

AERODROME INSPECTOR HANDBOOK

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Officer



AERODROME INSPECTOR HANDBOOK

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FOREWORD

The Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka is responsible under Civil Aviation Act, for the regulation of civil aviation activities, including activities in the aerodrome sector of the air transportation industry, within the country.

This handbook for aerodrome inspectors is one in a series of manuals that have been adopted by CAA to meet the responsibilities developed from the Civil Aviation Act to ensure the safety regulation of aerodrome matters. This manual describes how staff will implement the procedures specified for conducting certification and surveillance of domestic and international aerodromes throughout the nation.

The information contained within this Aerodrome Inspector Handbook has been developed to be in conformity with ICAO standards and recommended practices and the applicable legal requirements including the Civil Aviation Act, Implementing Standards(IS) 30, Implementing Standards(IS) 37 and other related manuals.

I expect CAA inspectors will comply with the specified processes and activities that are provided in this document. It is important that the CAA is able to demonstrate consistency, equity and leadership in its day to day regulatory activity to the aviation industry, and compliance with our own published procedures is one way that we can demonstrate effective discharge of our functions and obligations to industry participants and the travelling public.

Users of this document are invited to pass advice of errors, inconsistencies or suggestions for improvements to Director Aerodromes.

AVM Sagara Kotakadeniya (Retd), Director General of Civil Aviation & CEO, Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka. 01st July 2024

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Definitions

For the purposes of this Handbook, the following terms and words have the following meanings;

Aerodrome. A defined area on land, including any building, installations and equipment, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft.

Aerodrome Beacon. Aeronautical beacon used to indicate the location of an aerodrome from the air.

Aerodrome Certificate. The certificate to operate an aerodrome issued by the CAA under the provisions of IS 37 for the operation of an aerodrome.

Aerodrome Elevation. The elevation of the highest point of the landing area.

Aerodrome Facilities and Equipment. Facilities and equipment, inside or around the boundaries of an aerodrome, that are constructed or installed and maintained for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft.

Aerodrome Manual. The manual that forms part of the application for an aerodrome certificate pursuant to IS 37, as amended from time to time.

Aerodrome Operator. The holder of an aerodrome certificate issued under the Civil Aviation Regulations governing Aerodromes.

Aerodrome or Airport Tenant. Any enterprise that is resident at an aerodrome and offers services and products at that aerodrome.

Aerodrome Reference Point. The designated geographical location of an aerodrome.

Aeronautical Study. A study of an aeronautical problem to identify possible solutions and select a solution that is acceptable without degrading safety.

Apron. A defined area on an aerodrome intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers, mail or cargo, fueling, parking or maintenance.

Apron Management Service. A service provided to regulate the activities and the movement of aircraft and vehicles on an apron.

Aircraft. Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

Aircraft Operator. A national or foreign aircraft operator.

Aircraft stand. A designated area on an apron intended to be used for parking an aircraft.

Airside. The movement area of an airport, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled.

Apron passenger vehicle. Any vehicle used to convey passengers between aircraft and

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terminal buildings.

Audit. A systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining compliance status of the facility with mandatory regulatory requirements including aerodrome standards.

Auditor. A person with competence to conduct audits at national level.

Audit criteria. Legislation and CAA approved standards, policies, procedures or requirements.

Audit evidence. Records, statements of fact or other information, which are relevant to the audit criteria and are verifiable.

Audit Finding. Results of the collected audit evidence as compared against audit criteria.

Audit Programme. A set of one or more audits planned for a specific time frame and directed towards a specific purpose

Note: An audit programme includes all activities necessary for planning, organizing and conducting audits.

Audit Plan. A description of the activities and arrangements for an audit.

Certified Aerodrome. An aerodrome whose operator has been granted an aerodrome certificate by the Authority.

Director General means the Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka.

Deficiency. A failure to comply with mandatory requirements.

Frangible Object. An object of low mass designed to break, distort or yield on impact so as to present the minimum hazard to aircraft.

General Aviation. An aircraft operation other than a commercial air transport operation.

Human Factors Principles. Principles which apply to design, certification, training, operations and maintenance and which seek safe interface between the human and other system components by proper consideration to human performance.

Human performance means human capabilities and limitations which have an impact on the safety, security and efficiency of aeronautical operations.

Heliport. An aerodrome or a defined area on a structure intended to be used wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of helicopters.

International Airport. An airport designated as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic, where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, animal and plant quarantine and similar procedures are carried out.

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Lighting System Reliability. The probability that the complete lighting installation operates within the specified tolerances and that the system is operationally usable.

Movement Area. That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft consisting of the maneuvering area and the apron(s).

Maneuvering Area. That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing, and taxing of aircraft, excluding aprons.

Marker. An object displayed above ground level in order to indicate an obstacle or delineate a boundary.

Marking. A symbol or group of symbols displayed on the surface of the movement area in order to convey aeronautical information.

Obstacle. 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.

Obstacle Free Zone (OFZ). The airspace above the inner approach surface, inner transitional surfaces and balked landing surface and that portion of the strip bounded by these surfaces, which is not penetrated by any fixed obstacle other than a low-mass and frangibly mounted one required for air navigation purposes.

Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS). A series of surfaces that define the volume of airspace at and around an aerodrome to be kept free of obstacle in order to permit the intended aircraft operations to be conducted safely and to prevent the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around the aerodrome.

Record. Any writing, drawing, map, tape, film, photograph or other means by which information is preserved.

Runway. A defined rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

Runway Strip. A defined area including the runway and stopway intended:

- a) to reduce the risk of damage to aircraft running off a runway. and
- b) to protect aircraft flying over it during take-off or landing operations.

Runway Visual Range (RVR). The range over which the pilot of an aircraft on the center line of a runway can see the runway surface markings or the lights delineating the runway or identifying its center line.

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Shoulder. An area adjacent to the edge of a pavement so prepared as to provide a transition between the pavement and the adjacent surface.

Safety Management System (SMS). A system for the management of safety at aerodromes including the organization structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and provisions for the implementation of aerodrome safety policies by an aerodrome operator, which provides for the control of safety at, and the safe use of the aerodrome. SMS is a systematic, explicit and comprehensive process for managing safety risks.

Runway End Safety Area (RESA). An area symmetrical about the extended centerline and adjacent to the end of the strip primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or overrunning a runway.

Taxiway strip. An area including a taxiway intended to protect an aircraft operating on a taxiway and to reduce the risk of damage to an aircraft accidentally running off the taxiway.

Unserviceable Area. A part of the movement area that is unfit and unavailable for use by aircraft.

Work Area. A part of an aerodrome in which maintenance or construction works are in progress.

Wildlife hazard. A potential for a damaging aircraft collision with birds or animals on or near an aerodrome.

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Abbreviations

Al Aerodrome Inspector

AIH Aerodrome Inspector Handbook

CAA Civil Aviation Authority
DAE Director Aerodromes

DGCA Director General of Civil Aviation

SCAIAE Senior Civil Aviation Inspector Aerodromes

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CHAPTER - 1 About this manual

1.1. Objective

- 2.1.1 This handbook provides information and guidance for activities by Aerodrome Inspectors conducting CAA safety oversight functions. It provides guidance for Inspectors involved in system safety audits of aerodromes. Specific procedures associated with aerodrome certification can be found in the SLCAP 2000 Manual on aerodrome certification procedures.
- 2.1.2 This handbook establishes various actions required to be undertaken by Aerodrome Inspectors so that aerodrome operations within Sri Lanka are maintained in accordance with:
 - Provisions related to aerodromes in Civil Aviation Act no 14 of 2010.
 - Implementing Standards 30 (IS 30) and Implementing Standards 37 (IS 37)
 - any other directive/ guidance material/ manual issued by the CAA relevant to civil aerodromes and ICAO publications.

1.2. Applicability

- 1.2.1 This handbook contains information for safety audit processes to be adopted for:
 - a) Certified aerodromes;
 - b) Licensed/ Approved aerodromes; and
 - c) any other aerodrome specified by the CAA;
- 1.2.2 Responsibility for the development, implementation and maintenance of aerodrome standards rests with the CAA. Specifically designated CAA Aerodrome Inspectors are accountable for the ongoing tasks required to ensure that the contents of this handbook are being effectively implemented in order to satisfy the following objectives;
 - a) verify the effective implementation of aerodrome standards;
 - b) monitor the level of compliance with the provisions of Implementing Standards (ISs).
 - c) determine the adequacy and effectiveness of the handbook through the establishment of legislation, regulations, inspections and audits;
 - d) ensure all persons who are assigned aerodrome audit duties or responsibilities are trained and instructed to carry out such duties;
 - e) ensure that violation of standards are investigated; and
 - f) review and re-evaluate aerodrome standards and controls immediately following an act of violation and on a periodic basis.

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1.3. Appropriate legislation

- 1.3.1 The legal authority governing the implementation of this handbook derives from IS 37 that empowers the Director General with authority to issue certificates for aerodromes. The Civil Aviation Regulations governing Aerodromes and Implementing Standards, contain details of the mandatory requirements associated with Sri Lanka aerodromes.
- 1.3.2 Under the IS 37, an aerodrome operator is obligated to allow the Director General or his authorized representative access to any aerodrome to carry out safety inspections or evaluations.
- 1.3.3 Power of access to aerodrome for inspections under IS 37 provides that:
 - a) The operator of an aerodrome must allow personnel authorized by DGCA to inspect and conduct tests on aerodrome facilities, equipment, services or operating procedures and inspect the aerodrome operator's documents and records and verify the Aerodrome Safety Management System at the aerodrome for the purpose of aviation safety;
 - b) The An aerodrome operator shall, at the request of the person referred to (a), allow access to any part of the aerodrome or, any aerodrome facility, including equipment, records, documents and operator's personnel for the purpose referred to in (a); and
 - c) The aerodrome operator shall co-operate in conducting the activities referred to in (a).

1.4. Overview and concepts

- 1.4.1 The system described in this handbook covers the following basic elements;
 - a) Conduct of surveys by CAA of various airports and other aviation stakeholders to determine aerodrome requirements;
 - b) Setting of operational standards by the CAA through the requirement for, and approval of, aerodrome certificate (AC);
 - c) Voluntary compliance (internal quality assurance) by the holders of aerodrome certificates;
 - d) Surveillance, including the detection of non-conformity with standards, conducted by the CAA;
 - e) Investigation and reporting of non-compliance by the CAA;
 - f) Notification of violations to stated aerodrome operation requirements by the CAA to aerodrome operators;
 - g) Enforcement action by CAA in case of non-compliance with requirements by aerodrome operators;
 - h) Surveillance and detection of non-conformity with aerodrome regulatory requirements as applied within Sri Lanka, conducted by foreign governments, airlines, and ICAO under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP).
- 1.4.2 Under the IS 37 there is a requirement for specified entities to develop and submit an aerodrome manual to the CAA. Aerodrome manuals describe in detail how

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operators implement the various standards required of them. If an aerodrome manual is accepted by the CAA, it is an indication that, at the time, information and processes contained within the manual were to the standards required to be met by the operator, and that the aerodrome certificate holder is expected to consistently maintain compliance with the mandatory safety requirements. The contents of the manual form the basis for any audit or inspection conducted by the CAA.

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CHAPTER - 2 Authority and responsibility

2.1. CAA responsibilities

2.1.1. The organizational structure of the CAA – Aerodromes Section.

The organizational structure of the CAA is shown on the following organization chart (Figure 1).

2.1.2. Aerodromes Section

Aerodromes Section in the Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka is responsible for carrying out safety oversight functions with regard to "Operations of Civil Aerodromes in Sri Lanka".

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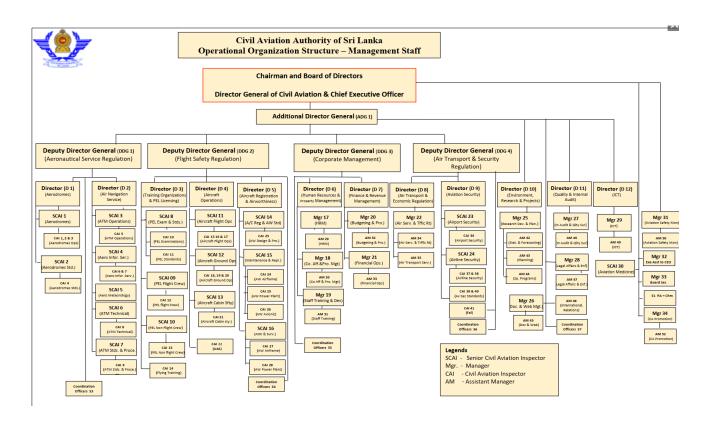


Figure 1

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2.1.3. Responsibilities of the Aerodromes Section

- 1. To provide necessary guidance to develop Primary Aviation Legislation which would be required to regulate Aerodrome design and Operations in Sri Lanka in keeping with the global and national developments.
- 2. To develop required Operating Regulations and Implementing Standards where necessary, for the Basic Aviation Legislation and for amending the existing Regulations as may be necessary to maintain required safety, efficiency and regularity in Aerodrome Operations in Sri Lanka.
- 3. To ensure relevant SARPs contained in ICAO Annex 14 are implemented in Sri Lanka and updated as necessary.
- 4. To ensure supplementary Guidance Materials and other necessary technical guidance materials issued by ICAO from time to time in respect of Aerodromes are given effect to locally in Sri Lanka and updated as necessary, in order to supply the aerodrome operator(s) with necessary information for effective implementation of SARPS.
- 5. To maintain office discipline & Order in the Aerodromes Section.
- 6. To make recommendations to the CAASL in regard to cadre requirement attached to the Section.
- 7. Maintain performance indicators, statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the Aerodromes Section.
- 8. Submit annual reports to the Management concerning the work progress of the Aerodromes Section.
- Provide the DGCA with necessary inputs in regard to the work that the section is expected to perform in the next triennium so that the CAASL Business Plan could be updated accordingly.
- 10. To ensure that all inspectors attached to the section are provided with necessary empowerments, credentials, authorizations, uniforms, inspector handbooks and other amenities etc. in order to enable them perform the assigned tasks effectively.
- 11. To ensure that a complete training plan is prepared for each position coming under the section so that the post holder will be able to discharge the assigned functions effectively.
- 12. To provide the DGCA with the Training requirements of the Section for the next three years on a sliding basis.
- 13. To prepare an annual training plan for each position in the section with due regard to the priorities and resources available and ensure that all employees attached to the Aerodromes Section are fully conversant and are adequately trained to perform their

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job functions entrusted to them, to the standards expected by CAASL and maintain their training records.

- 14. To ensure availability of written Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section.
- 15. To ensure the required toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Aerodrome Operators such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms, job guides etc. and equipment if necessary are readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodrome Operators.
- 16. To ensure all Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section are reviewed and updated as and when required and prepare new guidance material when such is viewed necessary.
- 17. To ensure availability of relevant guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications relating to Aerodromes both in printed and electronic format.
- 18. To ensure that appropriate aerodromes in Sri Lanka are duly certified/ licensed in accordance with the applicable regulations, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA.
- 19. To ensure Issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome certificates/ licenses as the case may be and in accordance with the delegation of authority by the DGCA.
- 20. To maintain complete, accurate and updated records and database in respect of certified aerodromes and/ or service providers.
- 21. develop and implement a systematic Annual Surveillance Plan in respect of each Aerodrome Operator certificated / licensed by the CAASL to be able to achieve the State's Acceptable Level of Safety.
- 22. To maintain a complete, accurate and updated database containing data and information gathered during the implementation of the surveillance plan.
- 23. To analyze the data gathered during the surveillance and adjust the surveillance plan and conduct additional awareness creating activities where necessary based on the trends and associated risks, identified.

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- 24. To ensure necessary enforcement actions are taken in accordance with available regulations and the CAASLSL Enforcement Policy Manual in case of safety violations or deviations made by the Certified Aerodrome Operators.
- 25. To represent DGCA at forums pertinent to Aerodromes in Sri Lanka and abroad.
- 26. To organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes Section.

2.1.4. Director Aerodromes (DAE)

Director Aerodromes, is the Head of the Aerodromes Section. He/ She is responsible to the Director General of Civil Aviation for all functions carried out by the Section

2.1.5. Duties and responsibilities of Director Aerodromes (DAE)

Main Job Purpose

To perform duties and functions as required by DGCA to ensure that Aerodromes are operated in Sri Lanka by the respective Service Providers in compliance with the requirements specified by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Nature and Scope of Duties

The DAE is required to assist the Director General of Civil Aviation to fulfill his responsibilities for continuous regulatory supervision of the Aerodrome Operators who have been authorized to provide such services in Sri Lanka to ensure that the stipulated regulatory and operational requirements published by DGCA are complied. To ascertain the above, the DAE shall perform the duties and functions, which include, but not limited to the following;

PRIMARY LEGISTATION

- 01 Develop Primary Aviation Legislation in draft which would be required to regulate Aerodrome Operations in Sri Lanka in keeping with the global and national developments.
- Develop required Operating Regulations and Implementing Standards where necessary, in draft for the Basic Aviation Legislation and for amending the existing Regulations as may be necessary to maintain required safety, efficiency and regularity in Aerodrome Operations in Sri Lanka.

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- 03 Ensure relevant SARPS contained in ICAO Annex 14 are implemented in Sri Lanka and updated as necessary.
- 04 Ensure supplementary Guidance Materials and other necessary technical guidance materials issued by ICAO from time to time in respect of Aerodromes are given effect to locally in Sri Lanka and updated as necessary, in order to supply the Aerodrome operators with necessary information for effective implementation of SARPS.

ORGANIZATION

- 05 Maintain office discipline & Order in the Aerodromes Section.
- Make recommendations to the CAASL in regard to cadre requirement attached to the Section.
- 07 Through proper planning, design, organization, resource management and adequate training of the Section's personnel ensure establishment of an efficient and competent Section capable of performing all job functions required to be performed by the Section to the expected standards of the CAASL.
- 08 Ensure employees attached to the Aerodromes Section in the CAASL carry out all job functions as laid down in the job descriptions of the Inspectors issued by CAASL, in conformity with the approved Annual Work Program.
- 09 Conduct Performance Evaluations on all staff attached to the Aerodromes section and maintain records.
- 10 Issue / update the Job Descriptions of all staff attached to the section with the approval of the DGCA/CEO.
- 11 Maintain performance indicators, statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the Aerodromes Section.
- 12 Submit annual reports to the Management concerning the work progress of the Aerodromes Section.
- 13 Provide the DGCA with necessary inputs in regard to the work that the section is expected to perform in the next triennium so that the CAASL Corporate Plan could be updated accordingly.
- 14 Prepare Annual Work Plan and Annual Work Programmes and Budget estimates for the Aerodromes Section.

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- 15 Ensure that all inspectors attached to the section are provided with necessary empowerments, credentials, authorizations, uniforms, inspector handbooks and other amenities etc. in order to enable them perform the assigned tasks effectively.
- 16 Be accountable to the DGCA & CEO with regard to control of operational expenditures in the Section.

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

- 17 Ensure that a complete training plan is prepared for each position coming under the section so that the post holder will be able to discharge the assigned functions effectively.
- 18 Provide the DGCA with the Training requirements of the Section for the next three years on a sliding basis.
- 19 Prepare an annual training plan for each position in the division with due regard to the priorities and resources available and ensure that all employees attached to the Aerodromes Section are fully conversant and are adequately trained to perform their job functions entrusted to them, to the standards expected by CAASL and maintain their training records.

