate available approach and/or departure path direction.
- (2) The flight path alignment guidance marking shall be located in a straight line along the direction of approach and/or departure path on one or more of the TLOF, FATO, safety area or any suitable surface in the immediate vicinity of the FATO or safety area.
- (3) A flight path alignment guidance marking shall consist of one or more arrows marked on the TLOF, FATO and/or safety area surface as shown in Figure 5-9. The stroke of the arrow(s) shall be 50 cm in width and at least 3 m in length. When

combined with a flight path alignment guidance lighting system it shall take the form shown in Figure 5-9 which includes the scheme for marking 'heads of the arrows' which are constant regardless of stroke length.

- (4) The markings shall be in a colour which provides good contrast against the background colour of the surface on which they are marked, preferably white.

61. General Requirements for Heliport Lights

- (1) The specifications on screening of non-aeronautical ground lights, and design of elevated and inset lights shall be those in the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and operations Regulations as amended.
- (3) In the case of helidecks and heliports located near navigable waters, consideration shall to be given to ensuring that aeronautical ground lights do not cause confusion to mariners.
- (4) The specifications for marking and lighting of obstacles in the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations are equally applicable to heliports and winching areas.

62. Heliport Beacon

- (1) A heliport beacon shall be provided at a heliport where:
 - (a) long-range visual guidance is considered necessary and is not provided by other visual means; or
 - (b) Identification of the heliport is difficult due to surrounding lights.
- (2) The heliport beacon shall be located on or adjacent to the heliport preferably at an elevated position and so that it does not dazzle a pilot at short range.
- (3) Where a heliport beacon is likely to dazzle pilots at short range, it may be switched off during the final stages of the approach and landing.
- (4) The heliport beacon shall emit repeated series of equip spaced short duration white flashes in the format shown in Figure 5-10 and the light shall show at all angles of azimuth.
- (5) The effective light intensity distribution of each flash shall be as shown in Figure 5-11.

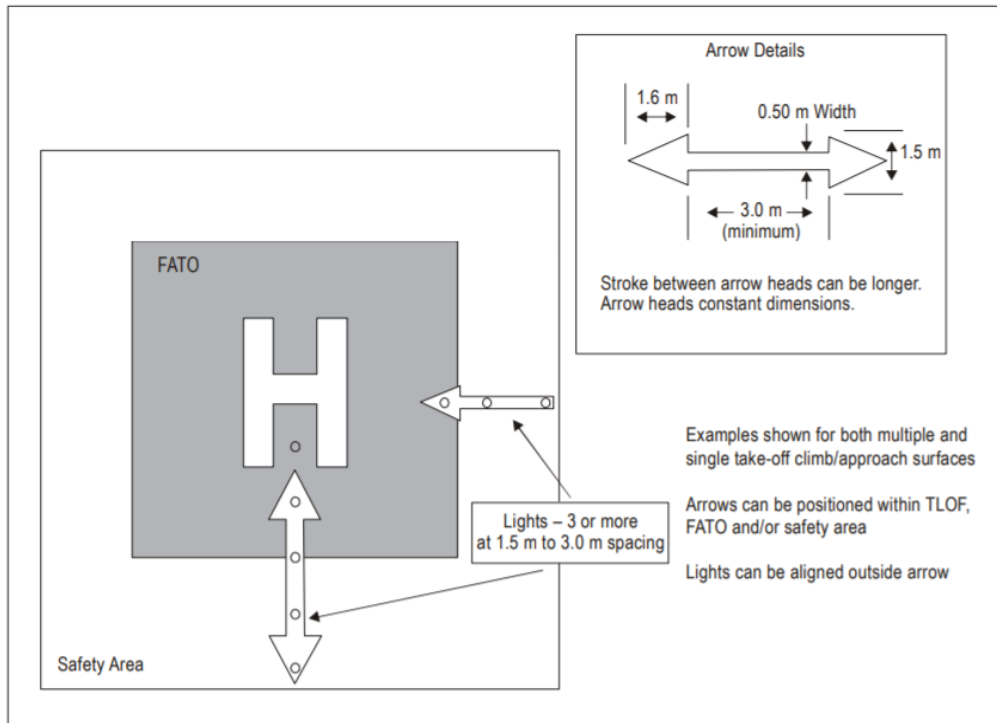


Figure 5-10. Flight Path Alignment Guidance Markings and Lights

63. Approach Lighting System

- (1) An approach lighting system shall be provided at a heliport where it is desirable and practicable to indicate a preferred approach direction.
- (2) The approach lighting system shall be located in a straight line along the preferred direction of approach.
- (3) An approach lighting system shall consist of a row of three lights spaced uniformly at 30 m intervals and of a crossbar 18 m in length at a distance of 90 m from the perimeter of the FATO as shown in Figure 5-13. The lights forming the crossbar shall be as nearly as practicable in a horizontal straight line at right angles to, and bisected by, the line of the centre line lights and spaced at 4.5 m intervals. Where there is the need to make the final approach course more conspicuous, additional lights spaced uniformly at 30 m intervals shall be added beyond the crossbar. The lights beyond the crossbar may be steady or sequenced flashing, depending upon the environment.
- (4) Both steady and sequenced flashing lights shall be omnidirectional white lights.
- (5) The flashing lights shall have a flash frequency of one per second and their light distribution shall be as shown in Figure 5-12, Illustration 3. The flash sequence shall commence from the outermost light and progress towards the crossbar.

- (6) A suitable brilliancy control shall be incorporated to allow for adjustment of light intensity to meet the prevailing conditions. The following intensity settings are suitable:
 - (a) steady lights — 100 per cent, 30 per cent and 10 percent; and
 - (b) Flashing lights — 100 per cent, 10 per cent and 3 percent.

64. Flight Path Alignment Guidance Lighting System

- (1) Flight path alignment guidance lighting system shall be provided at a heliport where it is desirable and practicable to indicate available approach and departure path direction.
- (2) The flight path alignment guidance lighting system shall be in a straight line along the direction(s) of approach and/or departure path on one or more of the TLOF, FATO, safety area or any suitable surface in the immediate vicinity of the FATO, TLOF or safety area.
- (3) Where combined with a flight path alignment guidance marking, as far as is practicable the lights shall be located inside the “arrow” markings.
- (4) A flight path alignment guidance lighting system shall consist of a row of three or more lights spaced uniformly a total minimum distance of 6 m. Intervals between lights shall not be less than 1.5 m and shall not exceed 3 m. Where space permits there shall be 5 lights steady omnidirectional inset white lights as shown in Figure 5-10.
- (5) The lights shall be steady omnidirectional inset white lights.
- (6) The distribution of the lights shall be as indicated in Figure 5-12, Illustration 6.
- (7) A suitable control shall be incorporated to allow for adjustment of light intensity to meet the prevailing conditions and to balance the flight path alignment guidance lighting system with other heliport lights and general lighting that may be present around the heliport.

