

070

**OPERATIONAL
PROCEDURES**

**INSTRUMENT RATING (A)
(OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES)**

JAR-FCL REF NO	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	REMARKS
070 00 00 00	<u>OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES</u>	
071 00 00 00	<u>OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES - AIRCRAFT</u>	
071 01 00 00	<u>GENERAL</u>	
071 01 02 00	<u>JAR-OPS Requirements</u>	
071 01 02 04	<p>All weather operations requirements: low visibility operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State the operator's responsibility regarding the establishing of aerodrome operating minima - List the parameters to be considered in establishing the aerodrome operating minima - Define the criteria to be taken into consideration for the classification of aeroplanes - Define the following terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Circling - Low visibility procedures - Low visibility take off - Flight control system - Fail-passive flight control system - Fail-operational flight control system - Fail-operational hybrid landing system - Visual approach - State the general rules for low visibility operations - State the rules concerning the use of aerodromes for low visibility operations 	<p>JAR OPS 1.1430 and appendix 1 and 2 to JAR OPS 1.430</p> <p>JAR OPS 1.435</p> <p>JAR OPS 1.1440 appendix JAR OPS 1.445</p>

**INSTRUMENT RATING (A)
(OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES)**

JAR-FCL REF NO	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – State the qualification requirement for flight crew to conduct low visibility operations – State the operating procedures for low visibility operations – State the operator and commander’s responsibilities regarding minimum equipment for low visibility operations – State the minimum visibility and separation from cloud for VFR in each class of airspace – State the requirements for Special VFR 	<p>JAR OPS 1.450</p> <p>JAR OPS 1.455</p> <p>JAR OPS 1.460</p> <p>JAR OPS 1.465</p> <p>Appendix</p>
071 02 00 00	<u>SPECIAL OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND HAZARDS (GENERAL ASPECTS)</u>	
071 02 08 00	<p><u>Wake Turbulence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Describe the meaning of the term “wake turbulence” – Describe how wake turbulence is created – Describe tip vortices circulation – Explain when vortex generation begins and ends – Describe vortex circulation on the ground with and without crosswind – List the three main factors which combine to give the strongest vortices (heavy, clean, slow) – Describe the wind conditions which are worst for wake turbulence near the ground – Compare aeroplane and helicopter vortex generation (helicopter vortices more intense per kg of gross mass) – List the ICAO wake turbulence aircraft categories according to their maximum certificated take off mass – Wake turbulence separation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landing – State the minimum separation for landing 	<p>PANS RAC DOC 4444 Part V and Air Traffic Services Planning Manual (DOC 9426) Part II Sect 5</p>

**INSTRUMENT RATING (A)
(OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES)**

JAR-FCL REF NO	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	REMARKS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medium behind a heavy - Light behind a medium or heavy - Full runway take off - State the minimum separation for take-off for a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Light or medium behind a heavy - Light behind a medium - Using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The same runway - Parallel runways separated by less than 760m - Crossing or parallel runways when the projected flight path of the second aircraft crossed the first at the same level or within 1000ft lower - Intermediate take off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State the minimum separation to be applied when aircraft are using a runway with a displaced landing threshold for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A departing Light or Medium following a Heavy arrival and a departing Light following a Medium arrival - An arriving Light or Medium following a Heavy departure and an arriving Light following a medium departure if the projected flight paths cross - Opposite direction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State the minimum separation for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Light or Medium taking off or landing after a Heavy which has made a low or missed approach in the opposite direction, or - A Light taking-off or landing after a Medium which has made a low or missed approach in the 	

**INSTRUMENT RATING (A)
(OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES)**

JAR-FCL REF NO	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	REMARKS
	opposite direction (the same criteria apply on parallel runways separated by less than 760m)	