GUIDANCE METERIALS

- 20 Ensure availability of written Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section.
- 21 Ensure the required toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Aerodrome Operators such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms, job guides etc. and equipment if necessary are readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodrome Operators.
- 22 Ensure all Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section are reviewed and updated as and when required and prepare new guidance material when such is viewed necessary.
- 23 Ensure availability of relevant guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications relating to Aerodromes both in printed and electronic format.

CERTIFICATION

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- 24 Ensure that appropriate aerodromes in Sri Lanka are duly certified in accordance with the applicable regulations, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA.
- 25 Ensure Issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome certificates as the case may be and in accordance with the delegation of authority by the DGCA.
- 26 Maintain complete, accurate and updated records and database in respect of certified/ licensed aerodromes and/or service providers.

SURVEILLANCE

- 27 Develop and implement a systematic Annual Surveillance Plan in respect of each Aerodrome Operator certificated by the CAASL to be able to achieve the State's Acceptable Level of Safety.
- 28 Maintain a complete, accurate and updated database containing data and information gathered during the implementation of the surveillance plan.
- 29 Analyze the data gathered during the surveillance and adjust the surveillance plan and conduct additional awareness creating activities where necessary based on the trends and associated risks, identified.

ENFORCEMENT

30 Ensure necessary enforcement actions are taken in accordance with available regulations and the CAASL Enforcement Policy Manual in case of safety violations or deviations made by the Certified Aerodrome Operators.

OTHERS

- 31 Review forwarded assessments of Senior Civil Aviation Inspector Aerodromes in relations to the specific functions of Civil Aviation Inspectors and action as appropriately.
- 32 As required and directed by DGCA represent DGCA at forums pertinent to Aerodromes in Sri Lanka and abroad.
- 33 As directed by DGCA assist CAA AIB members and/or AIB authorities of other states to carry out formal investigations/enquires pertinent to aircraft accidents/incidents. Submit accurate reports to DGCA on same as required.
- 34 Organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes Section.

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35 Perform any other duties and functions as may be assigned by the DGCA & CEO

2.1.6. Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodromes

Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodromes is responsible for carrying out regulatory functions involved with Aerodromes and Ground Aids.

2.1.7. Duties and responsibilities of Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodromes (SCAI)

Main Job Purpose

To perform duties and functions as required by DGCA to ensure that Civil Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka are operated in compliance with the requirements specified by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Nature and Scope of Duties

To ascertain the above, the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector - Aerodromes, subject to the scope of the delegation of authority shall perform the duties and functions, which include, but not limited to the following.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

01 Assist Director Aerodromes to develop Primary Aviation Legislation to regulate Planning, Designing, Construction, Operations and Maintenance of Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka.

OPERATING REGULATIONS

- O2 Assist Director Aerodromes to develop required Operating Regulations for the Basic Aviation Legislation and amend as necessary, to maintain required safety in the Planning, Designing, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Civil Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka.
- 03 Implement relevant SARPS contained in ICAO Annex 14 Volume I and II in Sri Lanka and update as necessary.
- O4 Publish Guidance Materials and other necessary Documents issued by ICAO related to Aerodromes and Heliports, in Sri Lanka and update as necessary.

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ORGANIZATION

- Maintain office discipline of the staff working under the incumbent.
- S
- Of Ensure employees working under the incumbent carry out all job functions as laid down in the job descriptions issued by CAASL.
- 07 Conduct Performance Evaluations of the employees working under the incumbent.
- Maintain statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent.

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

- 09 Identify and advise the training needs of the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent to the DAE.
- 10 Organize refresher and/or recurrent training as required.
- 11 Maintain records of all individual training offered to employees.
- 12 Provide "on the job training" for inspectors working under the incumbent when required.

GUIDANCE METERIALS

- 13 Prepare written Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes and Heliports.
- 14 Prepare required toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Certified Aerodromes and Heliports, such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms etc. and make readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodromes and Heliports.
- 15 Review all Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes and Heliports and update when required.
- 16 Identify and advice DAE the relevant guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications relating to Aerodromes and Heliports, which should be available in the Aerodromes Section.

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CERTIFICATION

- 17 Take necessary action to certify or license appropriate aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka in accordance with the applicable regulations, Standards, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA.
- 18 Take necessary action to issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome Certificates as the case may be.

SURVEILLANCE

19 Maintain continued surveillance on Aerodrome and Heliport Operators in Sri Lanka in order to ensure that they maintain required safety standards specified by the DGCA.

ENFORCEMENT

20 Follow available procedures to take enforcement actions in accordance with available regulations in case of safety violations made by the Aerodrome/Heliport Operators.

OTHERS

- 21 Provide necessary advices and comments with regard to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of Aerodromes and Heliports, and carry out supervisions as assigned by DAE.
- 22 As required and directed by DAE, represent DAE at forums pertinent to Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka and abroad.
- As directed by DAE assist CAA AIB members and/or AIB authorities of other states to carry out formal investigations/enquires pertinent to aircraft accidents/incidents. Submit accurate reports to DGCA on same as required.
- 24 Organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes/Heliports.
- 25 Perform any other duties and functions as may be assigned by the Head of the Section.

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2.1.8. Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Standards

Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodromes Standards is responsible for assisting the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodromes in carrying out regulatory functions involved with Aerodromes and Ground Aids in particularly in civil engineering

2.1.9. Duties and responsibilities of Senior Civil Aviation Inspector

Main Job Purpose

To perform duties and functions as required by DGCA to ensure that Civil Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka are operated in compliance with the requirements specified by the Director-General of Civil Aviation especially with regard to Civil Engineering but not limited to the following

Nature and Scope of Duties

To ascertain the above, the SCAIAE Aerodrome Standards, subject to the scope of the delegation of authority shall perform the duties and functions, which include, but not limited to the following.

PRIMARY LEGISLATION

01 Assist Director Aerodromes to develop Primary Aviation Legislation to regulate Planning, Designing, Construction, Operations and Maintenance of Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka from civil engineering point of view.

OPERATING REGULATIONS

- O2 Assist Director/Aerodromes to develop Required Operating Regulations for the Basic Aviation Legislation and amend as necessary, to maintain required safety in the Planning, Designing, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Civil Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka from civil engineering point of view.
- O3 Implement relevant civil engineering specific ICAO SARPS relating to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of civil aerodromes. Water aerodromes and heliports and update as necessary in coordination with Senior Civil Aviation Inspector Aerodromes (SCAIAE).
- O4 Publish Civil Engineering related Guidance Materials related to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of civil aerodromes and heliports and other necessary Documents issued by ICAO related to Aerodromes/Water Aerodromes/Heliports, in Sri Lanka and update as necessary in coordination with SCAIAE.

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ORGANIZATION

- 05 Maintain office discipline of the staff working under the incumbent.
- 06 Ensure employees working under the incumbent carry out all job functions as laid down in the job descriptions issued by CAA(SL).
- 07 Conduct Performance Evaluations of the employees working under the incumbent
- 08 Maintain statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent.

PERSONAL & TRAINING

- 09 Identify and advise the training needs of the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent, if any to the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) and DAE
- 10 Participate at the training activities that are organized and/or offered by the CAA
- 11 Organize refresher and/or recurrent training as required.
- 12 Maintain records of all individual training offered to employees.
- 13 Provide "on the job training" for inspectors working under the incumbent when required

Guidance Material

- 14 Prepare written civil engineering related Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/Water Aerodromes/Heliports in coordination with SCAIAE. Prepare required civil engineering related toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Aerodromes, Water Aerodromes/& Heliports such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms etc. in coordination with SCAIAE and make readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodromes/ Water Aerodromes/Heliports.
- 15 Review all civil engineering related Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/ Water Aerodromes/Heliports and update when required in coordination with SCAIAE.

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16 Identify and advice D/AE the relevant civil engineering related guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications for planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of Aerodromes/Water Aerodromes/Heliports, which should be available in the Aerodromes Section.

Certification

- 17 Perform civil engineering related tasks and duties and assist SCAIAE to take necessary action to certify appropriate aerodromes/ Water Aerodromes/ Heliports in Sri Lanka in accordance with the applicable regulations, Standards, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA. Office Manual.
- 18 Perform civil engineering related tasks and duties and assist SCAIAE to take necessary action to issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome Certificates as the case may be

SURVEILLANCE

19 Maintain continued surveillance civil engineering specific tasks, duties and functions on Certified Aerodrome Operators and other civil aerodromes /Water aerodromes/ heliports in Sri Lanka in order to ensure that they maintain required safety standards specified by the DGCA.

Enforcement

20 Follow available procedures to take enforcement actions in accordance with available regulations in case of safety violations made by the Aerodrome Operators.

OTHERS

- A Provide necessary advices and comments with regard to the Civil Engineering matters in regard to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance works made by CAASL and carry out supervision on those construction works.
- As directed by D/AE assist CAASL (SL) AIB members and/or AIB authorities of other states to carry out formal investigations/enquires pertinent to aircraft accidents/incidents. Submit accurate reports to DGCA (SL) on same as required.
- Organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes/Heliports in liaison with SCAIAE.
- Perform any other duties and functions as may be assigned by the Head of the Section.

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2.1.10. Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Operations –

Civil Aviation Inspector - Aerodromes is responsible for assisting the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector — Aerodromes in carrying out regulatory functions involved with Aerodromes and Ground Aids.

2.1.11. Duties and responsibilities of Civil Aviation Inspector

Main Job Purpose

Assist SCAI to perform duties and functions as required by DGCA to ensure that Civil Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka are operated in compliance with the requirements specified by the Director-General of Civil Aviation.

Nature and Scope of Duties

To ascertain the above, the Civil Aviation Inspector, subject to the scope of the delegation of authority shall perform the duties and functions, which include, but not limited to the following.

OPERATING REGULATIONS

- 1. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector to implement relevant SARPS contained in ICAO Annex 14 Volume I and II in Sri Lanka and update as necessary.
- Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to publish Guidance Materials
 and other necessary Documents issued by ICAO related to Aerodromes/Heliports,
 in Sri Lanka and update as necessary.

ORGANIZATION

- 3. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to maintain office discipline of the staff working under the incumbent.
- 4. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to ensure employees working under the incumbent carry out all job functions as laid down in the job descriptions issued by CAASL (SL).
- 5. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to maintain statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

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- 6. Identify and advise the training needs of the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent, if any to the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) and DAE
- 7. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to organize refresher and/or recurrent training as required.
- 8. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to maintain records of all individual training offered to employees.
- 9. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to provide "on the job training" for inspectors working under the incumbent when required.

GUIDANCE METERIALS

- 10. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to prepare written Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/Heliports.
- 11. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to prepare required toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Aerodromes/Heliports operators such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms etc. and make readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodromes/Heliports.
- 12. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to review all Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/Heliports and update when required.
- 13. Identify and inform Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) and DAE the relevant guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications relating to Aerodromes/Heliports, which should be available in the Aerodromes Section.

Certification

- 14. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to certify appropriate aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka in accordance with the applicable regulations, Standards, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA.
- 15. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome Certificates as the case may be.

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16. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to maintain continued surveillance on Certified Aerodrome Operators in Sri Lanka in order to ensure that they maintain required safety standards specified by the DGCA.

ENFORCEMENT

17. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to take enforcement actions in accordance with available regulations in case of safety violations made by the Aerodrome Operators.

OTHERS

- 18. As required and directed by DAE represent Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) at forums pertinent to Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka and abroad.
- 19. As directed by DAE assist CAA AIB members and/or AIB authorities of other states to carry out formal investigations/enquires pertinent to aircraft accidents/incidents. Submit accurate reports to DGCA on same as required.
- 20. Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes/Heliports.
- 21. Perform any other duties and functions as may be assigned by the Head of the Section.

2.1.12. Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Standards

Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Standards is responsible for assisting the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Standards in carrying out regulatory functions involved with Aerodromes and Ground Aids.

2.1.13. Duties and responsibilities of Civil Aviation Inspector – Aerodrome Standards

Main Job Purpose

Assist SCAI – Aerodrome Standards to perform duties and functions as required by DGCA to ensure that Civil Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka are operated in

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compliance with the requirements specified by the Director-General of Civil Aviation especially with regard to Civil Engineering but not limited to the following.

Nature and Scope of Duties

To ascertain subject to the scope of the delegation of authority shall perform the duties and functions, which include, but not limited to the following.

OPERATING REGULATIONS

- 1. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to develop Primary Aviation Legislation to regulate Planning, Designing, Construction, Operations and Maintenance of Aerodromes/Heliports in Sri Lanka from civil engineering point of view.
- 2. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to implement relevant civil engineering specific ICAO SARPS relating to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of civil aerodromes. Water aerodromes and heliports and update as necessary
- Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to Implement relevant civil engineering specific ICAO SARPS relating to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of civil aerodromes. Water aerodromes and heliports and update as necessary in coordination with Senior Civil Aviation Inspector Aerodromes (SCAIAE).
- 4. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards publish Civil Engineering related Guidance Materials related to planning, designing, construction, operation and maintenance of civil aerodromes and heliports and other necessary Documents issued by ICAO related to Aerodromes/Water Aerodromes/Heliports, in Sri Lanka and update as necessary in coordination with SCAIAE.

ORGANIZATION

- 01 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to maintain office discipline of the staff working under the incumbent.
- 02 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to ensure employees working under the incumbent carry out all job functions as laid down in the job descriptions issued by CAA(SL).
- 03 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to conduct Performance Evaluations of the employees working under the incumbent

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04 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to maintain statistics relating to all important duties, functions or activities performed by the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent

PERSONNEL & TRAINING

- 5. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to identify and advise the training needs of the incumbent and the staff working under the incumbent, if any to the Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) and DAE
- 6. Participate at the training activities that are organized and/or offered by the CAA
- 7. Organize refresher and/or recurrent training as required.
- 8. Maintain records of all individual training offered to employees.
- 9. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to provide "on the job training" for inspectors working under the incumbent when required

GUIDANCE METERIALS

- OS Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to prepare written Office Procedures in respect of each activity being performed in the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/Heliports.
- Of Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to prepare required toolkits for efficient and effective surveillance of Aerodromes/Heliports operators such as Inspectors Hand Books, Checklists; Survey Forms, Audit Forms etc. and make readily available at the Section. This should include toolkits for efficient inspections, surveying and Certification audits of Aerodromes/Heliports.
- O7 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to review all Manuals, Written Procedures and Handbooks issued by the Aerodromes Section with regard to Aerodromes/Heliports and update when required.
- 08 Identify and inform SCAI- Aerodrome Standards and DAE the relevant guidance and reference materials, documents, annexes and other useful publications relating to Aerodromes/Heliports, which should be available in the Aerodromes Section.

Certification

10. Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to Perform civil engineering related tasks and duties and assist SCAIAE to take necessary action to certify appropriate

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aerodromes/ Water Aerodromes/ Heliports in Sri Lanka in accordance with the applicable regulations, Standards, written procedures and other relevant directives issued by the DGCA. Office Manual.

O9 Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to issue, renew, amend, suspend or cancel Aerodrome Certificates as the case may be.

SURVEILLANCE

Assist SCAI- Aerodrome Standards to maintain continued surveillance civil engineering specific tasks, duties and functions on Certified Aerodrome Operators and other civil aerodromes /Water aerodromes/ heliports in Sri Lanka in order to ensure that they maintain required safety standards specified by the DGCA

ENFORCEMENT

11 Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to take enforcement actions in accordance with available regulations in case of safety violations made by the Aerodrome Operators.

SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS

OTHERS

- 12 As required and directed by DAE represent Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) at forums pertinent to Aerodromes and Heliports in Sri Lanka and abroad.
- 13 As directed by DAE assist CAA AIB members and/or AIB authorities of other states to carry out formal investigations/enquires pertinent to aircraft accidents/incidents. Submit accurate reports to DGCA on same as required.
- 14 Assist Senior Civil Aviation Inspector (Aerodromes) to organize and update information in the CAASL website pertaining to Aerodromes/Heliports.
- Perform any other duties and functions as may be assigned by the Head of the Section.

2.1.14. Aerodrome Inspectors/Auditors Code of Conduct

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- 2.1.16.1 As the leader of or as a participant in a CAA audit team, each individual auditor is required to comply with a code of conduct that directs his/her actions during the entire process of the audit. These rules of conduct for each individual auditor are as follows;
 - a) To exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to them as a member of the CAA aerodrome safety oversight audit team;
 - b) To discharge these functions to the best of their ability;
 - c) To conduct themselves with integrity, impartiality and honesty;
 - d) To abide by the rules, procedures and guidance prescribed in this handbook;
 - e) Not to misuse their official position as part of the CAA aerodrome safety oversight audit team;
 - f) Not to receive benefits of any kind from a third party which might reasonably be seen to compromise their personal judgment or integrity;
 - g) To avoid giving cause for resentment and abstain from conduct which would reflect adversely on the CAA; and
 - h) Not to disclose any information of a confidential nature related to the findings of the audit to any other party other than those identified in this handbook.

2.1.15. Auditor Feedback

- 2.1.17.1 Following the conclusion of an audit and the compilation of the audit report, each individual auditor is required to complete and submit an Auditor Feedback Form (see Appendix 2) providing his/her observations on the conduct of the audit. These forms will be utilized to provide a qualitative assessment on the audit process so as to identify areas of improvement for future audits. The assessment will be carried out by the DAE.
- 2.1.17.2 If an individual auditor or group of auditors has reason to believe that they are under any pressure to act illegally, improperly or in an unethical manner, or are asked to take any action that is in contravention of the procedures laid out in this Handbook, they shall report this matter in writing to the Director General CAA through the DAE without delay.

2.1.16. Aerodrome Inspector powers and authority

- 2.1.18.1 Aerodrome Inspectors carry formal authorizations, to be produced if required, enabling them to exercise their powers in accordance with all the elements of Civil Aviation Act These powers include the ability:
 - a) to inspect any part of any aerodrome;
 - b) to investigate and test the effectiveness of aerodrome practices and procedures;
 - c) to require an aerodrome operator, aerodrome manager or occupier of land outside the aerodrome occupied for business purposes in connection with the

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- aerodrome to provide information relevant to inspections, surveys, tests and investigations;
- d) to enter on any land or in any buildings, access to which is necessary, for the purpose of inspecting an aerodrome; and
- e) to record an operation, procedure or installation in written, photographic or other electronic form.
- 2.1.18.2 The above powers apply equally to air navigation installations. Furthermore, Aerodrome Inspectors are allowed to take into restricted zones of airports, and use, any equipment necessary to their duties, including but not limited to cameras, video recorders and tape recorders. These powers may be exercised when CAA Aerodrome Inspectors are conducting audits, surveys and inspections.