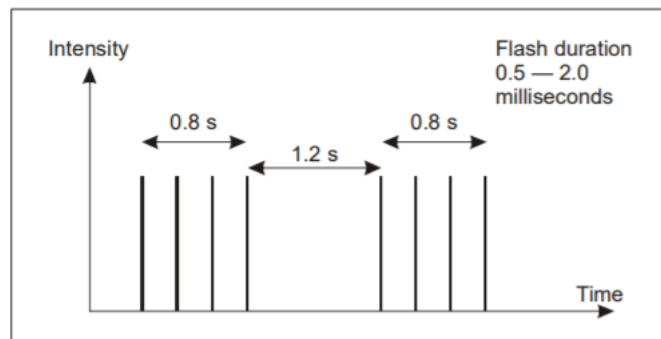


Figure 5-11. Heliport Beacon Flash Characteristics

65. Visual Alignment Guidance System

A Visual alignment guidance system shall be provided to serve the approach to a heliport where one or more of the following conditions exist especially at night:

- (a) obstacle clearance, noise abatement or traffic control procedures require a particular direction to be flown;
- (b) the environment of the heliport provides few visual surface cues; and
- (c) it is physically impracticable to install an approach lighting system

66. Visual Approach Slope Indicator

A visual approach slope indicator shall be provided to serve the approach to a heliport, whether or not the heliport is served by other visual approach aids or by non-visual aids, where one or more of the following conditions exist especially at night:

- (a) obstacle clearance, noise abatement or traffic control procedures require a particular slope to be flown;
- (b) the environment of the heliport provides few visual surface cues; and
- (c) the characteristics of the helicopter require a stabilized approach.

67. Final Approach and Take-Off Area Lighting Systems for Onshore Surface-Level Heliports

- (1) Where a FATO with a solid surface is established at a surface-level heliport intended for use at night, FATO lights shall be provided except that they may be omitted where the FATO and the TLOF are nearly coincidental or the extent of the FATO is self-evident.
- (2) FATO lights shall be placed along the edges of the FATO. The lights shall be uniformly spaced as follows:
 - (a) for an area in the form of a square or rectangle, at intervals of not more than 50 m with a minimum of four lights on each side including a light at each corner; and
 - (b) for any other shaped area, including a circular area, at intervals of not more than 5 m with a minimum of ten lights.
- (3) FATO lights shall be fixed omnidirectional lights showing white. Where the intensity of the lights is to be varied the lights shall show variable white and the light distribution of FATO lights shall be as shown in Figure 5-12, Illustration 4.
- (4) The lights shall not exceed a height of 25 cm and shall be inset when a light extending above the surface would endanger helicopter operations. Where a FATO is not meant for lift-off or touchdown, the lights shall not exceed a height of 25 cm above ground or snow level.

68. Aiming Point Lights

- (1) Where an aiming point marking is provided at a heliport intended for use at night, aiming point lights shall be provided.
- (2) Aiming point lights shall be collocated with the aiming point marking.
- (3) Aiming point lights shall form a pattern of at least six omnidirectional white lights as shown in Figure 5-7. The lights shall be inset when a light extending above the surface could endanger helicopter operations.
- (4) The light distribution of aiming point lights shall be as shown in Figure 5-12, Illustration 4.

69. Touchdown and Lift-Off Area Lighting System

- (1) A TLOF lighting system shall be provided at a heliport intended for use at night.
- (2) For a surface-level heliport, lighting for the TLOF in a FATO shall consist of one or more of the following:
 - (a) perimeter lights;
 - (b) floodlighting; and
 - (c) arrays of segmented point source lighting (ASPSL) or luminescent panel (LP) lighting to identify the TLOF when a) and b) are not practicable and FATO lights are available.
- (3) For an elevated heliport, shipboard heliport or helideck, lighting of the TLOF in a FATO shall consist of:
 - (a) perimeter lights; and
 - (b) ASPSL or LPs to identify the TDPM or floodlighting to illuminate the TLOF.
- (4) TLOF ASPSL or LPs to identify the TDPM or floodlighting shall be provided at a surface-level heliport intended for use at night when enhanced surface texture cues are required.
- (5) TLOF perimeter lights shall be placed along the edge of the area designated for use as the TLOF or within a distance of 1.5 m from the edge. Where the TLOF is a circle, the lights shall be:
 - (a) located on straight lines in a pattern which will provide information to pilots on drift displacement; and
 - (b) Where (a) is not practicable, evenly spaced around the perimeter of the TLOF at the appropriate interval, except that over a sector of 45 degrees the lights shall be spaced at half spacing

- (6) TLOF perimeter lights shall be uniformly spaced at intervals of not more than 3 m for elevated heliports and helidecks and not more than 5 m for surface-level heliports. There shall be a minimum number of four lights on each side including a light at each corner. For a circular TLOF, where lights are installed in accordance to sub regulation (5) (b) there shall be a minimum of fourteen lights.
- (7) The TLOF perimeter lights shall be installed at an elevated heliport or fixed helideck such that the pattern cannot be seen by the pilot from below the elevation of the TLOF.
- (8) The TLOF perimeter lights shall be installed on a moving helideck or shipboard heliport, such that the pattern cannot be seen by the pilot from below the elevation of the TLOF when the helideck or shipboard heliport is level.
- (9) On surface-level heliports, ASPSL or LPs, if provided to identify the TLOF, shall be placed along the marking designating the edge of the TLOF. Where the TLOF is a circle, they shall be located on straight lines circumscribing the area
- (10) On surface-level heliports the minimum number of LPs on a TLOF shall be nine. The total length of LPs in a pattern shall not be less than 50 per cent of the length of the pattern. There shall be an odd number with a minimum number of three panels on each side of the TLOF including a panel at each corner. LPs shall be uniformly spaced with a distance between adjacent panel ends of not more than 5 m on each side of the TLOF.
- (11) When LPs are used on an elevated heliport or helideck to enhance surface texture cues, the panels shall not be placed adjacent to the perimeter lights and they shall be placed around a touchdown marking or coincident with heliport identification marking.
- (12) TLOF floodlights shall be located so as to avoid glare to pilots in flight or to personnel working on the area. The arrangement and aiming of floodlights shall be such that shadows are kept to a minimum.
- (13) The TLOF perimeter lights shall be fixed omnidirectional lights showing green.
- (14) At a surface-level heliport, ASPSL or LPs shall emit green light when used to define the perimeter of the TLOF.
- (15) The chromaticity and luminance of colours of LPs shall conform the applicable Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and Operations regulations.
- (16) An LP shall have a minimum width of 6 cm. The panel housing shall be the same colour as the marking it defines.

