

Government Notifications
CIVIL AVIATION ACT, No. 14 OF 2010

INSTRUCTIONS issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation by virtue of the powers vested in him under Section 23 subsection 4 of the Civil Aviation Act, No. 14 of 2010.

H. M. C. NIMALSIRI,
Director General of Civil Aviation.

03rd October, 2012.

INSTRUCTIONS

Requirements to be complied with regard to the construction of any building, tower or other structure or making of any alternations to any existing building, tower or other structure within the Hambantota International Airport Protected Area and in respect of distinct lighting marking and identification of any object in the neighborhood of the Hambantota International Airport and on air routes contiguous thereto, shall be as specified below.

Part I - General

1. This instruction shall be cited as Zoning Instructions Hambantota International Airport No. 01 of 2012 and shall be applicable to Hambantota International Airport unless otherwise exempt by the Director General of Civil Aviation in writing. Citation and applicability

2. These Instructions shall come into effect from the date of issue. Effective Date

3. In these Instructions, unless the context otherwise requires, Interpretation

“Act” means the Act, No. 14 of 2010;

“Protected Area” means an area defined in the Protected Area No. 01 of 2012 of Hambantota International Airport by the Hon. Minister under the section 23 of the Civil Aviation Act, No. 14 of 2010;

“Aerodrome” means defined area on land (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft;

“Aerodrome Elevation” means the height above mean sea level of the highest point on the landing area;

“Aerodrome reference point” means the designated geographical location of an aerodrome;

“Runway” means a defined rectangular area on the aerodrome prepared for the landing and takeoff run of aircraft along its length;

“Instrument Runway” means a runway specified for the purpose of these regulations as an instrument runway by the Director General of Civil Aviation in the Aerodrome Standards in Sri Lanka, ASN99;

“Non-instrument runway” means a runway other than an instrument runway;

“Landing Area” means that part of a movement area in the aerodrome intended for the landing or take-off of aircraft;

“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 may be a hazard to air navigation;

“Instrument approach area” means an area serving an instrument runway in the landing direction for which a non-visual aid has been provided and whose lateral limits shall comprise,

- (a) An inner edge 300 meters wide and perpendicular to and symmetrically placed above the extended centerline of the runway at the distance of 60 metres measured horizontally from each end of the runway from the direction of landing;
- (b) Two sides originating at the ends of inner edge diverging uniformly about the extended center line of the runway to a width of 4,500 metres at a horizontal distance of 15,000 metres from the inner edge;
- (c) An outer edge of 4,500 metres wide and parallel to the inner edge at a distance of 15,000 metres therefrom;

"Instrument approach surface" means a plane laterally limited by limits of the instrument approach area, commencing at the latter's inner edge level with the elevation of the midpoint of the threshold and extending away from the direction of landing with a vertical inclination of 50:1 and terminated by a vertical plane containing the outer edge of the approach area;

"Transitional area" means an area commencing from the line originating at the end of the inner edge of each approach area, drawn parallel to the centre line of the runway in the direction of landing and terminated by a line at a horizontal distance 465 metres away from and parallel to the centre line of the runway and laterally meeting the approach area;

"Transitional Surface" means a surface commencing from a line originating at the end of the inner edge of each approach area, drawn parallel to the centerline of the runway in the direction of landing and extending with a vertical inclination of 7:1 and terminating at a height of 45 metres above aerodrome elevation and laterally on meeting the approach surface;

"Inner horizontal area" means the area within two circles each having a radius of 4,000 metres with their centers at the point of intersection of the runway centerline with each end of the instrument runway; and the area within their common tangents;

"Inner horizontal surface" means a surface commencing at the outer periphery of the transitional surface and their lateral edges of the approach surface at a height of 45 metres from the aerodrome elevation and terminated by the vertical plane containing the outer periphery of the inner horizontal area;

"Conical area" means an area commencing at the outer periphery of the inner horizontal area and extending horizontally to a distance of 2,000 metres;

"Conical Surface" means a surface commencing at the outer periphery of the inner horizontal surface at a height of 45 metres from the aerodrome elevation and extending horizontally to a distance of 2,000 metres and vertically to a height of 145 meters from the aerodrome elevation;