2.2. Aerodrome Certificate holder's responsibilities

2.2.1 Tasks and responsibilities of the aerodrome operator:

The tasks and responsibilities of the aerodrome operator include:

- a) The aerodrome operator shall arrange for internal audits of the safety management system, including inspections of the aerodrome facilities and equipment.
- b) The aerodrome operator shall ensure that the internal audit reports, including the report on the aerodrome facilities, services and equipment, are prepared by suitably qualified safety personnel.
- c) The aerodrome operator shall retain a copy of the report(s) referred to in paragraph (b) above for a period to be agreed with the CAA. The CAA may request a copy of the report(s) for its review and reference.
- d) The report(s) referred to in paragraph (b) above must be prepared and signed by the persons who carried out the audits and inspections.
- e) The aerodrome operator shall maintain a procedure for preventive action to ensure that potential causes of problems that have been identified within the system are remedied;
- f) The aerodrome operator shall maintain a process to capture staff suggestions for improvement, followed by management review and possible implementation of those suggestions;
- g) The aerodrome operator shall maintain an internal quality audit programme to audit the aerodrome certificate holder's organization for conformity with the procedures in its manual and achievement of the goals set out in it.
- 2.2.2 Each certified aerodrome operator will incorporate an internal audit process to provide factual information for management to make appropriate decisions in accordance with the aerodrome manual. This internal audit should be able to;
 - a) Determine the compliance or non-compliance of the audit elements with specified requirements;

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- b) Determine the effectiveness of the implemented standards in meeting the specified objectives; and
- c) Provide the audited organization with the opportunity to improve the operational standard and overall performance.
- 2.2.3 The aerodrome operator's audit process will be contained in an internal quality audit programme that shall;
 - a) Specify the frequency and the scope(s) of the audits taking into account the nature of the activity to be audited;
 - Ensure audits are carried out by trained auditing personnel who are independent of those having direct responsibility for the activity being audited;
 - c) Ensure the results of audits are recorded and reported to the personnel responsible for the activity being audited and the manager responsible for internal audits;
 - Require preventive or corrective action to be taken by the personnel responsible for the activity being audited if problems are found by the audit; and
 - e) Ensure follow up audits to review the effectiveness of any preventive or corrective actions taken are regularly carried out.

Corrective Action

- 2.2.4 The procedure for corrective action shall specify how;
 - a) to correct an existing problem;
 - b) to follow up a corrective action to ensure the action is effective; and
 - c) management will measure the effectiveness of any corrective action.

Preventive Action

- 2.2.5 The procedure for preventive action shall specify how;
 - a) to correct a potential problem;
 - b) to follow up a preventive action to ensure the action is effective;
 - c) to amend any operational procedure as a result of a preventive action; and
 - d) management will measure the effectiveness of any preventive actions taken.

Management Review

2.2.6 The procedure for management review shall;

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- a) specify the frequency of management reviews of the quality assurance system taking into account the need for the continuing effectiveness of the system;
- b) identify the responsible manager who shall review the operational standards; and
- c) ensure the results of the review are evaluated and recorded.

Tests

2.2.7 Each aerodrome certificate holder shall test its level of compliance with standards, the objective of which is to determine the effectiveness of both the processes and systems involved and the individual performance of staff members tasked with carrying out those processes in the system.

Records

- 2.2.8 Each aerodrome certificate holder shall maintain records to demonstrate the achievement of quality operational standards. Most of the records will be normal business processes and statistical information, however such records should include:
 - a) Training reports and training records of all members of the organization, including management;
 - b) Incident and occurrence reports;
 - c) Internal audit reports;
 - d) External audit reports;
 - e) Recurrent testing reports;
 - f) Equipment testing and servicing reports;
 - g) Proposals for change;
 - h) Records of work improvement coordination meetings and outcomes; and
 - i) Management review meetings and reports.

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CHAPTER - 3 Aerodrome manual

Note – Refer IS 37 for requirements of Aerodrome manual and its content prior for certification.

3.1. Requirement for aerodrome operation

- 3.1.1 The general requirement for certain aerodrome operator to develop aerodrome manuals as per IS 30 and submit them to the CAA
- 3.1.2 Aerodromes must be certified if:
 - a) international operations are conducted: or
 - b) Operator of an aerodrome intended for domestic operations for public use shall obtain an aerodrome certificate if the average number of aircraft movements per day exceeds 30 movements and the maximum passenger seating capacity of the aircraft employed in the operation exceeds 30 seats
 - c) The operator of an aerodrome for which an aerodrome certificate is not required may nevertheless apply for an aerodrome certificate.
- 3.1.3 Certified aerodromes must have a current acceptable aerodrome manual to aerodrome site, facilities, services, equipment, operating procedures, organization and management including a safety management system.

3.2. Aerodrome manuals

3.2.1. Submission of aerodrome manuals

3.2.1.1 An aerodrome manual is required to be submitted to CAA as a component of a formal application for certification.

3.2.2. Acceptance of aerodrome manuals

- 3.2.2.1 Upon receipt of a submitted aerodrome manual, the DGCA, has authority to accept, reject or require modification to the submitted aerodrome manual. Notification to the aerodrome operator of any disapproval or requirement for modification will be made in writing to the operator. Where an aerodrome manual is acceptable and the other elements of certification have been complied with, an aerodrome certificate will be issued.
- 3.2.2.2 An accepted aerodrome manual also provides a basis for on-going surveillance of aerodromes and aerodrome operators by CAA Inspectors after initial certification has been achieved.

3.2.3. Amendment of aerodrome manuals

3.2.3.1 Whenever necessary to retain currency or if directed by the CAA, an aerodrome operator shall amend the aerodrome manual and provide copy of the amendment(s)

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to CAA. The DGCA, has authority to accept, reject or require modification of the submitted aerodrome manual amendment.

3.2.3.2 Acceptance will result in an amended aerodrome manual. Notification to the aerodrome certificate holder of that acceptance, or rejection, or requirement for change to the amendment as a result of a submitted amendment or adjustment will be made in writing to the operator as soon as is practicably possible, and wherever possible prior to the proposed effective date of implementation of the proposed amendment or adjustment.

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CHAPTER - 4 Aerodrome safety oversight

4.1. Surveillance Programme

The Aerodromes Surveillance Programme includes Aerodrome inspections, and audits. The surveillance programme of the Aerodromes Section for the calendar year is prepared by the DAE, in consultation with the inspectors of the section at the beginning of the year taking into account the nature and scope of activities taking place in the industry. The main objective of the surveillance plan is to ensure through performance based surveillance, that the State's Acceptable Level of Safety will be maintained. Risk base approach is the methodology used for preparation of the surveillance plan. Once the Surveillance Plan is developed it will be forwarded to the DGCA and approval is obtained from the DGCA.

In this manual the safety oversight activity is limited to inspection and audit processes as they may be applied to certification and surveillance activity by CAA. Although enforcement is mentioned, staff will be required to undertake specific additional actions when a need for certificate action (suspension or revocation) is determined or a decision to impose a fine is taken, such procedure should be contained within the CAA Enforcement Manual.

4.2. Responsibilities of the Inspectors with Regard to Carrying out Inspections

Once the surveillance programme is approved by the DGCA it will be distributed among relevant inspectors in the section. It is the responsibility of relevant inspectors to conduct inspections as per the approved schedule. In case inspectors are unable to conduct inspections on scheduled dates due to unavoidable circumstances, approval should be obtained from the DDGASR through DAE to conduct the inspection in the closest possible date to the scheduled date. Inspectors are required to forward inspection reports to the DAE in the relevant file (soft & hard copies) within five working days of the date of the inspection. Inspection reports should be completed as per the instructions provided in the checklists in clear language. The responsibility of sending the inspection report to the service provider through DGCA's office lies with the DAE.

4.3. Planning and Preparation for Inspection

Before the inspection is conducted the inspectors are required to prepare for the inspection properly. The preparation process should include following;

- 1) Refer previous inspection reports and corrective action plans (Feed Back Reports) received from the Aerodrome Operator.
- 2) Identify deficiencies observed in previous inspections and corrective actions taken by the service provider to correct those deficiencies.

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- 3) Identify special areas to be inspected which need special attention.
- 4) Inspectors should refresh themselves with the previous recommendations, of the CAA to check whether those recommendations are implemented.
- 5) Inspectors should be familiar with all IS s and other directives issued by the CAA relevant to the operations carried out.
- 6) Inspector should be familiar with the staff requirements, licensing/rating & training requirements if any, operational & technical requirements and other relevant regulatory requirements applicable.
- 7) Inspectors should be thorough with the documents need to be kept at the centre.
- 8) If the Inspector intends meeting the Senior Manager/Managers to clarify certain issues, he /she should inform Head of the Section, the date/time of the inspection and the officers needs to be present at the inspection at least three days before the inspection.

4.3.1.1. Conducting the Inspection

- 1) Meet Head of the Section or Relevant officer and identify the Inspector with credentials, before the inspection is conducted and make necessary arrangements for the inspection.
- 2) Always be polite and respect the duties being performed and the person being inspected
- 3) do not disturb the performance of the duties of the person being inspected or get involved with unnecessary arguments outside official scope during the inspection process
- 4) Use appropriate check list for the inspection (See Attachment A) and use the CAA "Inspector Note Book" to record the salient features observed during the inspection
- 5) At the end of the inspection brief the Head of the Section or In charge of the section of the findings (deficiencies and appreciations).

4.3.1.2. Inspection Report

- 1) Use the softcopy of the Inspection Report
- 2) Use only the Abbreviations given in the check list to fill the form
- 3) Indicate comments in the space provided in clear language
- 4) If observation is "Unsatisfactory (U)" or "Improvements Needed (I), it is essential to give comments to explain why it is unsatisfactory and what improvements needed.
- 5) Prepare the inspection report within five working days from the date of the inspection and forward same to the DAE with the soft copy for review.
- 6) Send the report to the Service Provider within seven working days.

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7) Update the Inspection Result Database.

4.3.2. Aerodrome Audits

4.3.2.1. Objectives of an Aerodrome Audit

The objectives of an Aerodrome Audit should be:

- To ascertain compliance with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices.
- To ensure adherence with prescribed procedures in the Aerodrome Manual.
- ❖ To determine the effectiveness of safety planning in Aerodrome Operations.
- To highlight commendable findings (where appropriate)

4.3.2.2. Planning and Preparation for Audits

Safety Audits can be of great benefit provided they are carried out professionally and thoroughly. Careful and comprehensive preparation is essential to the overall success of any audit. Inadequate preparation can result in:

- Devalued audit findings
- ❖ A loss of credibility in the audit function overall
- a waste of both auditor's and auditee's time

Therefore a good rule of the thumb for the allocation of time for a safety audit is as flows;

- devote 40% of the total hours estimated for the audit in preparation activities
- devote another 40% on conducting the audit
- devote remaining 20% for the preparation of the reports and follow-up actions

An audit programme should always contain provision for:

- an opening and a closing meetings with the senior management of the Auditee
- regular (at least twice daily) audit team meetings
- contingency or 'mopping-up' operations

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4.3.2.3. Questions and Checklists

Prior to conducting an audit, it is important to have a vehicle to enable the auditor to;

- identify which elements are to be audited
- refer to relevant documents in the system
- record preliminary findings and observations

As such relevant Check Lists, Questions and forms to record Findings and Observations should be prepared before the audit. Audit Checklist for Aerodrome Certification Audits is given in the Appendix C. Additions can be made as required before or during the audit. A properly prepared check list will;

- provide a useful guide or memory aid to the auditor
- form a record of what was checked during the audit
- ensure that all major points are covered
- help to save time in note taking during an audit
- assist in the preparation of the exit meeting

However all inspectors should clearly understand that checklists should not be considered as an inflexible procedure to conduct a safety audit.

4.3.2.4. Audit Convening Authority

The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is normally the Convening Authority for all regulatory audits.

4.3.2.5. Audit Personnel

Audit personnel must satisfy following requirements;

- a) have extensive knowledge of civil air regulations and the regulatory procedures of a civil aviation authority;
- b) have adequate knowledge of relevant ICAO SARPs and guidance material;
- c) demonstrate motivation and the ability to write clearly and concisely;

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- d) have initiative, judgement, tact and the ability to maintain harmonious working relationships in a multicultural environment and appreciation of and sensitivity to cultural differences; and
- e) have successfully completed a regulatory Audit Course acceptable to the DGCA.

4.3.2.6. Audit Teams

Audit teams are assigned by DGCA. Audit teams generally consist of four team members but this number may be augmented or decreased depending on the size and complexity of the aerodrome to be audited and when observers and/or advisors are assigned to the team.

Audit teams will consist of an audit team leader and a specialist auditors for each discipline included in the scope of the audit. An audit team leader may also serve as one of the specialist auditors. The number of auditors in a team depends on the scope, size and complexity of the audit. Whenever required, DGCA may appoint additional team members as auditors, observers, advisors or interpreters.

Audit teams will be assigned for each audit and follow-up audit, and although the same auditors may be involved in each audit, the team structure may change for each audit.

Prior to the commencement of an audit, the aerodrome operator will be advised of the audit team's composition.

4.3.2.7. Audit Team Leader

DGCA will appoint an audit team leader for each audit. The audit team leader assumes responsibility for the conduct and reporting of the audit in accordance with guidance and instructions provided by DGCA, including those found in this document.

DGCA will take into consideration qualifications, experience and relations with other team members when choosing an audit team leader.

In addition to specific tasks assigned by DGCA, an audit team leader's responsibilities may include:

- a) preparation of the aerodrome specific audit plan;
- b) coordinating with the aerodrome operator in matters related to the conduct of the audit;

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- c) holding an audit preparation briefing for team members prior to the conduct of the audit;
- d) conducting pre- and post-audit meetings with the operator;
- e) providing leadership and guidance, as necessary, to audit team members; and
- f) Coordinating the development of the audit report and submitting it to DGCA.

4.3.2.8. Audit Team Members

Audit team members are assigned to specific audits by DGCA and are responsible to the audit team leader.

Audit team members are required to be free from bias and influences that could affect their objectivity as aviation safety audit team members. Audit team members must maintain independence from the audited operator. They must always remain within the scope of the audit, display integrity, exercise objectivity and remain alert to any indication of evidence that may influence the audit result.

In addition to the specific tasks assigned by DGCA or the audit team leader, the audit team member's responsibilities may include:

- a) communicating and clarifying audit requirements;
- b) planning and carrying out assigned responsibilities effectively and efficiently;
- c) documenting all findings and observations;
- d) developing a report of findings and recommendations;
- e) assessing the effectiveness of the corrective action plan submitted by an audited operator; and
- f) Coopeating with and assisting the audit team leader at all times during the preparation, conduct and completion of the audit process.

4.3.2.9. Observers

Observers of CAA certification audits may be permitted with the approval of DGCA. Personnel may also be allowed to participate as observers if, in the opinion of DGCA, their participation will benefit the overall safety objective of the programme.

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Observers may also be assigned for on-the-job training. Such observers of an audit are personnel other than approved auditors, assigned to participate in the audit for training or familiarization purposes.

Participation of observers shall be made known to the audited aerodrome operator in the same manner the audit team members are made known and they shall also be included in the list of team members.

4.3.2.10. Audit Notification/Audit Time Table

In regular Audits, the Lead Auditor should notify the auditee the proposed date of the audit at least one month prior to the audit and get the concurrence of the auditee with the proposed dates for the audit. At least two weeks prior to the audit the lead auditor should inform the auditee the audit team and the audit time table.

4.3.2.11. Conduct of audit

When Conducting the Audit remember following important facts;

- Should be conducted in accordance with audit plan.
- Interview auditee to gather information to determine effectiveness of safety planning and practices.
 - Another principal element of the audit is the interview of selected staff members from the aerodrome certificate holder. The position and job function of the interviewee will determine the type and scope of questions to be put to the interviewee. It is always best to interview the most senior representative available first, (manager can have a viewpoint/overview of all operations) and follow this with interviews of other managers and key personnel identified in the audit plan. This can extend to individual staff members if necessary, but normally an informal conversation at their workplace would achieve the same result.
 - Establish how the senior person expects the aerodrome certificate holder to operate from an aerodrome operation perspective. Identify any changes that have been made, or are being planned. Gain knowledge of other issues that may be affecting the organization, for example, changes in the scope of work carried out, industrial relations(union, agreement) etc. Establish how the senior person satisfies him or herself that the entity is in compliance with the

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- approved aerodrome documents. Determine how identified or perceived problems are recorded and handled.
- Ask open questions based on the checklists. If necessary, and depending on the
 - information received, adjust the depth of examination. Try to avoid asking questions that can be answered with a simple 'yes" or 'no'. Try to focus on what is occurring now not what might occur in the future as the audit relies on verifiable evidence.
- Formal interviews need to be carefully structured. The objective of the formal interview is to meet the main representatives of the aerodrome certificate holder and discuss existing measures. Interviews are usually preceded by onsite observations so the auditor is already aware of the situation and has perhaps already noticed discrepancies or exceptional performance. Any discrepancy must be mentioned to the audited party during subsequent interviews. The location of the interview is important. The selection of the person's office is usually the best option, as interviewing him/her in his/her natural environment might make it easier to establish a climate of trust and reduce possible tension. The auditor is the one who, as a rule, travels to meet the interviewee. This is preferable to having individuals meet in the auditor's office and helps avoid the impression of an interrogation.
- Use questions checklists prepared based on four main elements, namely Personnel and Training, Equipment, Procedures and Documentation.
- Deficiencies when identified should be recorded as observations or findings.
- ❖ All audit findings for non-compliance or non-adherence must be verified.
- Ensure that findings are supported by evidence and documented in a clear and concise manner.

4.3.2.12. Entry Meeting

Lead Auditor should conduct the entry meeting in the first day before the audit is started. During the entry meeting it is required to;

- Introduce the Audit Team to the Auditee.
- Explain scope and objectives of the Safety Audit.
- review of programme & resolve queries

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- Confirm the Audit standards/Confidentiality.
- Explain the corrective action process.
- Check administrative Arrangements.
- Confirm the format/date/time of the exit meeting

4.3.2.13. Evidence Gathering

Audit team must always verify auditee's response during interview by gathering documentary and physical evidence. Objective evidence should be used to confirm or refute what has been said by the auditee or actually practiced by operational staff. It is important not to accept what is said at face value, always ask for verification of spoken claims.

4.3.2.14. Confirmation Request Form (CRF)

Confirmation Request Form is used when auditor requires information that a company official is not readily able to supply (e.g., supporting documentation or evidence). By issuing a CRF the company is requested to provide those information within a specified time period. When documentation is not readily available to the Auditor, the confirmation request form places the responsibility on the auditee to provide the information.

The Confirmation Request Form;

- Provides Auditee with the opportunity to locate and provide supporting documentation or other evidence
- May establish compliance and avoid a finding
- ❖ Alternately, the Auditee may concur that the information not available
- Permits open discussion of emerging issues during the audit
- The confirmation request form becomes part of the audit evidence package

4.3.2.15. Audit Finding Form

Audit Finding Forms must be completed accurately as they form the basis of the audit report and a successful audit. Since a number of team members will be completing audit finding forms, it is important follow a standard method to input data into the form to reduce number of data entry errors. All supporting documentation will be included with the completed audit finding forms for review by the lead auditor.

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All hand-written copies of audit finding forms will be filed according to functional area and will form part of the supporting documentation in the audit report for easy reference.

4.3.2.16. Audit findings — Non-Compliance, Non-Conformance and Non- Adherence

An audit finding that identifies lack of compliance with legislation or a regulation promulgated by the State will be recorded as non-compliance.

An audit finding that identifies lack of conformance with or implementation of an ICAO Standard will be recorded as a non-conformance.

An audit finding that identifies lack of adherence to an ICAO Recommended Practice, procedure, safety-related guidance material or recognized aviation safety practice will be recorded as a non-adherence.

The finding record will describe the relevant standard auditing procedure and reasons for the finding. If applicable, the record will include recommendations for corrective action. However, operators will generally be expected to provide corrective actions based on their own knowledge, skills and environmental considerations for assessment by the CAA as appropriate or otherwise.

4.3.2.17. Audit findings - Observation

An audit finding that is not in accordance with a future requirement of which CAA auditors aware will be alerted to the aerodrome operator as an observation. Operators are advised that observations are not required to be addressed with a corrective action.