- (17) For a surface level or elevated heliport, the TLOF perimeter lights located in a FATO shall not exceed a height of 5 cm and shall be inset when a light extending above the surface could endanger helicopter operations.
- (18) For a helideck or shipboard heliport, the TLOF perimeter lights shall not exceed a height of 5 cm, or for a FATO or TLOF, 15 cm.
- (19) When located within the safety area of a surface level or elevated heliport, the TLOF floodlights shall not exceed a height of 25 cm.
- (20) For a helideck or shipboard heliport, the TLOF floodlights shall not exceed a height of 5 cm, or for a FATO or TLOF, 15 cm.
- (21) The LPs shall not extend above the surface by more than 2.5 cm.
- (22) The light distribution of the perimeter lights shall be as shown in Figure 5-12, Illustration (23) The light distribution of the LPs shall be as shown in Figure 5-12, Illustration 6
- (24) The spectral distribution of TLOF area floodlights shall be such that the surface and obstacle marking can be correctly identified.
- (25) The average horizontal illuminance of the floodlighting shall be at least 10 lux, with a uniformity ratio, average to minimum, of not more than 8:1 measured on the surface of the TLOF.
- (26) Lighting used to identify the TDPC shall comprise a segmented circle of omnidirectional ASPSL strips showing yellow. The segments shall consist of ASPSL strips, and the total length of the ASPSL strips shall not be less than 50 per cent of the circumference of the circle.
- (27) If utilized, the heliport identification marking lighting shall be omnidirectional showing green.

70. Helicopter Stand Floodlighting

- (1) Floodlighting shall be provided on a helicopter stand intended to be used at night.
- (2) Helicopter stand floodlights shall be located so as to provide adequate illumination, with a minimum of glare to the pilot of a helicopter in flight and on the ground, and to personnel on the stand. The arrangement and aiming of floodlights shall be such that a helicopter stand receives light from two or more directions to minimize shadows.
- (3) The spectral distribution of stand floodlights shall be such that the colours used for surface and obstacle marking can be correctly identified.
- (4) Horizontal and vertical illuminance shall be sufficient to ensure that visual cues are discernible for required manoeuvring and positioning, and essential operations

around the helicopter can be performed expeditiously without endangering personnel or equipment.

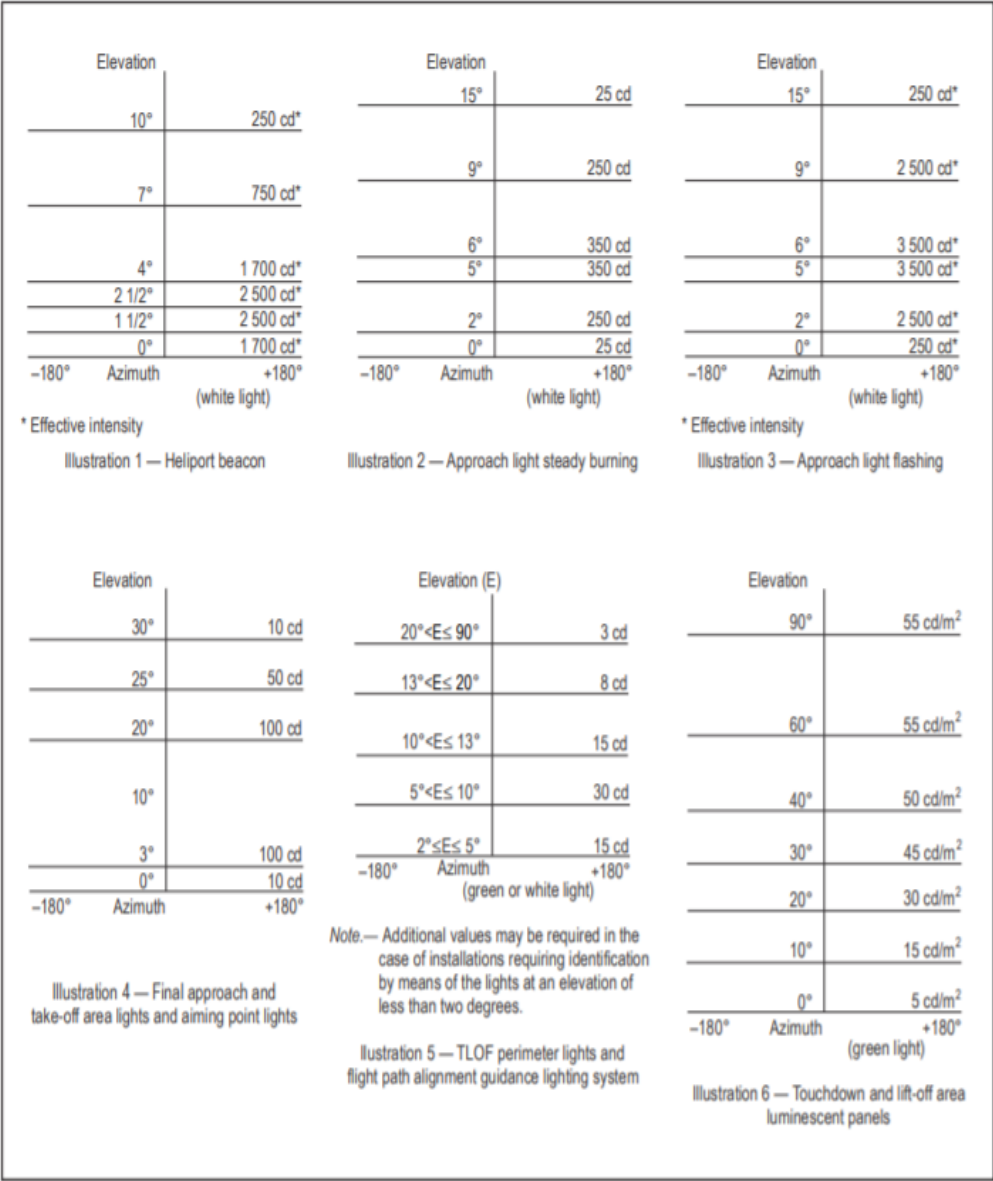


Figure 5-12. Isocandela Diagrams

71. Winching Area Floodlighting

- (1) Winching area floodlighting shall be provided at a winching area intended for use at night.

- (2) Winching area floodlights shall be located so as to avoid glare to pilots in flight or to personnel working on the area. The arrangement and aiming of floodlights shall be such that shadows are kept to a minimum.
- (3) The spectral distribution of winching area floodlights shall be such that the surface and obstacle markings can be correctly identified.
- (4) The average horizontal illuminance shall be at least 10 lux, measured on the surface of the winching area.

72. Taxiway Lights

Light requirements for taxiways intended for ground taxiing of helicopters shall conform to the Taxiway lights and taxiway center line lights requirements of the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and operations Regulations as amended.

73. Visual Aids for Denoting Obstacles Outside and Below the Obstacle Limitation Surface

- (1) Where an aeronautical study indicates that obstacles in areas outside and below the boundaries of the OLS, established for a heliport, constitute a hazard to helicopters, they shall be marked and lit, except that the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted with high-intensity obstacle lights by day.
- (2) Where an aeronautical study indicates that overhead wires or cables crossing a river, waterway, valley or highway constitute a hazard to helicopters, they shall be marked, and their supporting towers marked and lit.