"Outer Horizontal area" means an area commencing from the outer periphery of the conical area and extending radially away from the conical area and terminated at the outer periphery of Hambantota International Airport Protected Area;

"Outer Horizontal Surface" means, a horizontal plane located at a vertical height of 145 metres from the aerodrome elevation extending outwards from the outer periphery of the conical surface and terminated at the vertical plane containing the outer periphery of Hambantota International Airport Protected Area;

4. Except as provided in instruction Seven (7) no building, tower or structure shall be erected or altered and no tree shall be allowed to grow above the surfaces corresponding to the following areas. Height Limitations
- (a) Instrument approach area
 - (b) Transitional area
 - (c) Inner Horizontal area
 - (d) Conical area
 - (e) Outer horizontal area
5. (a) No building, tower or structure of any description shall be erected or altered, nor shall any tree be allowed to grow within 300 metres on either side of the runway centerline or within 300 metres on either side of the extended centerline to a distance of 1,800 metres from each end of the instrument runway, without the approval of the Director General of Civil Aviation. Air Strip
- (b) Within the area, recommended frangible materials should be used to install Navigational Aids.
- (c) Where the areas defined in instruction 3 have more than one height limitation, the more restrictive limitation shall prevail.
6. No use shall be made of land within any area defined in instruction 3 in such manner as to create electrical interference with radio communication between the aerodrome and aircraft or in any manner which might make it difficult for flyers to distinguish between aerodrome lights and other lights or in any manner which might cause glare in the eyes of flyers using the aerodrome, impair visibility in the vicinity of the aerodrome or otherwise endanger the landing, taking off, or manouring of aircraft. Land use Restrictions
7. No use shall be made of the land, and no building, tower or structure shall be erected or altered, and no tree shall be planted in any of the areas specified in instruction 3, except on the authority of a permit issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Permits
Provided, however, that no permit shall be required for the use of the land or for the erection or alternation of a building, tower, structure or for the planting of a tree,
- (a) in the area lying outside the transitional area where the height of the building, tower, structure or tree is not more than 20 metres in height above aerodrome elevation;
 - (b) in the area lying within the limits of an approach area whether instrument or otherwise but at a horizontal distance of not less than 1,800 metres from each end of the runway, where the height of the building, tower, structure or tree is not more than 20 metres above the aerodrome elevation;

An application for a permit shall state the purpose for which it is required and shall be addressed to the Director General of Civil Aviation. The issue of a permit and the conditions subject to which it is issued shall be at the discretion of the Director General of Civil Aviation. In case of a building, tower or a structure where Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance is applied, permission should be obtained from the local authority under above ordinance or any other relevant or ordinance in addition to the permission of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

8. (1) Painting of obstacles :

Marking, lighting and identification of obstacles.

- (a) Painting should be done in alternating red and white bands perpendicular to the major axis of structure;
- (b) The width of a band in case of a tower shall be 1/7 of the tower height or 30 metres, whichever is less;
- (c) The bands on the extremities of the structure shall be red in colour.

(2) Lighting of obstacles :

- (a) The lights shall be red in colour and fixed atop the structure;
- (b) If the height of a structure is more than 45 metres above the surrounding ground level, additional lights shall be provided at intermediate levels spacing equally in the vertical direction;
- (c) Arrangement of lights shall be such that the object is indicated from every angle in azimuth;
- (d) Structures of height less than 45 metres shall be installed with a fixed red light having intensity not less than 10 candelas unless otherwise specified by Director General of Civil Aviation;
- (e) Structures of height 45 metres or more shall be installed with flashing red lights with intensity of not less than 1600 candelas. The flash frequency of lights shall be between 20 and 60 per minute;
- (f) Lights shall come on automatically at reduced visibility less than 3 kilo meters;
- (g) Stand by power supply shall be provided in order to ensure uninterrupted lighting during power failures.

(3) Identification of obstacles :

The name of the owner or the company name of the tower operator and the telephone number of the officer who maintains the tower shall be indicated in black inscription in a yellow colour background to be clearly visible.

9. Power to demolish unauthorized structures is depicted in the section 23 subsection 05 of the Civil Aviation Act, No. 14 of 2010.

Power to demolish the unauthorized structures