4.3.2.18. Audit findings – Communication

Auditors will informally advise the operator's staff of audit findings as the audit proceeds. The complete list of confirmed findings (including any confirmed remedial action) will be presented to the operator at the exit meeting, and confirmed in the formal report provided by DG CAA subsequent to the audit conclusion and exit meeting.

4.3.2.19. Corrective action plan

At the completion of an audit, the operator has the responsibility to develop a corrective action plan defining action planned to be taken to resolve unfavourable findings within the period determined and agreed upon for this purpose.

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Corrective actions and deadlines, as necessary, should be established for each of the audit findings. Together, the corrective actions form the operator's corrective action plan.

The operator's corrective action plan must be submitted within 30 calendar days after receiving the audit interim report, which is to be submitted to the operator within 30 calendar days following the post-audit meeting.

If deemed necessary, DG CAA will establish contact with the audited operator within approximately 30 days after the CAA has accepted a corrective action plan, in order to assess progress made in implementing the accepted corrective action plan. The contact may be effected through a visit to the aerodrome or through written or oral communication.

The audit final report will include information on the corrective action plan proposed by the operator and accepted by CAA. If the operator is not required to submit a corrective action plan or has not submitted one within the agreed-upon period, the audit final report will be prepared and submitted without any corrective action plan. In the latter case, the final report will indicate that the operator has failed to provide a corrective action plan within the prescribed period.

4.3.2.20. Exit Meeting

At the end of the audit the Lead auditor should convene a exit meeting with the auditee (Head of the Section). During the exit meeting the Lead auditor should:

- Brief the auditee on the audit findings of the unit's safety oversight activities.
- Provide information on the findings and recommendations that would be included in the final audit report.
- ❖ Allow audit findings to be discussed or even challenged.
- ❖ Be prepared to modify or even withdraw certain audit findings should there be reasonable grounds to do so.
- ❖ When the auditee agrees with the audit team's findings, corrective actions must be taken to address the issues.
- Agree on a time-frame for the unit to come up with a corrective action plan to resolve the findings.

4.3.2.21. Audit reports

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The products of each certification audit are the briefs and reports prepared and submitted as appropriate. Each audit will conclude with the preparation and submission of a confidential audit final report and a non-confidential audit summary report.

All briefs and reports will be prepared on the basis of guidance included in this document.

With the exception of the audit summary report, all materials, notes and reports obtained or made during the safety oversight audit will be considered confidential by CAA.

4.3.2.22. Follow-up action

If findings of non-conformance with ICAO Standards are revealed during the audit, an audited aerodrome operator will be required to resolve such identified differences.

If the operator fails to do so and differences still remain during the preparation of the audit final and summary report, the differences will be included in the audit summary report.

Follow-up action will be effected through monitoring the status of implementation of accepted operator corrective action plans and completion of audit follow-ups.

The CAA will maintain a status of implementation record of accepted corrective actions. Aerodrome operators are required to provide update information as corrective actions are completed, so that the status report can be kept current and an audit follow-up mission planned.

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CHAPTER - 5 Aerodrome safety system audit

5.1. Guidance for Audit

5.1.1. Evaluation of Aerodrome Data

Purpose

The purpose to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when checking or evaluating aerodrome data required to be published in the Aeronautical Information Publication.

References

- a) IS 30 and IS 37
- b) Checklist reference:
 - i. SLCAP 2200 Appendix 6A Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 3

5.1.1.1. Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- 1) Appendix of IS 37 contains a complete list of aerodrome data to be originated and included by the Aerodrome Operator in the Aerodrome Manual. The information must be available to the operator prior to initial certification.
- 2) Before being sent to the Aeronautical Information Services for publication in the AIP, the Authority must be satisfied that the information is adequate. It must be ensured that all parties in the data chain including the data originator, the data provider and the data publisher have quality systems for maintaining the integrity of aeronautical data.
- 3) Any proposed changes by the Aerodrome Operator to published information in the AIP must be checked and approved by the Authority before being sent to AIS for publication.

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Checklist

i. SLCAP 2200 Appendix 6A – Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 3.

Evaluation

The AI must determine if:

- i. There is a system to forward any new data or variation of existing data to the aeronautical information service;
- ii. There is a quality system for protecting aeronautical data from the point of origination in the data chain to the next intended user;
- iii. There is a system for prompt notification of changes to variable and permanent data.

Note: Information requiring engineering survey and assessment should be gathered for verification by qualified technical person.

Examples of temporary data are limitations and warnings such as temporary runway or taxiway closure, temporary obstacles, runway surface condition reports, system failures and bird hazards. Examples of variable data are runway declared distances, hours of operation, visual aids and such facilities as rescue and firefighting. Examples of permanent data are aerodrome reference point, runway strength, runway dimensions and layout, elevations and permanent obstacle.

5.1.2. Evaluation of Aerodrome Physical Characteristics

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating the aerodrome physical characteristics of an aerodrome.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in [CAR]
- b) Checklist reference/s:
 - AIH Appendix 6B-2: Physical Characteristics, Visual Aid and Aerodrome Facilities FORM AGA-ATI-0002;
 - ii. AIH Appendix 6C-1: On-site verification Checklist; and
 - iii. AIH Appendix 11: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist.

Guidance and Procedures

- a) General Information.
 - Prior to initial certification, the aerodrome designs and drawings must be evaluated by appropriate aerodrome standards inspectors, who would ensure that they meet requirements before initial approval is given by the Authority and in case of construction activities, prior to commencement of aerodrome construction work.

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- Details relating to the physical characteristics in approved designs/drawings must be consistent with what is to be provided in the aerodrome manual and on site.
- 3) After initial certification and where a change to the physical characteristics of the airside facilities is proposed by the Aerodrome Operator, such a proposal must be processed in accordance with the procedure in the Aerodrome Manual and SMS requirement on management of change.
- 4) Changes to physical characteristics of airside facilities at an aerodrome may include but not limited to:
 - i. Construction, realignment, or alteration of the manoeuvring area:
 - ii. Construction, realignment or alteration of apron.

Checklist

AIH Checklist, Physical Characteristics, Visual Aid And Aerodrome Facilities FORM AGA-ATI-0002 presented in Appendix 6B-2.

Evaluation

- 1) During initial certification inspection, the AI must check the dimensions and surface conditions of runway(s), runway shoulders, runway strip(s), runway end safety areas, stopway(s) and clearways, taxiway(s), taxiway shoulders, taxiway strips and aprons.
- 2) Pavement.[To be developed]
- 3) Safety Areas.

The AI should:

- i. Determine if there are any hazardous ruts, depressions, humps or variations from the normal smooth surface.
- ii. Check to ensure no object is located in a safety area, except objects that must be in the safety areas because of their functions (such as runway lights, signs, or navigational aids). These objects must be constructed on frangibly mounted structures of the lowest practical height.
- iii. Determine if the base for any equipment in safety areas flushes with surrounding ground and equipment and NAVAIDs mounted on frangible couplings.
- iv. Check to ensure that manhole and handhole covers are at grade level and can support vehicles and aircraft. Check to ensure that mounts for light fixtures are at grade level.

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- Check for surface variation and other damage caused by rodents or other animals.
- vi. Take note of any objects that are not frangible or not at grade level. Also note extraneous equipment and objects, such as construction equipment, and surface variations that would cause damage to an aircraft or impede emergency response vehicles.
- vii. The AI must determine if all unpaved areas available for aeroplanes, including loading aprons and parking areas, are maintained to meet the required conditions; if the safety areas and runway strips are maintained to the required conditions. Unusual aerodrome conditions caused by seasonal variations, such as, mud, water, etc., are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. The AI may have the vehicle operator drive in portions of the safety areas to evaluate surface conditions, provided conditions allow it.

5.1.3. Evaluation of Obstacles

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating obstacle limitation surfaces associated with aerodromes.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30 and IS 37.
- b) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 6 (Control of Obstacles).
- c) Checklist reference/s:
 - 1) Relevant checklists, as applicable
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Section 13
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6B-1: Obstacle Restriction Form AGA-ATI-0001
 - 4) AIH Appendix 6C-1: On-site Verification Checklist 4.13
 - 5) AIH Appendix 6C-13: Obstacle Control 4.13
 - 6) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, Area of Inspection, Aerodrome Operations III (vi), (xi), (xii)

Guidance and Procedures

a) General Information

- It is required that a number of imaginary surfaces be established around the vicinity of aerodromes operated under Aerodrome Manual These surfaces must be free of penetration by any object including structures, vegetation (e.g. tree) and terrains.
- 2) The aerodrome operator is required to establish a process for monitoring the airspace around their aerodromes to ensure that they are free from these objects. Aerodrome operators are also required to report new or ongoing construction around aerodrome to the Authority who is statutorily

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- responsible for determining whether such construction would constitute a hazard to air navigation and subsequently providing aviation height clearance.
- 3) In determining whether an object constitutes a hazard to air navigation, an inspector must apply the ultimate aerodrome development approach in his evaluation. In the ultimate aerodrome development approach, the obstacle limitation surface of the ultimate aerodrome layout as provided in the aerodrome master plan is taken into account in determining whether or not a permanent obstacle would constitute a hazard. Temporary obstacles may be evaluated based on existing aerodrome development only.

Checklist

Checklists listed in the references relating to obstacle limitation surfaces, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. Checklist in Appendix 6-10 may be used during surveillance and other special-purpose inspections. As circumstances warrant, depending on the objective and scope of the inspection, the checklist should be tailored to meet specific needs.

Evaluation

The AI must determine that:

- All fixed and mobile objects, as defined in the manual of standards (or amend as appropriate) within the aerodrome operators authority are either marked or lighted or removed, unless determined to be unnecessary by an aeronautical study or the shielding principle, where applicable.
- 2) There are no objects extending above the obstacle protection surface for visual approach slope indicator system and that the approach light plane is free of infringements.
- 3) The operator has conducted an obstacle survey to produce a chart and if follow-up surveys are conducted whenever significant changes occur. The Chart shall show a plan view of the entire aerodrome and its environs to the outer limit of the conical surface where established), together with profile views of all obstacle limitation surfaces. Each obstacle should be identified in both plan and profile with its description and height above the datum, which should be specified on the chart.
- 4) Electronic and visual aids which are obstacles are frangibly designed and constructed and mounted on frangible couplings (marking may be omitted if the obstacle is lighted by high intensity obstacle lights).
- 5) The operator has established a programme of regular and frequent visual inspection, of all areas around the aerodrome including a daily observation of all obstacle lights both on and off the aerodrome and

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corrective action in the case of light failure, in order to be sure that any construction activity or natural growth (i.e. trees) likely to infringe any of the OLS is discovered before it may become a problem.

5.1.4. Evaluation of Visual Aids for Navigation

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating visual aids for navigation.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30 and IS 37
- b) ICAO Doc. 9157 Part 4 (Visual Aids).
- c) Checklist reference/s:
 - 1) Relevant checklists in Aerodrome Manual
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 2, 3 & Part 4, Section 6
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6B-1: Obstacle Restriction Form AGA-ATI-0001
 - 4) AIH Appendix 6B-2: Physical Characteristics, Visual Aid and Aerodrome Facilities Form AGA-ATI-0002
 - 5) AIH Appendix 6C-6: Visual Aids and Aerodrome Electrical Systems
 - 6) AIH Appendix 6-10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, Area of Inspection, IC Operational Area (iii)
 - 7) AIH Appendix 6-10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, Area of Inspection; III. Aerodrome Operations (x)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- 1) It is required that all aerodromes operated under IS 30 be provided with visual aids. The type of aids to be provided would depend on traffic density, visibility condition and complexity of the aerodrome layout.
- 2) Where a change to the configuration and specification of visual aids at an aerodrome is proposed by the Aerodrome Operator, such a proposal shall be processed in accordance with the procedures.
- 3) Proposed change to visual aids at an aerodrome may arise from:
 - i. Construction, realignment, or alteration of the manoeuvring area;
 - ii. Construction, realignment or alteration of the apron;
 - Change status from Visual Flight Rules (VFR) to Instrument Flight Rules (IFR); and
- iv. Change in time of use from daylight operation only to day and night operations.

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Checklist

Checklists listed in the references relating to Visual Aids, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. AIH Appendix 6-10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, Area of Inspection; III. Aerodrome Operations (x) may be used when evaluating alterations made to an airside visual aids arising from the factors listed in 3) above. The checklist is to be used during surveillance inspection and other special- purpose inspections. As circumstances warrant, depending on the objective and scope of the inspection, the checklist should be tailored to meet specific needs.

Evaluation

Markings.

The AI must determine if:

- The status of markings with respect to correct color-coding, peeling, blistering, chipping, fading, and obscurity due to rubber buildup are adequate or not.
- ii. All runway hold position markings are clearly visible.
- iii. During and after construction projects, new markings for compliance with [Manual of Standards for Aerodromes].
- iv. If the markings have glass beads, the reflectivity of glass beads is adequate at night.
- v. Road holding position marking is provided at runway/road intersections.
- vi. There are non-standard marking or markings that are obscured, faded or deteriorating.

Signs

The AI must determine if:

- Signs are easy to read, in accordance with color standards, retroreflective, and that all lighted signs are working and not obscured by vegetation, dirt, dust, etc.
- ii. Signs are frangibly mounted and concrete bases are properly.
- iii. Sign panels are not missing or damaged, that they have the correct legend and arrow orientation, and that they are not cracked or broken.
- iv. During and after construction projects, new signs are in compliance with specifications in the [MAS] x.x.
- v. During periods of darkness, signs are properly illuminated, if mandatory instruction signs are illuminated with the associated runway lighting system, check signs for correct operations; that they are on the correct circuits, they do not flicker and that they follow the intensity setting of the runway or taxiway lights.
- vi. There is non-standard sign or any sign that is not functioning, is faded ordamaged.

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Lighting

The AI must determine if:

- The following are operable, if installed, and that vegetation or deposits of foreign material do not obscure the light fixture.
- Runway and taxiway lights, including approach lighting and visual approach slope indicator system;
- Taxiway centerline or edge markers (i.e. reflectors);
- Stop bars and no-entry bar;
- Intermediate holding position lights;
- De-icing/anti-icing facility exit lights;
- Runway guard lights (both elevated and in-pavement, if installed);
- Apron floodlighting;
- (Advanced) visual docking guidance system;
- Aircraft stand manoeuvring guidance lights; and
- Runway status lights.
- ii. The following are operable, if installed:
- Apron lights and floodlights used in construction to ensure they do not cause glare or confusion to pilots and air traffic controllers;
- Obstruction lights; and
- Lighting in fuel storage areas within the aerodrome.
- iii. Note all fixtures missing and lights that are not working or appear dim.
- iv. Note any missing or broken light fixture lenses.
- v. Runway and taxiway lights and runway threshold lights are the proper color and are oriented correctly.
- vi. The aerodrome has an operational wind direction indicator to provide aerodrome surface wind direction information. If the aerodrome is open to flight operations during hours of darkness, the required wind direction indicators must be lighted. [MAS] x.x.x.x provides specification for the construction of a circular band around a wind cone. The segment circle must be clear of vegetation and be seen easily from the air.
- vii. An aeronautical beacon has been installed to specification where conditions necessitate such installation.
- viii. Performance level objectives for approach and runway lighting in a precision approach lighting system are in accordance with specification. Particular attention should be paid to situations where two or more consecutive lights are missing.
- ix. Road holding position light is provided at runway/road intersections.

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x. There is a visual docking guidance system which provides alignment and stopping position guidance, where marshaling services is not provided.

5.1.5. Evaluation of Visual Aids for Denoting Obstacles

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating visual aids denoting obstacles.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30
- b) ICAO Doc. 9157 Part 4 (Visual Aids)
- c) Checklist reference/s:
 - 1) AIH Appendix 6B-2: Physical Characteristics, Visual Aid and Aerodrome Facilities Form AGA-ATI-0002.

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- 1) It is required that the operators of aerodromes regulated under IS30 should establish a mechanism for continually monitoring existing obstacles around their aerodromes tor the purpose of ensuring among others, that markings and lights fitted to these obstacles are maintained in serviceable condition.
- 2) CAA must ensure that operators carry out a regular inspection or visual monitoring of their obstacle limitation surfaces around airport to ensure that serviceable marking and lighting are in place and the height of such structures have not been increased without approval.

Checklist

The checklist in reference may be used during other special-purpose inspections to the extent applicable

Evaluation

The AI must:

- 1) Determine if marking and lighting are in accordance with specification in IS 30 and Aerodrome Manual.
- 2) Determine, if wind direction indicator, apron floodlighting and other tall structures within the airside are fitted with obstacle light and if obstacle lights are operable. Check the operator's Aerodrome Manual (AM) for a list of lighted obstructions.
- 3) Check to see if construction is underway on or near the aerodrome that could affect aircraft operations, check for any vegetation, especially, trees, that may penetrate the obstacle limitation surfaces.

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- 4) Check to ensure that construction equipment, especially tall cranes being used at construction sites, are not an obstruction.
- 5) Determine if obstructions are properly marked and lighted.
- 6) Report any obstruction light that is missing, inoperative or damaged, and any object that appears to be an obstruction and is not properly marked or lit.

5.1.6. Evaluation of Visual Aids for Denoting Restricted Use Area

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating visual aids denoting restricted use areas.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS30
- b) ICAO Doc. 9157 Part 4 (Visual Aids)
- c) Checklist reference:
 - 1) AIH Appendix 6C-8: Aerodrome Works Safety

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- 1) It is required that aerodrome operators establish procedures for temporary and permanent movement area closures and safety precautionary measures to be taken during routine and major construction work on the airside of an aerodrome.
- 2) Safety precautionary measures for major construction work in an aerodrome airside are to be incorporated in a work safety plan which must be approved by the Authority before the commencement of such work. A template work safety plan is provided in [MAS] xx.xx and xx.xx. Aerodrome Inspectors should use the template as guidance when reviewing an operator's plan.
- 3) Where circumstances necessitate the imposition of restriction on the use of a runway that would result in a reduction in the length of the runway, the Aerodrome Operator is required to ensure that runway threshold is displaced using appropriate specification of markings and light if applicable.
- 4) Where an aerodrome certificate is suspended or withdrawn by the Authority or voluntarily surrendered by the operator, the Authority shall carry out inspection to ensure that appropriate measures have been taken to prevent inadvertent use of the runway, taxiway or aerodrome as the case may be.

Checklist

The checklist in reference is to be used by inspectors while inspecting aerodrome works, to review a draft work safety plan submitted by the operator to the

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Authority for approval and can also be used for inspection after withdrawal or voluntary surrender of an aerodrome certificate.

Evaluation

The AI must determine if:

- 1) Procedures have been established for temporary and permanent movement area closures, for reduction of declared distances or displacement of threshold. Where threshold have been displaced, displaced threshold marking and lighting should be evaluated.
- 2) Procedures have been established by the aerodrome operator for briefing of contractors for avoiding damage to existing utilities or other underground facilities. When a complex construction project is in progress, the AI shall inquire about the existence of and adherence to the safety plan. Additional information is available in (Insert Advisory Circular on work safety plan).
- 3) Procedures have been established by the aerodrome operator for avoiding damage to existing utilities, such as the review of appropriate utility plans prior to construction.
- 4) Each construction area, construction equipment construction roadway, NAVAID area, and unserviceable area, is marked, and lighted if appropriate, in an acceptable manner.
- 5) Procedures are in place to repair any accidental damage to existing utilities.