74. Floodlighting of obstacles

- (1) At a heliport intended for use at night, obstacles shall be floodlighted if it is not possible to display obstacle lights on them.
- (2) Obstacle floodlights shall be arranged so as to illuminate the entire obstacle and as far as practicable in a manner so as not to dazzle the helicopter pilots.
- (3) Obstacle floodlighting shall be such as to produce a luminance of at least 10 cd/m².

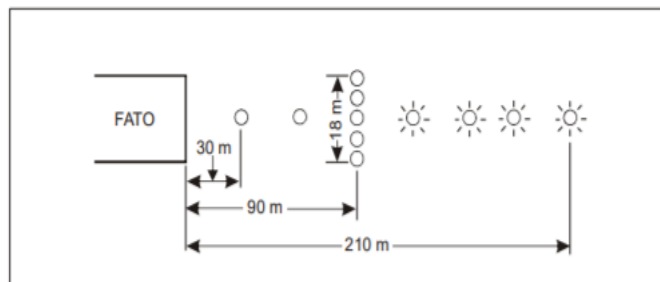


Figure 5-13. Approach Lighting System

CHAPTER VIII
HELIPORT OPERATIONAL SERVICES, EQUIPMENT, INSTALLATIONS AND
FACILITIES

75. Applicability

The following specifications of Regulation 80(4) (a), Regulation 80 (4)(b), Regulation 80 (5) (a), Reg 80 (5)(b), Reg 80 (6)(a), Reg 80 (6) and Regulation 101 3 shall apply to new builds or replacement of existing systems or part thereof from 1 January 2023.

76. Heliport Emergency Planning

- (1) A heliport emergency plan shall be established commensurate with the helicopter operations and other activities conducted at the heliport.
- (2) The plan shall identify agencies which could be of assistance in responding to an emergency at the heliport or in its vicinity.
- (3) The heliport emergency plan shall provide for the coordination of the actions to be taken in the event of an emergency occurring at a heliport or in its vicinity.
- (4) Where an approach/departure path at a heliport is located over water, the plan shall identify which agency is responsible for coordinating rescue in the event of a helicopter ditching and indicate how to contact that agency.
- (5) The plan shall include, as a minimum, the following information—
 - (a) the types of emergencies planned for;
 - (b) how to initiate the plan for each emergency specified;
 - (c) the name of agencies on and off the heliport to contact for each type of emergency with telephone numbers or other contact information;
 - (d) the role of each agency for each type of emergency;
 - (e) a list of pertinent on-heliport services available with telephone numbers or other contact information;
 - (f) copies of any written agreements with other agencies for mutual aid and the provision of emergency services; and
 - (g) A grid map of the heliport and its immediate vicinity
- (6) All agencies identified in the plan shall be consulted about their role in the plan.
- (7) The plan shall be reviewed and the information in it updated at least yearly or, if deemed necessary, after an actual emergency, so as to correct any deficiency found during an actual emergency.
- (8) A test of the emergency plan shall be carried out at least once every three years

77. Rescue and Fire Fighting

Provision of RFFS equipment:

- (1) Rescue and firefighting equipment and services shall be provided at helidecks and at elevated heliports located above occupied structures.
- (2) A safety risk assessment shall be performed to determine the need for rescue and firefighting equipment and services at surface level heliports and elevated heliports located above unoccupied structures.

78. Level of Protection Provided

- (1) For the application of primary media, the discharge rate, in liters/minute, applied over the assumed practical critical area, in m², shall be predicated on a requirement to bring any fire which may occur on the heliport under control within one minute, measured from activation of the system at the appropriate discharge rate.
- (2) For practical critical area calculation where primary media is applied as a solid stream, the practical critical area shall be calculated by multiplying the helicopter fuselage length (m) by the helicopter fuselage width (m) plus an additional width factor (W1) of 4 m. Categorization from H0 to H3 shall be determined on the basis of the fuselage dimensions in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1. Heliport Fire Fighting Category

Category (1)	Maximum fuselage length (2)	Maximum fuselage width (3)
H0	up to but not including 8 m	1.5 m
H1	from 8 m up to but not including 12 m	2 m
H2	from 12 m up to but not including 16 m	2.5 m
H3	from 16 m up to 20 m	3 m

Table 6-1. Heliport Fire Fighting Category

- (3) Practical critical area calculation where primary media is applied in a dispersed pattern;
 - (a) For heliports, except helidecks, the practical critical area shall be based on an area contained within the heliport perimeter, which always includes the TLOF, and to the extent that it is load-bearing, the FATO.
 - (b) For helidecks the practical critical area shall be based on the largest circle capable of being accommodated within the TLOF perimeter.

79. Extinguishing Agents

- (1) For Surface level heliports where an RFFS is provided; with primary media applied as a solid stream using a portable foam application system (PFAS); the amount of primary media and complementary agents shall be in accordance with Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Minimum Usable Amounts of Extinguishing Agents for Surface-Level Heliports

Category	Foam meeting performance level B		Foam meeting performance level C		Complementary agents	
	Water (L)	Discharge rate foam solution/minute (L)	Water (L)	Discharge rate foam solution/minute (L)	Dry chemical powder (kg)	Gaseous media (kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
H 0	500	250	330	165	23	9
H 1	800	400	540	270	23	9
H 2	1200	600	800	400	45	18
H 3	1600	800	1100	550	90	36

- (2) For Elevated heliports where an RFFS is provided; with primary media applied as a solid stream using a fixed foam application system (FFAS) the amount of foam media and complementary agents shall be in accordance with Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Minimum Usable Amounts of Extinguishing Agents for Elevated Heliports

Category	Foam meeting performance level B		Foam meeting performance level C		Complementary agents	
	Water (L)	Discharge rate foam solution/minute (L)	Water (L)	Discharge rate foam solution/minute (L)	Dry chemical powder (kg)	Gaseous media (kg)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
H 0	1 250	250	825	165	23	9
H 1	2 000	400	1 350	270	45	18
H 2	3 000	600	2 000	400	45	18
H 3	4 000	800	2 750	550	90	36

- (3) For elevated heliports or limited-sized surface level heliports with primary media applied in a dispersed pattern through a fixed foam application system (FFAS) – a solid plate heliport:
- (a) the amount of water required for foam production shall be predicated on the practical critical area (m²) multiplied by the appropriate application rate (L/min/m²), giving a discharge rate for foam solution (in L/min). The discharge rate shall be multiplied by the discharge duration to calculate the amount of water needed for foam production.
 - (b) the discharge duration shall be at least three minutes.
 - (c) complementary media shall be in accordance with Table 6-3, for H2 operations.
- (4) For purpose-built elevated heliports/limited-sized surface level heliport with primary media applied in a dispersed pattern through a fixed application system (FAS), a passive fire retarding surface with water-only DIFFS;
- (a) the amount of water required shall be predicated on the practical critical area (m²) multiplied by the appropriate application rate (3.75 L/min/m²) giving a discharge rate for water (in L/min). The discharge rate shall be multiplied by the discharge duration to determine the total amount of water needed.
 - (b) the discharge duration shall be at least two minutes.
 - (c) complementary media shall be in accordance with Table 6-3, for H2 operations.
- (5) For purpose-built helidecks with primary media applied in a solid stream or a dispersed pattern through a fixed foam application system (FFAS), a solid plate heliport;
- (a) the amount of water required for foam media production shall be predicated on the practical critical area (m²) multiplied by the application rate (L/min/m²) giving a discharge rate for foam solution (in L/min). The

discharge rate shall be multiplied by the discharge duration to calculate the amount of water needed for foam production.