5.1.7. Evaluation of Electrical Systems

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating electrical systems.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30, Aerodrome Manual
- b) ICAO Doc. 9157 Part 5 (Electrical Systems)
- c) Checklist reference/s:
 - 1) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 4, Section 6
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6B-2: Physical Characteristics, Visual Aid and Aerodrome Facilities Form AGA-ATI-0002, No.2 Aerodrome Facilities
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6C-6: Visual Aids and Aerodrome Electrical Systems

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

 It is required that electrical systems provided at aerodromes are of adequate design to facilitate the steady operation of aerodrome lighting system.

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- The capacity of power supply and design of electrical systems at an aerodrome are dependent on the type of operation at the aerodrome and the category of lighting supported.
- 3) A proposed change by an aerodrome operator from a VFR to IFR or day only to 24-hour operation would require an inspection of the aerodrome electrical system before a determination is made.

Checklist

The Checklist listed in references relating to power supply and electrical systems, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections.

Evaluation

The AI must determine if:

- Adequate primary and secondary power supply are available at the aerodrome for the safe functioning of visual and non-visual aids. Check, if steady power supply is assured through availability of automatic switchover system and see, if the switchover requirement for the category of operation, specified in the IS 30 is met.
- 2) Adequate precautions have been put in place against system failure. Examples of such precautions are: interleaving of circuits supplying the runway lighting system, phasing of the supply to approach lighting system.
- 3) There is a monitoring and intensity control panel for airfield lighting, where applicable and control is from one point i.e. the control tower supported by a back- up control point in the event of failure of the panel in the control tower.

5.1.8. Aerodrome Operational Services, Equipment and Installations

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating aerodrome operational services equipment and installations including aerodrome rescue and firefighting service, aerodrome emergency planning, apron management service and Aerodrome Fencing.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS30.
- b) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 1 (Rescue and Fire Fighting)
- c) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 7 (Aerodrome Emergency Planning)
- d) Checklist reference
 - 1) Relevant checklists in Aerodrome Manual
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6B-3: Rescue and Fire-Fighting FORM AGA-ATI-0003
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6C-4: Rescue and Fire-Fighting
 - 4) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, II. ARFF

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- 5) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 4, Section 3
- 6) AIH Appendix 6C-3: Aerodrome Emergency Plan
- 7) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, III. Aerodrome Operations (iii)
- 8) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 4, Section 14
- 9) AIH Appendix 6C-14: Removal of Disabled Aircraft
- 10) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 4, Section 10
- 11) AIH Appendix 6C-10: Apron Safety Management
- 12) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, III. Aerodrome Operations (vii)
- 13) AIH Appendix 6B-3: Rescue And Fire-Fighting FORM AGA-ATI-0003, Question no.16 (Fencing)
- 14) AIH Appendix 6C-4: Rescue and Fire-Fighting
- 15) AIH Appendix 6C-5: Inspection of the Movement Area by the Aerodrome Operator
- 16) AIH Appendix 6C-7: Maintenance of the Movement Area
- 17) AIH Appendix 6C-12: Wildlife Hazard Management
- 18) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, IC. Operational Area, (i)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- It is required that the level of rescue and firefighting service provided at an aerodrome be adequate to support the designated firefighting category of the aerodrome.
- 2) During initial certification, the evaluation of rescue and fie fighting service at the aerodrome should be based strictly on the dimensions of the longest aeroplane planned for the aerodrome, that is, the aeroplane overall length and fuselage width.
- 3) A provisional aerodrome emergency plan should be available before commencement of flight operations at the aerodrome. The aerodrome operator should be allowed some time to constitute an emergency committee that would test the emergency plan. The aerodrome emergency plan must be tested not later than nine (9) months.

Checklist

The checklist presented listed in references relating to rescue and firefighting, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. The same applies to references for Apron safety, Apron management service and Disable Aircraft Removal respectively. Other checklists are available for special purpose inspections and should be further tailored to meet specific needs. Checklist in indicated references can be used for evaluating emergency exercises (partial and full scale). Checklist in references can be used to check adequacy or otherwise of the surface movement guidance and control systems at the aerodrome Checklists in 5.2.

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references and can be used in evaluating an operators disable aircraft removal plan during surveillance inspection while checklist in references can be used for assessing apron management service.

Evaluation

1) Aerodrome Emergency Plan

The AI must determine if:

- The operator should also be encouraged to include procedures for response to other utility failures in addition to electrical power failure such as fuel spills, hazardous materials, natural gas, water and sewage.
- ii. It is written in sufficient detail to give adequate guidance to all concerned parties.
- iii. The certificate holder has made adequate provisions for the agencies and personnel addressed in the AEP to participate in the development of the plan. Look for agency listing, or letters addressing meetings/reviews, and coordination.
- iv. The plan contains procedures for notifying facilities, agencies, and personnel of the location of an aircraft accident on the aerodrome, the number of persons involved, and any other necessary information as soon as it is available. At the discretion of the AI, conduct a communications test of the emergency plan notification procedures of mutual aid agencies to evaluate the timeliness and telephone numbers listed in the emergency plan and contact the mutual aid agency listed to verify telephone number currency.

v. [Water rescue – to be developed]

- vi. All aerodrome personnel having duties and responsibilities under the AEP are familiar with their assignments and are properly trained. Randomly questions personnel in the AEP to determine validity of the training programme and to ensure that all aerodrome personnel having duties and responsibilities under the plan are familiar with their assignments and are properly trained. Testing, written or oral may be used if determined to be necessary by the AI.
- vii. The AEP is reviewed with all participating agencies in the preceding 12 months. An annual review of the AEP may consist of the aerodrome operator conducting a tabletop exercise or a review meeting with a representative of each of the agencies with which the plan was coordinated or after a full-scale or partial emergency has been carried out. Look for letters addressing

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- tabletop exercise, Full-scale and partial exercises AEP review meetings and AEP revisions. During pre-inspection preparation, look for letters concerning annual review in the aerodrome files.
- viii. The aerodrome operator has conducted a full scale exercise of its AEP in the preceding 2 years.
- ix. During pre-inspection preparation, look for letters concerning full scale exercise of the AEP. Examine any record of critique. The full-scale aerodrome exercise must involve, to the extent practicable, all mutual aid participants, a reasonable amount of equipment specified in the AEP, and include a summary report and/or critique. Aerodromes which have experienced an aircraft accident and exercised a substantial portion of their AEP related to, or as would respond to, an air carrier accident can substitute this accident for the full-scale exercise. If such a substitution is made, the certificate holder should conduct a critique of their performance during the accident response.
- x. For the purpose of this requirement, the biennial exercise may be conducted within the calendar month it is due. For example, if the last biennial exercise was held on August 4, 1990, the next biennial exercise is due by August 31, 1992. Unique or special cases may affect the need to vary the schedule slightly, and where supportable justification exists, a reasonable extension may be approved. For example: the biennial is due in April, but the county is planning a much larger exercise for June in which the aerodrome will play an important part and gain the same benefit.
- xi. The purpose of this biennial exercise is to test the effectiveness of AEP through a response of the aerodrome and its mutual aid for a disaster at the aerodrome. It should also be used to familiarize emergency mutual aid personnel with the location of staging areas and other aerodrome facilities.
- xii. For these reasons the full-scale exercise should be conducted at the aerodrome. However, at the discretion of the AI, the drill may be conducted on property adjoining or adjacent to the aerodrome (such as for a water rescue exercise) if the AEP can still be properly exercised.
- xiii. The AI should determine the adequacy of facilities in the Emergency Operations centre and the mobile command post. The communication equipment in these facilities should be tested for adequacy and serviceability. The AI should rely on guidance in the Advisory circular on Aerodrome Emergency in determining if human factor principle has been taken into account in preparing the Aerodrome Emergency Plan.

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- xiv. When possible, aerodrome managers should be encouraged to participate in off-aerodrome disaster exercises involving downed aircraft and provide their expertise and resources.
- xv. Als are encouraged to attend the full-scale exercise of the AEP whenever possible.
- 2) Rescue and Firefighting Service: Determination of Fire Category The AI must determine if:
 - i. The aerodrome category shall be determined from the Aerodrome Standards Manual and shall be based on the longest aeroplanes normally using the aerodrome and their fuselage width. To categorize the aeroplanes using the aerodrome, first evaluate their overall length and second, their fuselage width. If, after selecting the category appropriate to the longest aeroplane's overall length, that aeroplane's fuselage width is greater than the maximum width for that category, then the category for that aeroplane shall actually be one category higher. Guidance on categorizing aerodromes for rescue and firefighting purposes and on providing rescue and firefighting equipment and services is given in IS 30 and in the Aerodrome Services Manual, Part 1. During anticipated periods of reduced activity, the level of protection available shall be no less than that needed for the highest category of aeroplane planned to use the aerodrome during that time irrespective of the number of movements.
 - ii. The following examples illustrate the method for determination of the aerodrome category.

Example 1

Aircraft	Overall Length	Fuselage wdth	Category
Tupolev Tu-154	47 m	3.45	7
В 707-320	46.61	3.55	7

The longest aeroplanes are categorized by evaluating, from Table 9-1, IS 30 first their over-all length and second, their fuselage width. The aerodrome in this case would be category 7.

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3) Extinguishing Agents.

The AI must determine if:

- i. ARFF vehicle discharge capacities and agent capacities meet IS
 30 requirements
- ii. The amounts of water for foam production meet the requirement in IS 30 requirements
- iii. The amount of water and foam concentrate separately provided on vehicles for foam productions are adequate.
- iv. The quantity of foam in reserve is adequate.
- v. The discharge rates of foam solution are adequate.
- vi. There is a means of supplementary water supply for expeditious replenishment.
- vii. Water tanker(s) or other suitable means is acceptable.

4) Emergency Rescue and Firefighting Vehicles

The AI must determine if:

- The aerodrome is equipped with ARFF vehicles meeting the aerodrome firefighting category during flight operations. ARFF equipment required to meet the category must be listed in the AM.
- ii. Each required ARFF vehicle is equipped with appropriate radio communications, beacon, and is marked in colors to contrast with the background and optimize daytime/nighttime visibility.
- iii. Each required vehicle is operationally capable of performing the required functions. Technically, a required ARFF vehicle is inoperative during preventive maintenance if it cannot meet response requirements. At aerodromes which do not have extra ARFF equipment, maintenance must be scheduled during periods when aircraft operators are not operating. Notification to CAA and airlines would be expected when ARFF equipment required to meet Category requirements breaks down and cannot be immediately repaired.

5) Rescue Equipment.

The AI must determine if Rescue equipment commensurate with the level of fire protection is provided in accordance with IS 30 requirements and ICAO Doc 9137 Part 1 Table 5-2.

6) Personnel

The AI must determine if:

- i. Sufficient ARFF personnel are available to operate the required ARFF vehicles taking into account the requirement specified in CAA guidance document.
- ii. Training requirement is available incorporating initial and recurrent training, and covering the subject areas enumerated

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- in the ASM has been developed and is being implemented. Training programme shall include initial and recurrent training and training in human performance and team coordination.
- iii. Training records are maintained and readily available and the records indicate that all ARFF personnel have participated in live-fire drill and pressure-fed fuel fires. "live-fire drill" has the same meaning as "simulated aircraftfire."
- iv. All ARFF personnel are equipped in a manner needed to perform their duties.
- v. Such equipment shall include protective coat, protective trousers, protective helmet, gloves and respiratory equipment. This requirement does not apply to ARFF vehicle driver/operators unless they are expected to man handlines or effect rescue operations. The ARFF vehicle driver/operator shall have protective equipment readily accessible.
- vi. All personnel assigned to rescue duties have been given first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training. At least two full time members per shift of the aerodrome rescue and firefighting service or other on-aerodrome personnel should be trained to an emergency medical treatment level.

7) Response Time.

The AI must determine if:

- i. At least one required ARFF vehicle achieves a response time not exceeding 3 minutes to any point of each operational runway. Any other vehicles should arrive no more than one minute after the first responding vehicles. At the option of the AI, a discharge of water may be used in lieu of other agents for a timed response. However, a demonstration of the discharge of the agents not used in the response drill is to be conducted for at least one required response vehicle before the conclusion of the inspection to insure the adequate capability.
- ii. During the certification inspection, the AI should request that a refractometer test be conducted by ARFF personnel on at least one required response vehicle with a foam proportioning system. By observing the preparation for and performance of this test the following will be achieved.
- iii. Get an indication of ARFF personnel knowledge of the vehicle and its systems. In some cases, ARFF personnel may have a refractometer but not know how to use it. In those cases be prepared to conduct a refractometer test and provide some basic training. If the ARFF department does not conduct periodic refractometer test advise them to do so. Other refractometer procedures may be used. Be sure to read manufacturer's instructions.

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- iv. Gain some indication of the maintenance level for the foam proportioners and, therefore, vehicle systems. If the results of the refractometer test indicate a foam mixture that is to lean or rich, advise the ARFF officer in charge that the system needs to be checked to determine if the proportioning device is adjusted properly.
- v. ARFF response drills may be conducted at night or during inclement weather. However discretion shall be used to ensure that safety is not derogated. If there is a question as to whether or not a drill can be conducted safely, it should be postponed until later. When conducting the timed response, the AI should keep in mind that the times given in [IS 30 requirements are based on a direct path on dry pavement under good weather conditions. If the drill is conducted at night or in other than dry conditions, the times may be adjusted at the discretion of the AI to allow for the adverse condition.
- vi. It shall be at the AIs discretion as to the location from which he/she conducts the response drill on the aerodrome.
- vii. The alarm system is acceptable. The timing for the response requirement begins upon activation of the first alarm signal to the RFF unit responsible for ARFF at the aerodrome. This will normally be ATC activating whatever alarm system is used by the aerodrome. The signal may be audible (klaxon, telephone ring, siren, etc.), visual (dormitory illumination, strobe light, etc.), or a combination. The RFF unit is usually the fire house where the vehicles and crews are stationed. It is important that the timing begin with the activation of the first alarm signal and include any message passing, crew assembly, coordination, and other processes which occur as part of the response. If there are problems with meeting the response time it may be that the alarm enters the fire station at the wrong point, and that the system needs to be changed to modify or eliminate time consuming communications, coordination, etc.

8) Emergency Access Roads.

The AI must determine if all designated emergency access roads are maintained for all weather conditions. Emergency access roads are those required to meet ARFF requirements. Roads constructed specifically for use by emergency vehicles must be considered as an emergency access road. Additionally, service roads that are located in the safety area must be considered by the aerodrome operator as an emergency access road and maintained during all weather conditions.

9) Fire Station

The AI must determine if adequate shelter is provided to protect RFF vehicles from the harmful effects of exposure to the sun.

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10) Communication and Alerting Systems.

The AI must determine if:

- A discrete communication system links all the fire stations within the aerodrome, the control tower and rescue and fire fighting vehicles.
- ii. An alerting system links all the fire stations within the aerodrome, the control tower and rescue and fire fighting vehicles. The alerting system should be such that it can be operated from the fire station.

11) Disabled Aircraft Removal Plan.

The AI must determine if:

- i. The aerodrome operator has developed a disabled aircraft removal plan. The plan should be developed in consultation with aircraft owners and operators. The extent of the plan will depend on user aircraft weights and sizes and the density of air traffic at the aerodrome.
- ii. The plan provides for permission to disturb the accident site to be obtained from Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation Board (AAIIB). Where a disabled aircraft has been involved in an accident, notwithstanding this general rule, the aircraft may be moved where necessary to preserve life or to prevent additional hazard to persons or property. A claim for damages could follow an attempts to move a crashed aircraft if it was proven the act of moving worsened the damage. Therefore, the invariable rule is that only aircraft owner, operator or his appointed representatives should control the aircraft removal operation.

iii. The plan includes:

- Nominated person or organization authorized to act on their behalf at the aerodrome owner or operators using the aerodrome to avoid delay.
- Nominated representative of the aerodrome operator to coordinate the aircraft removal operation. All major users of the aerodrome will be informed of the aerodrome management's preparations and capabilities, as well as policies regarding disabled aircraft removal. The officer assigned responsibility to coordinate this plan should be made known to all aircraft owners or operators.
- A list of equipment available on or near the aerodrome on demand.
- A list of additional equipment available from nearby aerodromes on request.

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- A list of nominated agents acting on behalf of each aircraft operator at the aerodrome.
- A statement of the aircraft operator arrangements for the use of pooled specialist equipment.
- A list of local contractors (with names and telephone numbers) with suitable removal equipment for hire.

12) Apron Management Service.

The AI must determine if:

- i. Responsibility for marshalling service, leader van service, gate and parking allocation, start up, push back and taxi clearances, control of vehicles on the apron, maneuvering areas are clearly and unambiguously assigned.
- ii. A written agreement exist between both parties defining method of coordination and points of transfer of responsibilities, where coordination between air traffic service unit and apron management unit is required.
- iii. Adequate aircraft stand clearances and apron safety lines have been provided in accordance with manual of standards. Apron safety lines include wing tip clearance lines and service road boundarylines.

13) Fencing.

The AI must determine if:

- i. The aerodrome operator has appropriate safeguards against inadvertent entry to the movement area by unauthorized persons or vehicles. These safeguards may consist of a combination of natural barriers, fencing and warning signs which are effective in deterring personnel or vehicles from inadvertently entering the movement area.
- ii. The aerodrome operator has provided reasonable protection of persons and property from aircraft blast. This includes persons who are required to use airstairs; and public areas adjacent to air carrier ramps and movementareas.

5.1.9. Evaluation of Operational Services- Wildlife Strike Management

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating wildlife strike hazard management programmes at aerodromes.

Reference

- a) IS 30 Chapter 9 (Wildlife Strike Hazard Reduction)
- b) Aerodrome Manual.
- c) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 3 Wildlife Hazard Management

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- d) Checklist reference
 - 1) AIH Checklist Appendix 6B-4: Wildlife Hazard Management Form AGA-ATI-0004
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6C-12: Wildlife Hazard Management
 - 3) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, III. Aerodrome Operations, (viii)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

It is required that aerodromes exposed to wildlife hazard analyse the level of risk posed by the existing hazards to enable a determination of the need for a wildlife hazard management plan. It is not anticipated that such a determination can always be reached before the commencement of initial operations at the aerodrome. Data collection on bird activity in the vicinity of the aerodrome and subsequent analysis may take sometime after aerodrome operations begin before a meaningful conclusions can be drawn concerning wildlife management programme to be implemented, where applicable. However it is anticipated that a procedure for monitoring bird activity and of recording and reporting bird strike be established and incorporated in the Aerodrome Manual before approval of the Manual is given by the Authority.

Checklist

Checklist listed in 5.2.8.2 f) relating to wildlife hazard management, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections and surveillance .AIH checklist in Appendix 11: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, III. Aerodrome Operations, (viii) can be used for other special purpose inspection relating to wild life hazard management.

Evaluation

The AI must determine that:

- 1) the aerodrome operator has adequate procedures to take immediate measures to alleviate wildlife hazards whenever they are detected. During the movement area inspection, the AI should be on the lookout for wildlife of a size or in numbers capable of triggering the conduct of an ecological study. If the AI feels that wildlife activity on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome constitutes a wildlife hazard, the conduct of an ecological study must be addressed in the corrective plan of action. The ATC shall also be consulted concerning wildlife hazards.
- 2) if records of reported strike are maintained and transmitted to CAA for onward transmission to ICAO.
- 3) procedures are established by the aerodrome operator for the conduct of a wild life risk assessment
- 4) if a Wildlife Hazard Management Plan is in effect, the AI must review the following:
 - i. Its effectiveness in dealing with the wildlife hazard.