- (b) the discharge duration shall be at least five minutes.
 - (c) complementary media shall be in accordance with Table 6-3, H0 levels for helidecks up to and including 16.0 m and to H1/H2 levels for helidecks greater than 16.0 m. Helidecks greater than 24 m shall adopt H3 levels.
- (6) For purpose-built helidecks with primary media applied in a dispersed pattern through a fixed application system (FAS), a passive fire-retarding surface with water-only DIFFS;
- (a) the amount of water required shall be predicated on the practical critical area (m²) multiplied by the application rate (3.75 L/min/m²) giving a discharge rate for water (in L/min). The discharge rate shall be multiplied by the discharge duration to calculate the amount of water needed.
 - (b) the discharge duration shall be at least three minutes.
 - (c) complementary media shall be in accordance with Table 6-3, to H0 levels for helidecks up to and including 16.0 m and to H1/H2 levels for helidecks greater than 16.0 m. Helidecks greater than 24 m shall adopt H3 levels.

80. Response Time

- (1) At surface level heliports, the operational objective of the rescue and firefighting response shall be to achieve response times not exceeding two minutes in optimum conditions of visibility and surface conditions.
- (2) Response time is considered to be the time between the initial call to the rescue and firefighting service and the time when the first responding vehicle(s) the service) is in position to apply foam at a rate of at least 50 per cent of the discharge rate specified in Table 6-2.
- (3) At elevated heliports, limited-sized surface level heliports and helidecks, the response time for the discharge of primary media at the required application rate shall be 15 seconds measured from system activation and if rescue and firefighting personnel are needed, they shall be immediately available on or in the vicinity of the heliport while helicopter movements are taking place.

81. Rescue Arrangements

Rescue arrangements commensurate with the overall risk of the helicopter operation shall be provided at the heliport.

82. Communication and Alerting System

A suitable alerting and communication system shall be provided in accordance with the emergency response plan.

83. Personnel

- (1) Where provided, the number of rescue and firefighting personnel shall be sufficient for the required task.
- (2) Where provided, rescue and firefighting personnel shall be trained to perform their duties, and maintain their competence.
- (3) Rescue and firefighting personnel shall be provided with protective equipment.

84. Means of Escape

- (1) Elevated heliports and helidecks shall be provided with a main access and at least one additional means of escape.
- (2) Access points shall be located as far apart from each other as is practicable.

85. Wildlife Management

A heliport operator shall establish measures for the management of wildlife at the heliport in accordance with the Civil Aviation and Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations.

86. Apron Management Service

Where applicable, a heliport operator shall provide apron management service at the heliport in accordance with the Civil Aviation Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations.

87. Maintenance

The heliport operator shall establish and maintain a system for the maintenance of heliport facilities and equipment in accordance with the Civil Aviation and Aerodrome Design and Operations Regulations.

**CHAPTER IX
EXEMPTIONS**

88. Application for Exemption

A person may apply in writing to the Authority for an exemption from specific provision of these Regulations in accordance with the Civil Aviation Certification, Licensing and Registration regulations.

89. Aeronautical Study

Where an aerodrome does not meet the requirements of these regulations, the Authority may determine, after an aeronautical study, the conditions and procedures that are necessary to ensure a level of safety equivalent to that established by the relevant regulations.

CHAPTER X
GENERAL PROVISIONS

90. Deviations From These Regulations

Any deviation from these Regulations shall be set out in an endorsement on the aerodrome certificate, license and in the aerodrome manual.

91. Safety Inspections and Audits

The Authority shall:

- (1) carry out such safety inspections and audits as may be necessary for the purpose of verifying the validity of an application for construction and operation of a heliport;
- (2) Carry out safety inspections and audits of any document and records of an operator, which may be necessary to determine compliance with the appropriate requirements as prescribed in these Regulations.

92. Enforcement

- (1) The Authority shall take enforcement action on any regulated entity that fails to comply with the provisions of these regulations.
- (2) Inspectors of the Authority holding valid delegations shall take necessary action to preserve safety where an undesirable condition has been detected.
- (3) The action(s) referred to in sub-regulation (2) may include:
 - (a) In the case of a regulated entity, imposition of operating restrictions until such a time that the existing undesirable condition has been resolved;
 - (b) In carrying out the enforcement actions pursuant to the provisions of sub-regulation (2), the inspectors of the Authority shall invoke the powers with due care and act in good faith in the interest of preserving safety; and
 - (c) Inspectors of the Authority holding valid delegations shall take necessary action to preserve safety where an undesirable condition has been detected.
- (4) The action(s) referred to in sub-regulation (2) may include:
 - (a) In the case of a regulated entity, imposition of operating restrictions; and
 - (b) until the time that the existing undesirable condition has been resolved.

CHAPTER XI
MACILLINOUSE PROVISSIONS

93. Savings and Transition

A licence, certificate, approval or any other document issued to an operator prior to the commencement of these Regulations shall continue in force as where it was issued under these Regulations until it expires or is cancelled by the Authority or a court of competent jurisdiction.

94. Revocation

The Civil Aviation Aerodromes Regulations, 2025 is repealed.

95. Contravention of the Regulations

A person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations may have his certificate, licence, approval, authorisation or such other document suspended or revoked.

96. Offences and Penalties

- (1) whoever contravene any provision of these Regulations, orders or notices commits an offence and upon conviction shall be sentence for a term not exceeding (6) month or with fine or both.
- (2) In the case of a continuing contravention, each day of the contravention shall constitute a separate offence and shall be liable to an additional fine for each day the offence continues.
- (3) Where it is proved that an act or omission of any person, which shall have been a contravention by that person, of these Regulations, orders or notices made there under was due to any cause not avoidable by the exercise of reasonable care by that person, the act or omission shall be deemed not to be a contravention by that person of that provision.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Regulation

GUIDANCE MATERIALS FOR INSTRUMENT HELIPORTS WITH NON-PRECISION AND OR PRECISION APPROACHES AND INSTRUMENT DEPARTURES

1. General

Introductory Note 1. — These Regulations contain specifications that prescribe the physical characteristics and obstacle limitation surfaces to be provided for at heliports, and certain facilities and technical services normally provided at a heliport. It is not intended that these specifications limit or regulate the operation of an aircraft.