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- ii. Indications that the existence of the wildlife hazard, described in the ecological survey, should be reevaluated.
- iii. Personnel with responsibilities in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan are adequately trained.
- iv. Procedures outlined in the Plan, such as inspections prior to air carrier operations, are carried out.
- v. Status of habitat modification projects or changes in land us identified in the Plan.

5.1.10. Evaluation of Operational Services - Ground Servicing of Aircraft

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when evaluating aircraft ground servicing operations.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30 requirements
- b) Checklist reference/s
 - 1) Relevant checklists in Aerodrome Manual, if applicable
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist, Part 4, Section 10
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6C-10: Apron Safety Management
 - 4) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, III. Aerodrome Operations (ix) (Refueling and Defueling)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

- 1) It is required that aerodrome operators have qualified personnel who are familiar with safety precautionary measures which should be in place during the fueling and defueling of aircraft by fueling companies.
- 2) The scope of inspection by aerodrome inspectors should cover both the facilities of the fueling companies at the operational base and an the actual aircraft fueling on the apron.

Checklist

The checklist in references are to be used during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. Likewise, referenced checklist relating to aircraft fueling and defueling can be used for special purpose inspection relating to handling and storage of aviation fuel.

Evaluation

The AI must determine that:

- i. Fire extinguishing equipment are positioned sufficient close to areas designated for ground servicing of aircraft.
- ii. Extinguishing agents bear serviceability tags and the dates on tags.

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iii. An efficient means is available for quickly summoning rescue and firefighting service in the event of a fire or major fuel spill. Apron management unit and ARFF service are connected on a designated frequency. Where apron management unit is not available, check if airline or ground staff or aerodrome personnel who have responsibilities on the apron are familiar with the frequency on which to reach RFF service.

5.1.11. Evaluation of Operational Services- Ground Vehicle Operations

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when inspecting and evaluating ground vehicle operations.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30 requirements and in Aerodrome Manual.
- b) Checklist reference/s:
 - i. AIH Appendix 6C-11: Airside Vehicle Control
 - ii. AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, IC. Operational Areas, (ii), III Aerodrome Operations, (xiv)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

Each employee, tenant, or contractor, who operates a ground vehicle on any portion of the airside of an aerodrome is required to be familiar with and complies with the aerodrome's airside driving rules and procedures. In order to comply with this section, the aerodrome operator shall develop an appropriate driver's training programme for aerodrome personnel, tenants, contractors and others who operate on, or have access to movement areas. The programme shall be consistent with the guidance provided by the Authority on Aerodrome Vehicle Operations and shall be approved by the Authority before being put to use.

Checklist

The checklist listed in reference relating to airside vehicle control, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. The checklist in referenced above can be used for surveillance and other special purpose inspection relating to ground vehicle operations. The checklist may be further tailored to meet specific needs.

Evaluation

The AI must determine that:

1) Roads located on the movement areas and safety areas are restricted to only those vehicles necessary for aerodrome operations. During the course of the inspection,

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be on the lookout for unnecessary operations of vehicles on or adjacent to movement areas.

- 2) Vehicles authorized in the movement area include ARFF vehicles, ambulances, mowers, aerodrome operations and maintenance vehicles, fuel trucks catering vehicles, toilet service vehicles etc.
- 3) Procedures for these vehicles to cross the runway or taxiway such as two-way communications with the Control Tower or escort have been established for continued operations. Vehicles must be radio equipped or escorted. These procedures need to be clearly addressed in the Aerodrome Manual.
- 4) For aerodromes with Control Tower in operation, each vehicle operating on the movement areas is controlled by two-way radio, escort vehicle with two-way radio.
- 5) For aerodromes without Control Tower in operation, adequate procedures are established to control ground vehicles through prearranged signals or other procedures.
- 6) Look for distribution of aerodrome procedures/training curriculum or permit process to control applicable tenants. At aerodromes with a SMGCS Plan, requirements should also be included in the driver training asapplicable.

5.1.12. Aerodrome Maintenance

Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance and information to aerodrome inspectors to use when inspecting and evaluating aerodrome maintenance programmes and their levels of implementation at aerodromes.

Reference

- a) Relevant provisions in IS 30 requirements and Aerodrome Manual.
- b) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 2 (Pavement Surface Condition)
- c) ICAO Doc. 9137 Part 9 (Pavement Maintenance Practices)
- d) Checklist reference/s:
 - 1) AIH Appendix 6C-5: Inspection of the Movement Area by the Aerodrome Operator
 - 2) AIH Appendix 6C-6: Visual Aids and Electrical Systems
 - 3) AIH Appendix 6C-7: Maintenance of the Movement Area
 - 4) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, IA. Physical Characteristics, (iii)
 - 5) AIH Appendix 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist, IB. Apron (i)

Guidance and Procedures

General Information

1) It is required that the frictional characteristic of runway pavements be periodically determined by the aerodrome operator using a continuous friction measuring device

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- with self-wetting features for the purpose of the monitoring pavement friction characteristics and taking prompt preventive maintenance action.
- 2) The regulation obligates operators to include in their operations manual, maintenance programmes for paved and unpaved movement areas, runway strips and aerodrome drainage.
- 3) Although the subject of maintenance in the [MAS] xx.xx is presently limited to safety critical areas such as pavement and visual aids, the Aerodrome Inspectors should, for the purpose of promoting efficiency and regularity of aeronautical operations encourage operators to include maintenance programmes for other aspects, namely terminal facilities including passenger loading bridges, elevators, travelators, lifts, conveyor belts, chillers, Flight information displays, etc. Guidance for the development of maintenance programmes for these areas is contained in ICAO Doc 9137 Part 9 on Aerodrome Maintenance Practices.

Checklist

The checklist presented in the reference relating to Maintenance, would normally have to be completed during initial certification and certificate renewal inspections. The checklist in reference is to be used during surveillance inspections and other special purpose inspections relating to Airport Pavement Friction Assessment.

Evaluation

The AI must determine that:

- 1) Preventive maintenance procedures have been established for pavements, visuals aids power supply drainage and buildings and specialized vehicles such as rescue and fire fighting vehicles. Check procedures for calibration of VASIS. These procedures should also be addressed in the AM.
- 2) Maintenance procedures are being implemented. Check maintenance records for airfield lighting, power supply and RFF vehicle and compare with sample maintenance schedules.
- 3) Debris, rubber deposit removal and friction measurement programmes have been developed. See when the last friction measurement was conducted and review result against minimum requirement. If the friction measuring equipment is owned and operated by aerodrome operator's personnel, check if personnel have been trained on the use of the equipment and if the equipment is calibrated as required before use.
- 4) The pavements are free of debris and surface irregularities (cracks depressions or other distress features). The AI should use his judgement to determine when a pavement distress is significant to constitute a finding.
- 5) Marking and lighting systems on the aerodrome are well maintained. Maintenance action shall includes: cleaning, replacing, or repairing any faded, missing, or nonfunctional item of marking or lighting; keeping each item clearly visible; and ensuring that each item provides an accurate reference (this includes alignment of fixtures) to the user. If the aerodrome operator owns a standby generator for

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movement area lighting, inquire about testing procedures. The AI should consider a test operation of the generator if periodic testing procedures do not appear to be adequate.

6) There are adequate spares for replacement of any electrical fixture that may become defective.

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CHAPTER - 6 Aerodrome safety review

6.1. General

In this Handbook, an aerodrome safety review refers to actions undertaken by an Aerodrome Inspector regarding an evaluation of the impacts of specified changes at an airport on the continuing safety of existing operations.

An aerodrome safety review may be undertaken by an individual, team or group depending on the scope of impact and the specialist aviation knowledge required for an evaluation. DAE will specify formal working and leadership arrangements for team or group activities.

6.2. Safety Review requirement

When a proposal is made which will involve a significant change to aerodrome physical characteristics, facilities or equipment, CAA shall initiate an aerodrome safety review. The scope of an aerodrome safety review will generally be restricted to events associated with planned changes. Events associated with unplanned changes or emergency situations will be dealt with by use of appropriate alternative procedures to ensure safety is properly considered and to determine if continuing operations may be permitted.

6.3. References

- 6.3.1 IS 30 requirements refer to matters that need to be considered in regard to aerodrome safety reviews action plan
- 6.3.2 Aerodrome safety reviews may only be conducted, or supervised, by certified CAA personnel. Such CAA personnel shall be deemed to be certified if they have successfully completed an ICAO safety management system course, or a CAA equivalent training course.
- 6.3.3 Other CAA aviation specialist staff or external experts may be consulted for comment and advice during an aerodrome safety review to any extent necessary in the opinion of DAE.
- 6.3.4 Aerodrome safety reviews shall be conducted in accordance with the methodology for an aeronautical study as provided for in the SLCAP 2900
- 6.3.5 DAE is responsible for scheduling aerodrome safety reviews, and for the nomination of an appropriate Aerodrome Inspector and/or review group. When a group activity is considered necessary, DAE, will nominate the group leader.

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- 6.3.6 The nominated Aerodrome Inspector or Group Leader of the Review Team is responsible for conducting the review and providing a report that includes all appropriate recommendations to ensure satisfactory on-going operational safety.
- 6.3.7 The conduct of an aerodrome safety review should be timed so that outputs can be communicated effectively to all stakeholders prior to any changes coming into effect.
- 6.3.8 The outputs of an aerodrome safety review should include, but not limited to:
 - a) A statement summarizing the proposal under consideration;
 - b) The changes that will be generated as a result of the proposal;
 - c) Alternatives to the proposal that were considered, and reasons for selection of the proposal over the alternatives;
 - d) Whether or not a site visit was made;
 - e) Any non-conformity with mandatory standards;
 - f) Listing of hazards identified;
 - g) Listing of risks associated with non-compliances or hazards;
 - h) Safety analysis of each risk together with its ranking in priority order from highest to lowest;
 - i) Summary analysis of the proposal; and
 - j) Recommendations on the proposal.
- 6.3.9 The Aerodrome Inspector or Team Leader responsibilities include:
 - a) Record activities undertaken during the review;
 - b) Formulate conclusions;
 - c) Recommend resulting action requirements; and
 - d) Draft reports on safety review conducted.
- 6.3.10 The SCAI responsibilities include:
 - a) Review the draft safety review report;
 - b) Make recommendations to DAE; and
 - c) Direct the Aerodrome Inspector/Team Leader if additional activity is required.
- 6.3.11 DAE, is responsible to:
 - a) If in agreement with the recommendations, refer them to the Director General for formal approval before initiating action as necessary; and
 - b) If not in agreement, refer the issues back to the Aerodrome Inspector/Team Leader with instruction for additional activity.

6.4. Aerodrome Safety Review work flow process

6.4.1 The process of work undertaken in an aerodrome safety review will broadly follow that which is used in an aeronautical study, and is described in Fig 6-1 below.

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	1.	Initiation of the aerodrome safety review (a) Receive information regarding the proposal planned changes to: Aerodrome physical characteristics Facilities: or Equipment (b) Appoint aerodrome inspector/team leader Define objectives, scope, criteria Can we do it? Co-opt /appoint specialist as needed Initial contact with auditee and confirm CAAP point of contact	
	2	Documentation review Review relevant documented system for adequacy with respect to procedural rules and checklists	
3.	Cor	duct safety review	
-			
		consider alternatives	
		determine if site visit is required	
		o Breaches of standards	
		o Compensatory factors	
		o Identify hazards	
		o Risk management	
		Maintain documentation regarding decision making by using checklists	
		Retaining working documents, email and internet records,	
		sketches, calculations emails, letters and minutes of meetings	
		Analyze proposal for impact on safety of on-going operations	
		Consider any needs for closure /restrictions	
F	inal	ise the safety review	
8		after approval, implement actions required	
		monitor activity for	
		o compliance with conditions	
		o to ensure expected safety impact outcomes are achieved	
		maintain record of oversight	

Fig 6-1 Aerodrome Safety Review

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CHAPTER - 7 Regulatory enforcement

(Please refer to SLCAP 2000)

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CHAPTER - 8 COMPETENCE OF PERSONNEL AT CERTIFIED AERODROMES

Note: Please refer to section 8.6 for a relevant reference material.

8.1. General

- 1. This chapter is details on the existing regulatory requirements regarding the appointment of specific aerodrome safety, maintenance, operational and management personnel. It also establishes a framework to obtain formal CAA acceptance of the person prior to the individual taking up responsibilities and accountabilities of the position.
- 2. Pursuant to IS 37 requirement, an operator shall ensure that there are an adequate number of qualified and skilled personnel to perform activities for aerodrome operation and maintenance.
- 3. It is emphasized that such qualifications and number of personnel are established: firstly, prior to certification of an aerodrome; and secondly, during any change to Aerodrome Post Holders at an aerodrome which is already certified.

8.2. KEY POST HOLDERS AT A CERTIFIED AERODROME

General

An aerodrome will have a number of key management personnel. The following are positions which shall be referred to as Aerodrome Post Holders in relation to Aerodrome Certification are as follows:

- a) Chairman.
- b) Head of Airport Management.
- c) Head of Air Navigation Services.
- d) Head of Mechanical Engineering.
- e) Head of Civil Engineering
- f) Head of P&D.
- g) Head of Fire and Rescue
- h) Head of Electrical Engineering
- i) Head of Security.
- i) Safety Manager.
- k) AIM Manager.
- I) Medical Officer

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8.3. PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS AT A CERTIFIED AERODROME

An Aerodrome Operator under the certification process and prior to the grant of an Aerodrome Certificate and on an on-going basis shall engage, employ or contract: Aerodrome Post Holders to include the following:

- a) **Head of Airport Management** a senior person who has the authority within the Aerodrome Operator's organization to ensure that all activities undertaken by the organization can be financed and carried out in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the Regulations;
- b) **Safety Manager** a person who shall be the responsible individual and focal point person for the development and maintenance of an effective safety management system and compliance with the regulations;
- Senior Airport Manager a senior person who is responsible for ensuring that the aerodrome and its operation comply with the requirements of these Regulations. Such nominated person or persons shall be ultimately responsible to the Accountable Manager;
- d) Head of Civil Engineering Maintenance— a senior person who is responsible for ensuring that the aerodrome's maintenance programmes for safety critical infrastructure comply with the requirements of these Regulations. Among the maintenance responsibilities include the pavements, visual aids and electrical systems;
- e) Head of Airport Fire Fighting and Rescue Services a senior person who is responsible for ensuring that the aerodrome's emergency services comply with the requirements of the Regulations. Such nominated person or persons shall be ultimately responsible to the Accountable Manager; and sufficient and appropriately qualified personnel to manage, operate and maintain the aerodrome and its services and facilities, taking into account the structure of the organization and the number of personnel employed, in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations.
- 1. The Aerodrome Operator should inform the Authority prior to any changes of Aerodrome Post Holders.
- 2. The Aerodrome Operator shall update its Aerodrome Manual including the organizational structure with respect to the accepted Aerodrome Post Holders.
- 3. Where the Authority has prescribed a competency certification requirement or medical standards for operations or maintenance personnel, the Aerodrome Operator shall employ only those persons possessing such certificates or meeting such medical and fitness requirements.
- 4. The Aerodrome Operator shall implement a programme to maintain the competency of the safety critical personnel including training.

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8.4. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF AERODROME OPERATION POST HOLDERS

- 1. During the assessment process which under normal circumstances will be conducted during an on-site verification of aerodrome manual. CAA will inquire the post holders capabilities in areas that includes:
 - a) understanding and knowledge the roles and responsibilities of the operator and regulatory authority, the regulatory framework and specifically Safety Management System requirements;
 - b) information from the nominated person concerning his knowledge on work area;
 - c) enforcement methodology of the CAA;
 - d) the roles and responsibilities of the Aerodrome Post Holder;
 - e) competence requirement of the nominated person in relation to present personal status and experience presented in their curriculum vitae or equivalent documentation;
 - f) discussion concerning depth of knowledge and understanding of the applicable legislation and regulations;
 - g) understanding of aviation in general and for the specific nominated post, how operators/activities at the aerodrome;
- 2. Details of criteria for assessment of aerodrome operation post holders at a certified aerodrome are provided as Appendix 7D.

8.5. OBLIGATIONS OF AERODROME OPERATOR ON COMPETENCE OF OPERATIONAL PERSONNEL

- 1. An aerodrome operator is required to ensure that all technical and operational personnel are competent and skilled in their areas of jurisdiction.
- It is also imperative that the aerodrome operator provides continuous and relevant training to acquaint all personnel with the current operational practices and remain competent on their responsibilities in line with the regulatory requirements

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APPENDIX - 1: Amendment of this Manual

- 1. This manual is issued as a controlled document. Each page is uniquely identifiable and amendments will be made from time to time to reflect necessary changes. All copies of the handbook are numbered and issued in accordance with the distribution list. All copy holders are responsible for the safe custody and maintenance of their numbered copy of the handbook.
- 2. DAE is responsible for the development, issue and control of amendments to this handbook. Individual handbook copy holders indicated on the distribution list are responsible for insertion of all amendments.
- 3. Within thirty days of the issue of an amendment, confirmation will be provided to the DAE that the required amendment action has been accomplished by the return of the amendment control page, signed and dated by the individual amending an issued Inspector Handbook.
 - a) Each handbook issued must show the amendment number and the date, as described in the list of effective pages.
 - b) All amendments will be shown in the Record of Amendment.
- 4. Minor changes (e.g. telephone number, typographical errors) can be accommodated by 'pen and ink' if so indicated in any amendment documentation issued by DAE prior approval. All such changes will be incorporated accordingly. Distribution of the changes will be the same as described above and a record of these changes will be shown in the Record of Amendments. However, minor changes will generally be collated over a period of three to six months and actioned by a formal amendment.

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APPENDIX - 2: Auditor Feedback Form

1. General Conduct of the Audit

Audit Component		Answers	and	Comment
	P. C.	(If "Yes", provide explanation)		
1.	Did the team experience difficulties working together? If so what aspects could be improved? Were there any individual auditors who did not function as part of the team? If so, who were they?	[] Yes		
2.	Did the audit team leader function effectively as a team leader? Were the functions of the team adequately and fairly distributed?	[] Yes [] No		
3.	Was all the documentation used by the team the current version? Were there adequate copies of all documents, manuals and guidance material made	[] Yes [] No		
4.	Were there any major impediments to the successful conclusion of the audit? If 'yes', were they resolved or not? If answer to Q4 is yes, describe how impediments were resolved.	[] Yes [] No		

2. Preparation for the Audit

Answers	and	Comment
(If "Yes",	provide explanation)	
[] Yes		
[] No		
[] Yes		
[] No		
,	(If "Yes",	(If "Yes", provide explanation) Yes No

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supplied on time prior to the audit? If no, was there a reason for this?	
3. Were the pre-audit questionnaire fully completed and submitted in sufficient time before the audit? Did the answers help, or were they of limited use? How best can this be improved?	[] Yes
4. Were there any scheduling problems with the audited organization, or failures in communication with the audited organization?	[] Yes [] No
5. Did you have sufficient time to review all the documentation prior to the actual audit?	[] Yes [] No
6. Was the audit timetable realistic and achievable?	[] Yes [] No

3. Conduct of the Audit

Audit Component		Answers and Community (If "Yes", provide explanation)	
 Was the entry briefing of value of the sufficiently deliver of the audited organization? to the audited organization? not, why? 	the [] Yes		
 Did you experience a difficulties in communicat with representatives of audited organization, and if why? 	the [] Yes		
3. Did you experience any lack cooperation or reluctance on part of the audited organizat during the audit?	the [] Yes		

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4.	Were there any incidents during		
	the audit that require	[] Yes	
	management attention? If so	[] No	
	please describe.		
5.	Was the guidance material	[] Yes	
	provided current and adequate?	[] No	
6.	Were the checklists current and	[] Yes	
	adequate?	[] No	
7.	Did the exit briefing cover all the	[] Yes	
	findings of the team?	[] No	
8.	Did the audited organization	[] Yes	
	respond positively or negatively		
	to the findings in the briefing?	[] No	

4. Reporting and Other Issues

Audit Component		Answer	s and	Comment
		(If "Yes"	, provide explanation)	
1.	Did you experience any			
	difficulties with the preparation	[] Yes		
	of the audit report? If so, what	[] No		
	aspects need improving?			
2.	Were there any other issues that			
	need to be brought to the	[] Yes		
	attention of senior	[] No		
	Management? Describe them.			
3.	Are there any areas of the audit			
	process that require revision or	[] Yes		
	could be done better? If so,	[] No		
	please describe.			
4.	Are there any areas in the Civil			
	Aviation Regulations Part 12			
	(aerodromes) or any other	[] Yes		
	supplied guidance material that	[] No		
	warrants revision or			
	amendment?			

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APPENDIX - 3: Audit Notification Letter to Aerodrome Operator

		mation

Dear Sir,

Civil Aviation Authority of the [STATE] (CAA) Aerodrome Audit

As part of the CAA safety oversight of aerodrome safety, an audit of your organization is required and has been scheduled during the week commencing mm/dd/yyyy.

The demonstrated performance of organizations (personnel, equipment, information, facilities, etc.) as observed during these audits is the prime means used by the CAA when establishing the approval of, and continuing compliance for, certificated and registered aerodromes, as well as providing an indicator for the frequency and scope of future surveillance programmes.

Audit Reference Number

All enquiries relating to this audit should refer to Aerodrome Audit Reference Number nnn.

Objective

The objective of the audit is to assess your organization's aerodrome safety compliance in respect to aviation legislation and safety standards specified by the CAA.

Documents, records, equipment and facilities

Documents and records will be sampled, and a physical inspection of the relevant procedures, equipment or facilities is likely to be carried out. To facilitate this process would you please have available any of the following that may be relevant to the audit:

Local training records;
Personnel competency records for individual aerodrome Officers;
Recurrent testing procedures and records;
Operations Manuals and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
Records of meetings and decisions taken regarding safety matters; and
Management must be available for interview.

Access to key staff associated with aerodrome operations and management will also be

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Safe and Efficient Skies for all

required.

Personnel

At the commencement of the audit the Senior Executive of the aerodrome should be present and available. The person responsible within your organization for quality assurance is welcome to attend.

The requirements for their ongoing presence throughout the audit will be discussed at that time. If for any reason a senior person is unavailable to attend this audit then please contact the Audit Leader.

Confirmation of date and time

The audit leader for this audit will be Mrand he will contact you directly to confirm the audit dates. Any audit enquiries should be addressed directly to him.

Yours faithfully

Name DAE

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APPENDIX - 4: Aerodrome Pre-Audit Questionnaire

AERODI	ROME PRE-AUDIT QUESTIONAIRE AIRP	PORT OPERATOR:			
Name o	f Airport:				
Name o	f Airport Manager	Contact	t #		
Name o	f Head of Operations	Contact	#		
Part 1 -	Airport				
S/N	QUESTION	ANSWERS OPERATOR	BY	AIRPORT	
1.1	Does the airport have an approved aerodrome manual?				
1.2	Who is responsible within the airport management for the maintenance of this manual?				
1.3	Who is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the contents of the manual at the airport?				
1.4	Has the airport established procedures for the amendment of this manual, and if so, where are these measures described.				
1.5	When was the manual last amended?				
1.6	List ground handling agencies, and their functions, at the airport. e.g. airlines, ground service providers and fuel organizations				
1.7	Is there any document on Airport Emergency Procedures?				
1.8	Who are the officers responsible for its implementation?				
1.9	Is there any Aerodrome plan?				
2.0	Is there any Aerodrome development programme in place?				

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S/N	QUESTION	ANSWERS OPERATOR	ВҮ	AIRPORT
2.1	Any Safety Management Systems in place?			
2.2	Who monitors implementation?			
2.3	Any Quality Management System in place?			
2.4	How effective is the system?			
2.5	Does the airport have a copy of the Manual of Standards for Aerodromes?			
2.6	Is it being implemented?			
2.7	Have you received the Audit checklist and other relevant documentation manual?			

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APPENDIX - 5: Suggested agenda items for an Opening Meeting

- a) Welcome
- b) Introduction of the auditors and interviewees from the audited sectors
- c) Presentation of the audit team members (if not already done)
- d) Presentation of the audit approach
- e) Presentation of the audit context
- f) If appropriate, mention the previous audit
- g) Review of objectives and the field of application of the audit
- h) Brief presentation of the audit methodology while insisting on its standardized nature
- i) Presentation of the audit sequence: discussions, visits (ask if it is possible to take photos), consulting of documents
- j) Auditor's code of ethics: non-argumentative, non-intrusive, non-accusatory, confidentiality assured
- k) Presentation of the advantages of the audit (progress and improvements in the aerodrome programme)
- I) Presentation of the audit plan with possible last-minute changes
- m) Confirmation of the date and time of all discussions and of the final meeting
- n) Clarification of any unclear aspects of the audit plan
- o) Resolution of material aspects: Confirmation of the availability of the necessary equipment and installations
- p) Clarification of any unclear aspect of the aerodrome certificate holders aerodrome programmes or pre-audit questionnaire
- q) Answer the questions of the representatives from the different services responsible for aerodrome operations.
- r) Record of attendees
- s) Audit termination
- t) Conclusion

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APPENDIX - 6: Aerodrome Audit Checklists

A system safety audit is the usual means for a regulatory organization to assess initial and ongoing compliance of a service provider with the minimum mandatory obligations that are associated with activity in the aviation industry. These checklists pertain to aerodrome operations, and encompass the full gamut of activity required by CAA for initial audit of a complex airport to determine if a certificate can be issued. The checklists may need to be reviewed at subsequent surveillance audits or inspections depending on the scope and depth of regulatory oversight activity that is planned to occur.

It is important to consider [at least] the following when verifying a process:

- a) The adequacy of the available Infrastructure and how it supports the process.
- b) How does the auditee monitor the performance of the process and determine the need for, and implement, any improvements?
- c) Has the organization assigned a responsible and competent person to ensure the process remains adequate and the documentation is current?
- d) Is there a competent person who has the appropriate authority to change the process?
- e) Are the people involved adequately trained?

When identifying a non-compliance with the regulations standards and mandatory obligations, look beyond the immediate occurrence and ask:

- a) Why?
- b) Who?
- c) When?
- d) What led to this? What's the history?
- e) What are the broader factors involved, and how do they inter-relate in the chain of events leading to the conditions that allowed the non-compliance to exist?

For a certification audit the required elements are to be tested for conformity with mandatory obligation imposed by [CAR] and the safety specifications of the [STATE] (and ICAO Annex 14 Volume 1, if appropriate).

Within the checklists, status of individual items may be 'Yes', 'No', 'Not Applicable', (NA), for remarks: the entry may be 'Satisfactory' (S), 'Not Satisfactory' (NS), and/or description of observation/s.

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Appendix 6A: Aerodrome Manual Checklist

This checklist is a tool for inspectors in evaluating the initial submission of an aerodrome manual by the aerodrome operators. This checklist is in accordance with the ICAO format for aerodrome manual detailed in ICAO Document 9774-Manual on Aerodrome Certification as referenced in the [ANNEX 14]([MAS]) and ICAO Doc. 9981 (PANS-Aerodromes).

The checklist is organized as follows:

PART 1	GENERAL INFORMATION
PART 2	AERODROME SITE INFORMATION
PART 3	AIS INFORMATION
PART 4	AERODROME OPERATING PROCEDURES
PART 5	AERODROME ADMINISTRATION

PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
FIRST PAGE:					
Signature	1.	The aerodrome manual must be signed by the most senior officer who is responsible and directly accountable for general management of the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Foreword	2.	A general statement indicating the importance of the manual and that the contents are binding on staff.	[] No	□S	□ NS
	3.	The foreword also provides a convenient mechanism for the manual to be signed by the most senior officer responsible for the general management of the aerodrome.	[] No	□S	□ NS
PART 1: GENERAL INFORMATION					

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
Conditions of use	4.	Airport operates 24 hours per day for take-off and landing of aircraft and when it is so available it shall be so under equal terms and conditions to all persons and operators.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Aeronautical Information	5.	All data relating to the aeronautical aspect of this aerodrome are published in the Republic of the [STATE] Aeronautical Information Publication.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6.	The Airside Safety Manager is responsible for complete and correct promulgation of data to AIS section of the CAA in accordance with procedures described in [MAS].	[] No	□S	□ NS
Recording Aircraft Movements	7.	All data relating to the recording of aircraft movements is collected and recorded by Air Traffic Control.	[] No	□S	□ NS
	8.	The Tower Team Leader is responsible for complete and correct collection recording and reporting to the Airport General Manager in accordance with procedures described in [MAS].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Obligation of the Aerodrome Operator	9.	[MAS] Appendix 1- Part 1.4 a) Comply with mandatory standards and practices;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	10.	b) Employ an adequate number of qualified and skilled staff;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
TAIRTICOLINIO	11.	c) Operate the aerodrome in accordance with the procedures set out in the Aerodrome Manual;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	12.	d) Have an acceptable aerodrome safety management system;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	13.	e) Arrange for audit of the safety management system and the management of airport organizations;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	14.	f) Permit access to authorized ATO officers for inspection and testing purposes related to ensuring safety at the aerodrome;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	15.	g) Make required notifications to the CAA, ATC or pilots;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	16.	h) Conduct special inspections as necessary;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17.	i) Remove obstructions on the aerodrome that are likely to be a hazard; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	18.	 j) Erect warning signs if low flying or taxying aircraft are likely to be hazardous to people or vehicles. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
PART 2: AERODROME SITE INFORMATION				

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
Aerodrome Plan	19.	DOC 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 2 a) A plan of the aerodrome showing the main aerodrome facilities for the operation of the aerodrome including, particularly, the location of each wind direction indicator;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	20.	b) A plan of the aerodrome showing the aerodrome boundaries;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	21.	c) A plan showing the distance of the aerodrome from the nearest city, town or other populous area, and the location of any aerodrome facilities and equipment outside the boundaries of the aerodrome; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	22.	d) Particulars of the title of the aerodrome site. If the boundaries of the aerodrome are not defined in the title documents particulars of the title to, or interest in, the property on which the aerodrome is located and a plan showing the boundaries and position of the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Aerodrome Land Titles	23.	Parcellary Plan/s	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
TARTICOLARIS	110.	DET/TIES	31/4103	ALIVIANAS	
PART 3: AIS					
INFORMATION					
Aerodrome	24.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part		□S	□ NS
Dimensions		3.2			
		True bearing, designation			
		number, length, width,	[] Yes		
- Runway		displaced threshold location,	[] No		
		slope, surface type, type of	[] N/A		
		runway and, for a precision approach runway, the			
		existence of an obstacle free			
		zone			
- Strip	25.	length, width and surface	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
		type of strip, runway end	[] No		
		safety areas, stop ways.	[] N/A		
- Taxiway	26.	length, width and surface	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
		type of taxiways	[] No		
- Apron	27.	apron surface type and	[] N/A [] Yes	□S	□ NS
Apron	27.	aircraft stands	[] No	🗆 3	□ N3
			[] N/A		
- Clearway	28.	clearway length and ground	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
		profile	[] No		
			[] N/A		
- visual aids for	29.	approach lighting type and		□S	□ NS
approach procedures		visual approach slope indicator system			
procedures		(PAPI/APAPI and T-			
		VASIS/AT-VASIS); marking			
		and lighting of runways,	[] Yes		
		taxiways, and aprons; other	[] No		
		visual guidance and control	[] N/A		
		aids on taxiways (including			
		runway holding positions,			
		intermediate holding			
		positions and stop bars) and aprons, location and type of			
		aprons, location and type of			

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
		visual docking guidance system; availability of standby power for lighting.			
- Radio frequency of VOR	30.	the location and radio frequency of VOR aerodrome checkpoints	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- standard taxi routes	31.	the location and designation of standard taxi routes	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- geographical coordinates	32.	the geographical coordinates of each threshold	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	33.	the geographical coordinates of appropriate taxiway center line points	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	34.	the geographical coordinates of each aircraft stand	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	35.	the geographical coordinates and the top elevation of significant obstacles in the approach and take-off areas, in the circling area and in the vicinity of the Aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- pavement surface type and bearing strength	36.	pavement surface type and bearing strength using the Aircraft Classification Number — Pavement Classification Number (ACN-PCN) method.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- pre-flight altimeter check locations	37.	one or more pre-flight altimeter check locations established on an apron and their elevation	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
- declared distances	38.	take-off run available (TORA), take-off distance available (TODA), accelerate-stop distance available (ASDA), landing distance available (LDA)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- disabled aircraft removal plan	39.	the telephone/telex/ facsimile numbers and e- mail address of the aerodrome coordinator for the removal of a disabled aircraft on or adjacent to the movement area, information on the capability to remove a disabled aircraft, expressed in terms of the largest type of aircraft which the aerodrome is equipped to remove.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- rescue and fire- fighting	40.	the level of protection provided, expressed in terms of the category of the rescue and fire-fighting services, which should be in accordance with the longest aeroplane normally using the aerodrome and the type and amounts of extinguishing agents normally available at the Aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
AIP Data - Aerodrome diagram	41.	[MAS] Chapter x.x.x.x a) layout of runways, taxiways and apron(s);	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	42.	b) nature of the runway surfaces;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	43.	c) designations and length of runways;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	44.	d) designations of the taxiways, where applicable;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	45.	e) location of illuminated and non-illuminated wind direction indicators;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	46.	f) location of the aerodrome reference point;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	47.	g) the direction and distance to the nearest town;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	48.	h) location of terminal buildings; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	49.	i) location of helipads	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
- Aerodrome operation	50.	a) name, address, telephone and facsimile numbers of the aerodrome operator; including after-hours contacts;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	51.	b) aerodrome usage, public or private;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	52.	c) aerodrome charges, where notification is desired	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
 Aerodrome location 	53.	a) name of aerodrome;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	54.	b) World Aeronautical Chart number, if known;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	55.	 c) latitude and longitude, based on the aerodrome reference point; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	56.	d) magnetic variation;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	57.	e) time conversion- universal time coordinated (UTC) plus local time difference;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	58.	f) aeronautical location code indicator, if known;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	59.	g) aerodrome elevation;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	60.	h) currency of Type A charts, if provided	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
- Movement area	61.	a) aerodrome reference code number;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	62.	b) runway bearings - in degrees magnetic;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	63.	c) runway length and surface type;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	64.	d) runway pavement strength rating;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	65.	e) runway and runway strip width;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	66.	f) runway slope;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	67.	g) runway declared distances, and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	68.	h) elevation of the midpoint of runway threshold, for instrument runways	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
- Lighting systems	69.	a) lighting systems for runways;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	70.	b) approach lighting system;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	71.	c) visual approach slope indicator system;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	72.	d) lighting systems for taxiways; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	73.	e) any other lighting systems	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- Navigation aids	74.	Details of any navigation aid provided by the aerodrome Operator	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- Rescue and fire-fighting services	75.	The category of aerodrome- based rescue and fire- fighting services provided by CAA or the aerodrome operator	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
- Ground services	76.	a) fuel suppliers and their contact details, including after hours;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	77.	b) automatic weather information broadcast if provided by aerodrome operator; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	78.	c) any other services available to pilots	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
- Special procedures	79.	Include any special procedures unique to the aerodrome, which pilots need to be advised.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
- Notices	80.	Include important cautionary or administrative information relating to the use of the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
PART 4: AERODROME OPERATING PROCEDURES				
Sec 1: Aerodrome Reporting	81.	A.1 a) arrangements for reporting any changes to the CAA and recording the reporting of changes during and outside the normal hours of aerodrome operations;	[] No	□S □ NS
	82.	b) the names and roles of persons responsible for notifying the changes, and their telephone numbers during and outside the normal hours of aerodrome operations; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	83.	c) The address and telephone numbers, as provided by the CAA, of the place where changes are to be reported to the CAA.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 2: Access to Aerodrome Movement Area	84.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.2 a) The role of the aerodrome operator, the aircraft operator,	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	85.	aerodrome fixed-base operators, the aerodrome security entity, the CAA and other government departments, as applicable; and b) The names and roles of the personnel		□S □ NS
		responsible for controlling access to the aerodrome, and the telephone numbers for contacting them during and after working hours.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
Sec 3: Aerodrome Emergency Plan	86.	A.3 a) plans for dealing with emergencies occurring at the aerodrome or in its vicinity, including the malfunction of aircraft in flight; structural fires; sabotage, including bomb threats (aircraft or structure); unlawful seizure of aircraft; and incidents on the airport covering "during the emergency" and "after the emergency" considerations;	[] No	□S □ NS
	87.	b) details of tests for aerodrome facilities and equipment to be used in emergencies, including the frequency of those tests;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	88.	c) details of exercises to test emergency plans, including the frequency of those exercises;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	89.	d) a list of organizations, agencies and persons of authority, both on- and off-airport, for site roles; their telephone and facsimile numbers, email and SITA addresses and the radio frequencies of their offices;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	90.	e) the establishment of an aerodrome emergency committee to organize training and other preparations for dealing with emergencies; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	91.	f) The appointment of an on-scene commander for the overall emergency operation.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 4: RFFS	92.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.4 Particulars of the facilities, equipment, personnel and procedures for meeting the rescue and fire-fighting requirements, including the names and roles of the persons responsible for dealing with the rescue and fire-fighting services at the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
Sec 5: Inspection of the Aerodrome Movement Area and Obstacle Limitation Surface by the Aerodrome Operator	93.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.5 a) arrangements for carrying out inspections, including runway friction and water-depth measurements on runways and taxiways, during and outside the normal hours of aerodrome operations;		□S	□ NS
	94.	 b) arrangements and means of communicating with air traffic control during an inspection; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	95.	 c) arrangements for keeping an inspection logbook, and the location of the logbook; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	96.	d) details of inspection intervals and times;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	97.	e) inspection checklist;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	98.	f) arrangements for reporting the results of inspections and for taking prompt follow-up actions to ensure correction of unsafe conditions; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	99.	g) The names and roles of persons responsible for carrying out inspections, and their telephone numbers during and after working hours.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
Sec 6: Visual Aids, Electrical Systems and Lighting	100.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.6 a) Arrangements for carrying out inspections during and outside the normal hours of aerodrome operation, and the checklist for such inspections;		□S □ NS
	101.	b) Arrangements for recording the result of inspections and for taking follow-up action to correct deficiencies;	[] No	□S □ NS
	102.	c) Arrangements for carrying out routine maintenance and emergency maintenance;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	103.	d) Arrangements for secondary power supplies, if any, and, if applicable, the particulars of any other method of dealing with partial or total system failure; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	104.	e) The names and roles of the persons responsible for the inspection and maintenance of the lighting, and the telephone numbers for contacting those persons during and after working hours.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 7: Maintenance of The Movement Area	105.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.7 a) Arrangements for maintaining the paved	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
		areas;		
	106.	b) Arrangements for maintaining the unpaved runways and taxiways;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	107.	c) Arrangements for maintaining the runway and taxiway strips; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	108.	d) Arrangements for the maintenance of aerodrome drainage.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 8: Aerodrome Works Safety	109.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.8 a) Arrangements for communicating with air traffic control during the progress of such work;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	110.	b) The names, telephone numbers and roles of the persons and organizations responsible for planning and carrying out the work, and arrangements for contacting those persons and organizations at all times;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	111.	c) The names and telephone numbers, during and after working hours, of the aerodrome fixed-base operators, ground handling agents and aircraft operators who are to be notified of the work;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	112.	d) A distribution list for work plans, if required.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 9: Aircraft Parking Control		Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.9 a) Arrangements between air traffic control and the apron management unit;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	114.	b) Arrangements for allocating aircraft parking positions;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	115.	c) Arrangements for initiating engine start and ensuring clearance of aircraft push-back;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	116.	d) Marshaling service; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	117.	e) Leader (van) service.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 10: Apron Safety Management	118.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.10 a) Protection from jet blasts;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	119.	b) Enforcement of safety precautions during aircraft refueling operations;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	120.	c) Apron sweeping;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	121.	d) Apron cleaning;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	122.	e) Arrangements for reporting incidents and accidents on an apron; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	123.	f) Arrangements for auditing the safety compliance of all personnel working on the apron.		□S □ NS
Sec 11: Airside Vehicle Control	124.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.11 a) Details of the applicable traffic rules (including speed limits and the means of enforcing the rules); and	[] No	□S □ NS
	125.	 b) The method of issuing driving permits for operating vehicles in the movement area. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 12: Wildlife Hazard Management	126.	a) arrangements for assessing wildlife hazards	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	127.	b) Arrangements for implementing wildlife control programmes; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	128.	c) The names and roles of the persons responsible for dealing with wildlife hazards, and their telephone numbers during and after working hours.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 13: Obstacle Control	129.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.13 a) Monitoring the obstacle limitation surfaces and Type A Chart for obstacles in the take-off surface;	[] No	□S □ NS
	130.	b) Controlling obstacles within the authority of the operator;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	131.	c) Monitoring the height of buildings or structures within the boundaries of the obstacle limitation surfaces;		□S □ NS
	132.	d) Controlling new developments in the vicinity of aerodromes; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	133.	e) Notifying the CAA of the nature and location of obstacles and any subsequent addition or removal of obstacles for action as necessary, including amendment of the AIS publications.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Sec 14: Removal of Disabled Aircraft	134.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.14 a) The roles of the aerodrome operator and the holder of the aircraft certificate of registration;		□S □ NS
	135.	b) Arrangements for notifying the holder of the certificate of registration;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	136.	 c) Arrangements for liaising with the air traffic control unit; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	137.	d) Arrangements for obtaining equipment and personnel to remove the disabled aircraft; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	138.	e) The names, role and telephone numbers of persons responsible for arranging for the removal of disabled	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
		aircraft.			
Sec 15: Handling of Hazardous Materials		Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.15 a) Arrangements for special areas on the aerodrome to be set up for the storage of inflammable liquids (including aviation fuels) and any other hazardous materials; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	140.	b) The method to be followed for the delivery, storage, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials.	[] No	□s	□ NS
Sec 16: Low Visibility Operations	141.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.16 Particulars of procedures to be introduced for low-visibility operations, including the measurement and reporting of runway visual range as and when required, and the names and telephone numbers, during and after working hours, of the persons responsible for measuring the runway visual range.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Sec 17: Protection of Radar & Navigation Aids	142.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 4.17 a) Arrangements for the control of activities in the vicinity of radar and navaids installations;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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DARTICI II ADS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	DEMARKS
PARTICULARS	143.	b) Arrangements for ground maintenance in the vicinity of these installations; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	REMARKS S NS
	144.	c) Arrangements for the supply and installation of signs warning of hazardous microwave radiation.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Section 18: Snow and Ice Control, and Hazardous Meteorological Condition	145.	PANS-Aerodromes (Doc 9981) A) At aerodromes subjected to snow and icing conditions: a) A snow and ice control plan, including the means and procedures used as well as the responsibilities and criteria for closing and reopening the runway;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	146.	b) a formal coordination for snow and ice removal between the aerodrome operator and ATS	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	147.	B) For other hazardous meteorological situations that may occur at the aerodrome (such as thunderstorms, strong surface winds and gusts, sandstorms): a) Procedures describing the actions that have to be taken and defining the responsibilities and criteria for suspension of	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
		operations on the runway;		
	148.	b) a formal coordination with the meteorological service provider in order to be advised of any significant meteorological conditions;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Section 19: Reporting of Runway Surface Conditions	149.	PANS-Aerodromes (Doc 9981) a) Procedure for assessing and reporting runway condition code (RWYCC) for each third of the runway in the prescribed format; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	150.	b) Procedure for reporting significant changes to RWYCC without dealy.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
PART 5: AERODROME ADMINISTRATION				
Sec 1: Organization Contacts & Structure	151.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 5 a) an aerodrome organizational chart showing the names and positions of key personnel, including their responsibilities;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	152. 153.	 b) The name, position and telephone number of the person who has overall responsibility for aerodrome safety; and c) Airport committees. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS □ S □ NS
	100.	o, mport committees.	[] Yes	⊔ 3 ⊔ 103