Introductory Note 2. — The specifications in this schedule describe additional conditions beyond those found in the main sections of the Civil Aviation (Heliports) Regulations that apply to instrument heliports with non-precision and/or precision approaches. All specifications contained within the main parts of the Heliports regulations are equally applicable to instrument heliports, but with reference to further provisions described in this schedule.

2. Heliport Data

2.1 Heliport Elevation

The elevation of the TLOF and/or the elevation and geoid undulation of each threshold of the FATO (where appropriate) shall be measured and reported to the aeronautical information services authority to the accuracy of:

- (a) one-half meter or foot for non-precision approaches; and
- (b) one-quarter meter or foot for precision approaches.

Note. — Geoid undulation must be measured in accordance with the appropriate system of coordinates.

2.2 Heliport Dimensions and Related Information

The following additional data shall be measured or described, as appropriate, for each facility provided on an instrument heliport:

Distances to the nearest metre or foot of localizer and glide path elements comprising an instrument landing system (ILS) or azimuth and elevation antenna of a microwave landing system (MLS) in relation to the associated TLOF or FATO extremities.

3. Physical Characteristics

3.1 Surface-Level and Elevated Heliports

Safety Areas

A safety area surrounding an instrument FATO shall extend:

- (a) laterally to a distance of at least 45 m on each side of the center line; and
- (b) Longitudinally to a distance of at least 60 m beyond the ends of the FATO.

Note. — See Figure S-1.

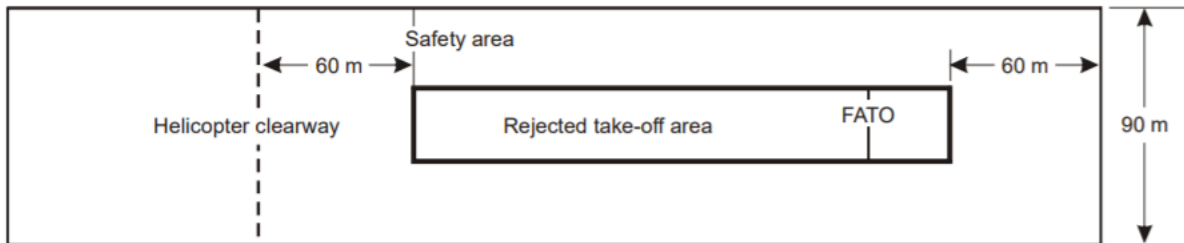


Figure S-1. Safety Area for Instrument FATO

4. Obstacle Environment

4.1 Obstacle Limitation Surfaces and Sectors

Approach surface

Characteristics. The limits of an approach surface shall comprise:

- (a) an inner edge horizontal and equal in length to the minimum specified width of the FATO plus the safety area, perpendicular to the center line of the approach surface and located at the outer edge of the safety area;
- (b) two side edges originating at the ends of the inner edge;
 - (i) for an instrument FATO with a non-precision approach, diverging uniformly at a specified rate from the vertical plane containing the centre line of the FATO;
 - (ii) for an instrument FATO with a precision approach, diverging uniformly at a specified rate from the vertical plane containing the centre line of the FATO, to a specified height above FATO, and then diverging uniformly at a specified rate to a specified final width and continuing thereafter at that width for the remaining length of the approach surface; and
- (c) an outer edge horizontal and perpendicular to the centre line of the approach surface and at a specified height above the elevation of the FATO.

4.2 Obstacle Limitation Requirements

4.2.1 The following obstacle limitation surfaces shall be established for an instrument FATO with a non-precision and/or precision approach:

- (a) take-off climb surface;
- (b) approach surface; and
- (c) Transitional surfaces.

Note. — See Figure S-2 to S-5.

4.2.2 The slopes of the obstacle limitation surfaces shall not be greater than, and their other dimensions not less than, those specified in Tables S-1 to S-3.

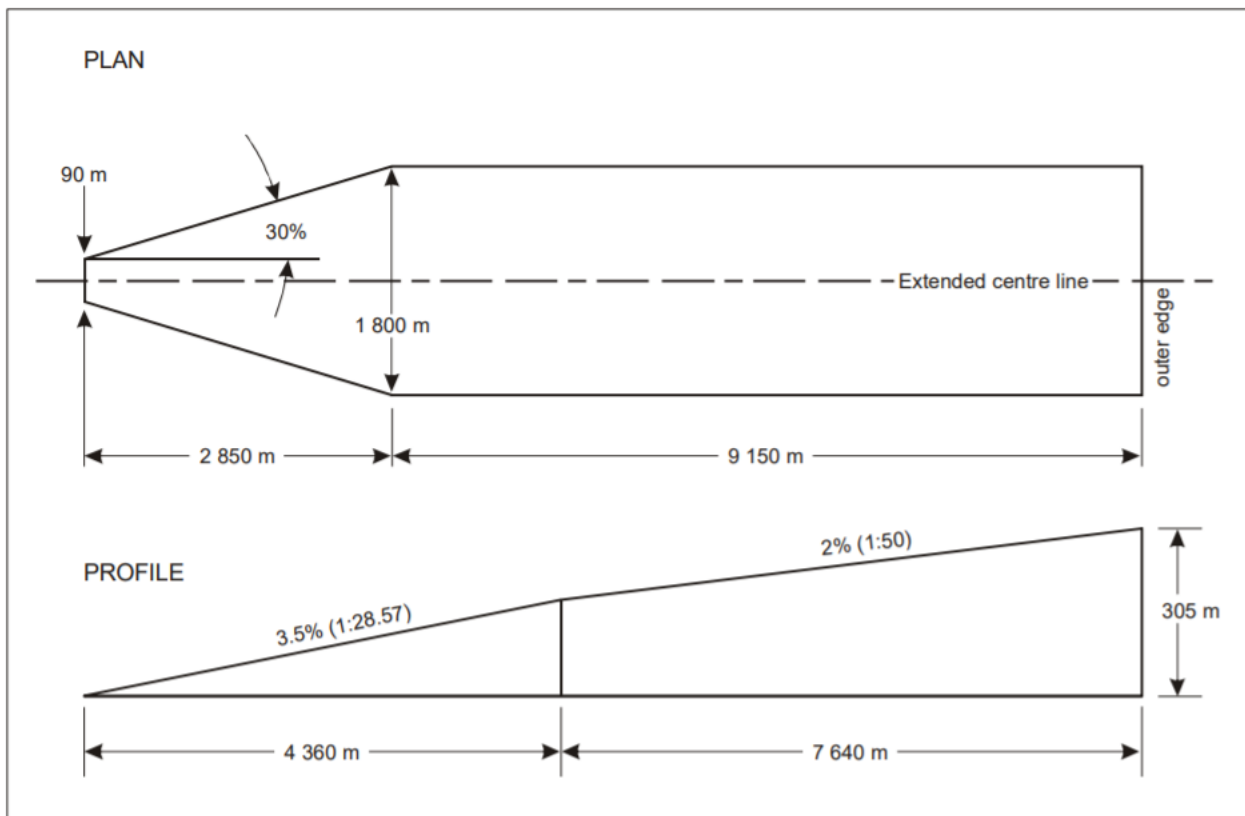


Figure S-2. Take-Off Climb Surface for Instrument FATO

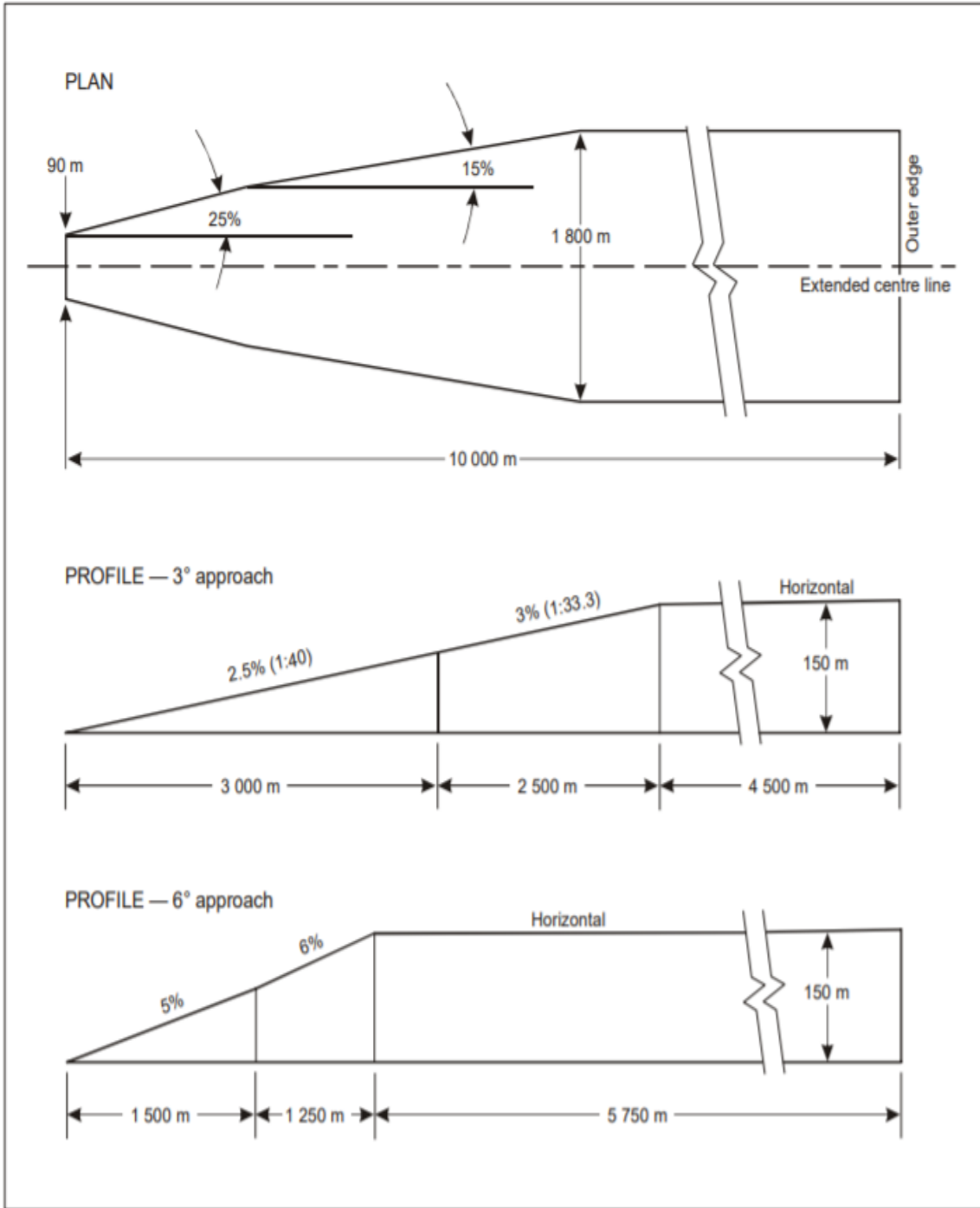


Figure S-3. Approach Surface for Precision Approach FATO

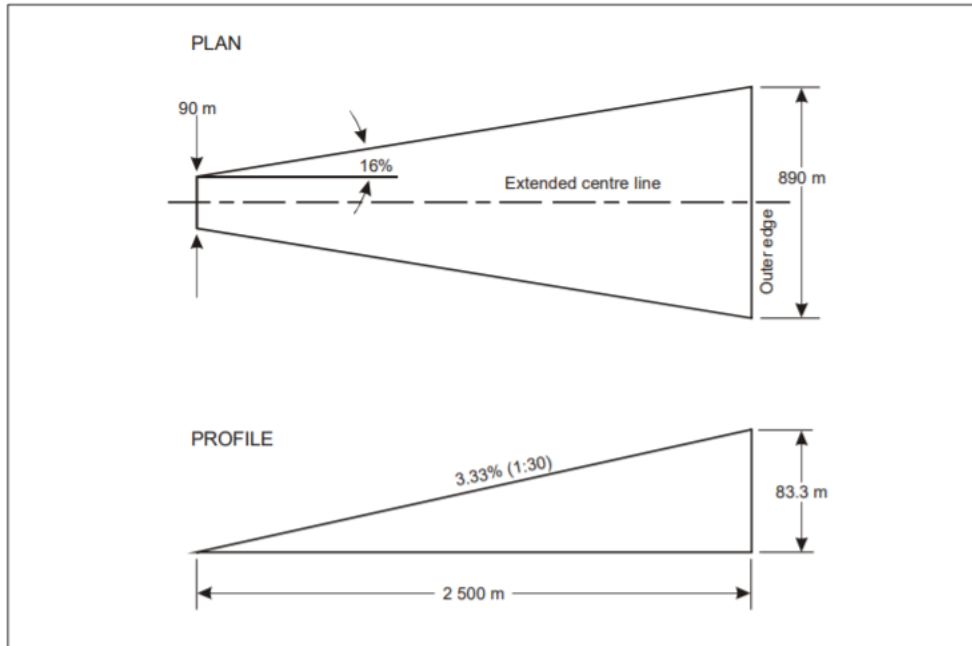


Figure S-4. Approach Surface for Non-Precision Approach FATO

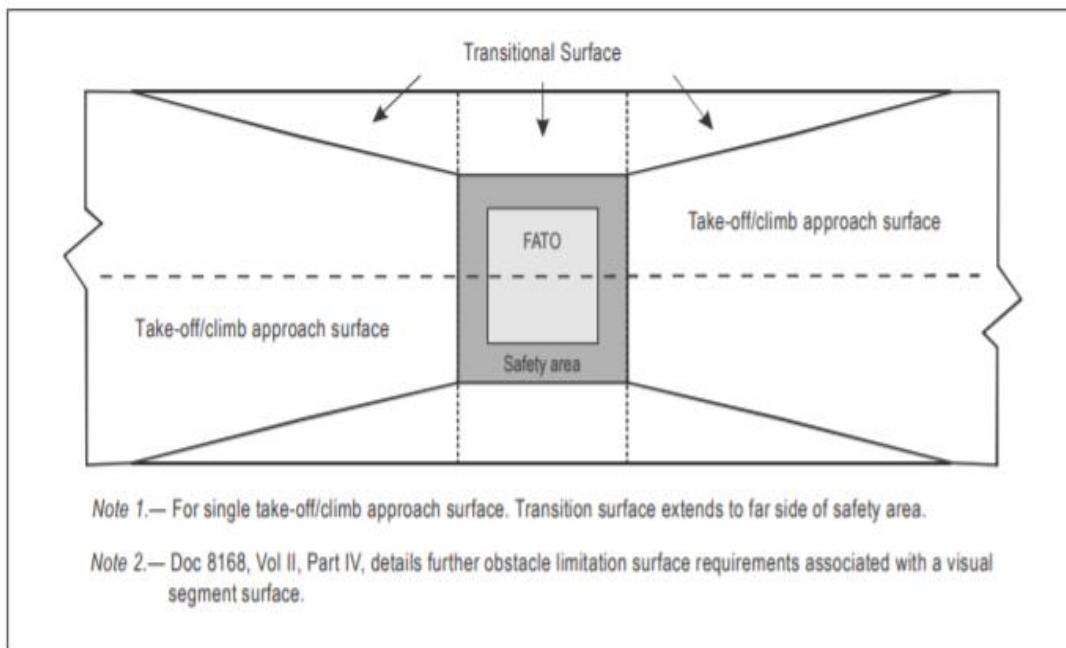


Figure S-5. Transitional Surfaces for An Instrument FATO with A Non-Precision And/ Or Precision Approach

Table A-1. Dimensions and Slopes of Obstacle Limitation Surfaces Instrument (Non-Precision) FATO

	3° approach				6° approach			
	Height above FATO				Height above FATO			
	90 m	60 m	45 m	30 m	90 m	60 m	45 m	30 m
Surface and dimensions	(300 ft)	(200 ft)	(150 ft)	(100 ft)	(300 ft)	(200 ft)	(150 ft)	(100 ft)
APPROACH SURFACE								
Length of inner edge	90 m	90 m	90 m	90 m	90 m	90 m	90 m	90 m
Distance from end of FATO	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m
Divergence each side to height above FATO	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Distance to height above FATO	1 745 m	1 163 m	872 m	581 m	870 m	580 m	435 m	290 m
Width at height above FATO	962 m	671 m	526 m	380 m	521 m	380 m	307.5 m	235 m
Divergence to parallel section	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Distance to parallel section	2 793 m	3 763 m	4 246 m	4 733 m	4 250 m	4 733 m	4 975 m	5 217 m
Width of parallel section	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m
Distance to outer edge	5 462 m	5 074 m	4 882 m	4 686 m	3 380 m	3 187 m	3 090 m	2 993 m
Width at outer edge	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m	1 800 m
Slope of first section	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
	(1:40)	(1:40)	(1:40)	(1:40)	(1:20)	(1:20)	(1:20)	(1:20)
Length of first section	3 000 m	3 000 m	3 000 m	3 000 m	1 500 m	1 500 m	1 500 m	1 500 m
Slope of second section	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	6%	6%	6%
	(1:33.3)	(1:33.3)	(1:33.3)	(1:33.3)	(1:16.66)	(1:16.66)	(1:16.66)	(1:16.66)
Length of second section	2 500 m	2 500 m	2 500 m	2 500 m	1 250 m	1 250 m	1 250 m	1 250 m
Total length of surface	10 000 m			10 000 m	8 500 m	8 500 m	8 500 m	8 500 m

			10 000 m	10 000 m				
TRANSITIONAL	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%		14.3%	
Slope						14.3%		14.3%
Height	45 m	45m	45m	45 m	45 m	45 m	45 m	45 m

<i>Surface and dimensions</i>		
APPROACH SURFACE		Width of safety area boundary
Width of inner edge		
Location of inner edge		
First section		
Divergence	— day	16%
	— night	
Length	— day	2 500 m
	— night	
Outer width	— day	890 m
	— night	
Slope (maximum)		3.33%
Second section		
Divergence	— day	—
	— night	
Length	— day	—
	— night	
Outer width	— day	—
	— night	
Slope (maximum)		—
Third Section		
Divergence		—
Length	— day	—
	— night	
Outer width	— day	—
	— night	
Slope (maximum)		—
TRANSITIONAL		
Slope		20%
Height		45 m

Table S-2. Dimensions and Slopes of Obstacle Limitation Surfaces Instrument (Precision) FATO

Table A-3. Dimensions and Slopes of Obstacle Limitation Surfaces Straight Take-Off

<i>Surface and dimensions</i>		<i>Instrument</i>
TAKE-OFF CLIMB		
Width of inner edge		90 m
Location of inner edge		Boundary of end of clearway
First section		
Divergence	— day — night	30%
Length	— day — night	2 850 m
Outer width	— day — night	1 800 m
Slope (maximum)		3.5%
Second section		
Divergence	— day — night	parallel
Length	— day — night	1 510 m
Outer width	— day — night	1 800 m
Slope (maximum)		3.5%*
Third Section		
Divergence		parallel
Length	— day — night	7 640 m
Outer width	— day — night	1 800 m
Slope (maximum)		2%
* <i>This slope exceeds the maximum mass one-engine-inoperative climb gradient of many helicopters which are currently operating.</i>		

5. Visual Aids

5.1 Lights

Approach Lighting Systems

- 5.1.1 Where an approach lighting system is provided for a non-precision FATO, the system shall not be less than 210 m in length.

5.1.2 The light distribution of steady lights shall be as indicated in Figure 5-12, Illustration 2 except that the intensity shall be increased by a factor of three for a non-precision FATO.

Table A-4. Dimensions And Slopes of The Obstacle Protection Surface

SURFACE AND DIMENSIONS	NON-PRECISION FATO	
Length of inner edge	Width of safety area	
Distance from end of FATO	60 m	
Divergence	15%	
Total length	2 500 m	
Slope	PAPI	$A^a - 0.57^\circ$
	HAPI	$A^b - 0.65^\circ$
	APAPI	$A^a - 0.9^\circ$
<p>a. As indicated in figure 5-19 in the Civil Aviation (Aerodrome Design and Operations) Regulations.</p> <p>b. The angle of the upper boundary of the “below slope” signal.</p>		

Issued under my hand in Juba on this ^{12th} 12 day of the month of Feb. in Year 2026.

12 02
2026



Hon Rizik Zakaria Hassan
Minister of Transport
Republic of South Sudan - Juba