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
Sec 2: Exemptions,	154.	Are there exemptions	[] No [] N/A [] Yes	□S □ NS
Directions, Approvals	-5 ::	applied at the aerodrome?	[] No [] N/A	L3 L N3
Sec 3: Aerodrome Safety Management System	155.	Doc 9774 Appendix 1 - Part 5 a) the safety policy, insofar as applicable, on the safety management process and its relation to the operational and maintenance process;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	156.	b) The structure or organization of the SMS, including staffing and the assignment of individual and group responsibilities for safety issues;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	157.	c) SMS strategy and planning, such as setting safety performance targets, allocating priorities for implementing safety initiatives and providing a framework for controlling the risks to as low a level as is reasonably practicable keeping always in view the requirements of the Standards and Recommended Practices in Volume I of Annex 14 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and the national regulations,	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
		standards, rules or orders;		
	158.	d) SMS implementation, including facilities, methods and procedures for the effective communication of safety messages and the enforcement of safety requirements;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	159.	e) A system for the implementation of, and action on, critical safety areas which require a higher level of safety management integrity (safety measures programme);	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS
	160.	f) measures for safety promotion and accident prevention and a system for risk control involving analysis and handling of accidents, incidents, complaints, defects, faults, discrepancies and failures, and continuing safety monitoring;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	161.	g) The internal safety audit and review system detailing the systems and programmes for quality control of safety;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	162.	h) The system for documenting all safety-related airport facilities as well as airport operational and maintenance records, including information on the design and construction of aircraft pavements and aerodrome lighting. The system should enable easy retrieval of records including charts;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	163.	i) Staff training and competency, including the review and evaluation of the adequacy of training provided to staff on safety-related duties and of the certification system for testing their competency; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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PARTICULARS	NO.	DETAILS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	164.	j) The incorporation and enforcement of safety-related clauses in the contracts for construction work at the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6B: Technical Inspection Checklist (Aerodrome Infrastructure and Ground Aids)

Note:- Please insert relevant Articles/reference to National Regulations, Standards, Advisory Circulars, Aerodrome Manual etc. as relevant

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Appendix 6B-1: OBSTACLE RESTRICTIONS FORM AGA-ATI-0001

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		REVIEW INSPECTOR/S	BY S	AERODROME
			STATUS	REMA	RKS
1.1 OBSTACLE RESTRICTION	NS				
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,4.1,4.2,4.3.1,4.3.2 GM	1.	Are the OLS surfaces defined?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Doc9137,P6,1.1.3 Doc9981,P1,2.4.5	2.	Are objects infringing the OLS?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3.	Are obstacles that penetrate the OLS appropriately marked or lit?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4.	Are the OFZ surfaces defined, when required?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5.	Are objects penetrating the OFZ and is frangible?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6.	Are the objects near the following areas comply with the OLS requirements? Runway Runway strip Clearway Stopway RESA Taxiway Taxiway strip Pre-threshold area Radio altimeter operating area	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7.	Are fixed objects, temporary and permanent, which extends above the OLS but are permitted to remain or objects which are present on the movement area regarded as obstacles explicitly marked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8.	Are there procedures for monitoring the obstacle limitation	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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			REVIEW	ВҮ	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUES	TIONS	INSPECTOR/S		
		auriana and Tura	STATUS	REMAR	KS
		surfaces and Type A Chart for obstacles in the take-off surface?	[] N/A		
	9.	controlling obstacles within the authority of the operator;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	10.	monitoring the height of buildings or structures within the boundaries of the obstacle limitation surfaces	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	11.	controlling new developments in the vicinity of aerodromes; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12.	notifying the CAA of the nature and location of obstacles and any subsequent addition or removal of obstacles for action as necessary, including amendment of the AIS publications.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13.	And the procedure for monitoring building developments (in relation to the height of buildings and other structures) within the horizontal limits of the obstacle limitation surfaces?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	14.	And if the aerodrome has instrument approach procedures, the procedures for monitoring for new objects or building developments in any other areas nominated by the instrument procedure designers?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	15.	And the arrangements with CAA, local planning authorities and other relevant organizations in relation to the approval of building developments that may infringe the obstacle limitation	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/S	ВҮ	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMAR	KS
	surfaces?			
	16. Including the process for asking CAA to assess proposed obstacles? (If applicable to the aerodrome)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6B-2: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, VISUAL AID AND AERODROME FACILITIES FORM AGA-ATI-0002

No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks
1)	STD A14 Vol.I,C3,C5 GM Doc9157,P1,C5 Doc9157,P4	Aerodrome Physical Characteristics and visual aids			
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.1 GM Doc9157,P1,5.1	a) Runway			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.5,3.1.6,Att.A,11 GM Doc9157,P1,2.2	Runway Threshold Location			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,C3,3.1.7-3.1.9	Runway length			□S □ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	GM Doc9157,P1,C3					
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.10 GM	Runway Width			□S	□ NS
	Doc9157,P1,5.1.1-5.1.3 STD& RP A14 Vol.I,3.3.1-3.3.12 GM	Runway turn pads			□S	□ NS
	Doc9157,P1,App.4 RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.11,3.1.12 GM Doc9157,P1,2.1.15-2.1.18 Doc9643,C4,4.3	Spacing for parallel runways			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.13-3.1.16 GM Doc9157,P1,5.1.4–5.1.7	Runway longitudinal slope			□S	□ NS
	RP	• Runway sight			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks
	A14 Vol.I,3.1.17 GM Doc9157,P1,5.1.8,5.1.9	distance			
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.19,3.1.20 GM Doc9157,P1,5.1.12,5.1.13 Doc9157,P3,5.2.6.2	Transverse slopes on runways			□S □ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,3.1.22-3.1.27,Att.A,5 GM Doc9137,P2,1.2,1.3 Doc9157,P1,5.1.16-5.1.24 Doc9157,P3,C5	Runway surface			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,C3,3.1.21 GM Doc9157,P1,5.1.15	Runway bearing strength			□S □ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks
	STD	b) Runway shoulders			□S □ NS
	A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2				
	GM				
	Doc9157,P1,5.2				
	Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,2.3				
	STD	 Characteristics of 			□S □ NS
	A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2.1	runway shoulders			
	GM				
	Doc9157,P1,5.2.1-5.2.8				
	Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,2.3.1				
	STD	 Surface of runway 			□S □ NS
	A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2.5,3.2.6	shoulder			
	GM				
	Doc9157,P1,5.2.11,5.2.12				

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2.2 GM Doc9157,P1,5.2.8 a) c)	Width of runway shoulder			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2.3 GM Doc9157,P1,5.2.9	 Slopes on runway shoulder 			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,C3,3.2.4 GM Doc9157,P1,5.2.10	 Strength of runway shoulder 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.2-5.2.7,5.2.9 GM Doc9157,P3,8.3.3.1 c)	c) Runway Markings			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,7.3	 Pre-Threshold area (a chevron marking) 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.3	Runway centerline markings			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.3.3	➤ Length			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.3.2	Dist. of 1 st stripe			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.3.4	> Width			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.2	 Runway designation markings 			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.4.8 RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.4.7 GM Doc9157,P4	Runway transverse stripe markings			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.4.8	> Width			□S	□ NS
		Length			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.7	Runway side-stripe markings			□s	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.7.5	> Width			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.5	Runway aiming point markings			□S	□ NS
		> No. of stripes			□S	□ NS
		Dimensions & lateral spacing's			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.6	 Runway touch down zone markings 			□S	□ NS
		Distancebetweenthresholds			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.6.4	Rectangular dimension			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.6.4	Longitudinal spacing			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.4	 Runway threshold markings 			□S	□ NS
		> Length			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Runway end markings			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Length			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.4.9,5.2.4.10	 Temporary displaced threshold markings 			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Arrowheads			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.7 A14 Vol.I,Att.A,2 Doc9157,P1,3.3,5.6	d) Stopway			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	GM A14 Vol.I,Att.A,2	• Dimensions of stopways			□S	□ NS
		➤ Dist. Before the runway strip			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.7.1 GM Doc9157,P1,5.6.1	➤ width			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.7.4 GM Doc9157,P1,5.6.4,5.6.5	Surface of stopway			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.7.2 GM Doc9157,P1,5.6.2	Stopway slopes and slope changes			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.7.3	Bearing strength of stopway			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.5.1-3.5.6,Att.A,10 GM Doc9157,P1,5.4 Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,3	e) RESA			□S	□ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,3.5.3,3.5.4 GM Doc9157,P1,5.4.4-5.4.7	• Length			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.5.5,3.5.6 GM Doc9157,P1,5.4.8,5.4.9	• width			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.5.10 GM Doc9157,P1,5.4.13	Downward longitudinal slope			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.5.11 GM Doc9157,P1,5.4.15	Transverse slope			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.6,Att.A,2 Doc9157,P1,5.5	f) Clearway			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.6.1 GM Doc9157,P1,5.5.1	• Location of clearways			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.6.2- 3.6.5 GM	• Dimensions of clearways			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	Doc9157,P1,5.5.2,5.5.3					
	RP	➤ Length c	f			S S
	A14 Vol.I,3.6.2	Clearway				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P1,5.5.2					
	RP	> Width	ıf			S
	A14 Vol.I,3.6.3	clearway				
	RP	• Slopes o	n			S
	A14 Vol.I,3.6.4,3.6.5	clearways				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P1,5.5.4-5.5.6					
	RP	• Objects o	n			S
	A14 Vol.I,3.6.6	clearways				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P1,5.5.7					
	STD	g) Runway Strip				S
	A14 Vol.I,3.4,Att.A,9					
	GM					
	Doc9157,P1,5.3					
	Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,2.5					

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
<u> </u>	STD A14 Vol.I,3.4.2 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.2	• Runway strip length			□s	□ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.3-3.4.5 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.3-5.3.5	Runway strip width			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.13 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.17	Longitudinal slope on graded area of runway strip			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.14 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.18,5.3.19	 Longitudinal Slope Changes on Graded Area of Runway Strip 			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.4.10 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.15,5.3.16	Surface of graded area of runway strip			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.8,4.3 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.19	Radio Altimeter Operating Area			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.15,3.4.16 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.20-5.3.23	Runway Strip Transverse Slope			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.8,3.4.9 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.12-5.3.16	• Grading of Runway Strips			□S □ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.6-3.4.7 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.7 Doc9981,App.1toC2,2.1,App.toC4 ,2.5.2	Objects on runway strips			□S □ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.4.17,3.4.18 GM Doc9157,P1,5.3.24–5.3.26	 Runway strip strength 			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.9 GM Doc9157,P2,C1 Doc9981,P1,App.1toC2,2,2.1 b) 4),App.toC4,4	h) Taxiways			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.4 GM Doc9157,P2,Table1- 1,1.2.8,1.7.5,1.7.6 Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,4.1.2	Taxiway width			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.7	Taxiway edge clearance			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.5 GM Doc9157,P2,1.2.9,1.2.10 Doc9981,App.toC4,4.2	Taxiway curves			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.8 GM Doc9157,P2,Table1-1	 Taxiway Longitudinal Slope 			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.11 GM Doc9157,P2,Table 1-1	Taxiway Transverse Slope			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,Fig 5-6 GM Doc9981,App.1toC.2,2,2.1 d) 1) ii)	i) Taxiway Markings			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.8	Taxiway centerline marking			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.10	 Runway holding position markings 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.10	Markings for Pattern A			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.10	Markings for Pattern B			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.11	 Intermediate holding position markings 			□S	□ NS
		Width			□S	□ NS
		Length of lines and gaps			□s	□ NS
		Taxiway edge markings			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Spacing of two yellow lines			□s	□ NS
	GM Doc9157,P2,2.5	Holding bay markings			□S	□ NS
		Taxiway pavement			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		strength limit markings				
		Height			□s	□ NS
		> Width			□s	□ NS
		Line width			□s	□ NS
		Spacing			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.10 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6 Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,8	j) Taxiway shoulders			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.10.1 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6.2,Table1-1	Width of Taxiway shoulders			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.10.2 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6.4	Surface of Taxiway shoulders			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,8.2					
	STD	k) Taxiway strips			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,3.11					
	GM					
	Doc9157,P2,1.6					
	STD	 Width of taxiway 			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,3.11.2	strip				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P2,1.6.2,Table1-1					
	STD	 Width of graded 			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,3.11.4	area of taxiway				
	GM	strip				
	Doc9157,P2,1.7.15					
	RP	 Slope of Taxiway 			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,3.11.5,3.11.6	Strip				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P2,1.6.4					
	RP	 upward transverse 			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,3.11.5	slope				
	GM					
	Doc9157,P2,1.6.4					

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.11.5 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6.4	downward transverse slope			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.11.6 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6.4	Upward slope			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.11.3 GM Doc9157,P2,1.6	Objects on taxiway strip			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.10 GM Doc9157,P2,1.4,1.4.4 Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,7	 Taxiways on bridges (minimum width) 			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.7 GM	Taxiway minimum separation distances			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	Doc9157,P2,1.2.12-1.2.20 Doc9981,P1,App.toC4,5,6					
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.9.15-3.9.18 GM Doc9157,P2,1.3,1.3.1-1.3.4	Rapid exit taxiway			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.12 GM Doc9157,P2,C2	I) Holding Bays, Runway-Holding Positions, Intermediate Holding Positions and Roar- Holding Positions.			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.12.2,3.12.5 GM Doc9157,P2,2.1.2 RP A14 Vol.I,3.12.1,3.12.4	Provision of a Holding Bay, Runway-holding Position, Intermediate Holding Position and Road-holding Position			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,3.12.2-3.12.5,3.12.9	Location of Holding Bay, Runway-holding Position,			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks
	GM Doc9157,P2,2.4	Intermediate Holding Position or Road-holding Position			
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.12.6-3.12.8,Table3-2 GM Doc9157,P2,2.4.3–2.4.8,Table2-1	Distance from Runway- holding Position, Intermediate Holding Position or Road-holding Position to Runway Centerline			□S □ NS
Note	e: Please refer to ACI Apron Marking	and sign handbook for addition	onal references		
	STD A14 Vol.I,3.13 GM Doc9157,P2,C3	m) Aprons			□S □ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.13.1 GM	Location of apron			□S □ NS

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	Doc9157,P2,C3					
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.13.6 GM Doc9157,P2,3.4.4	Clearance distances on Aircraft stands				NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,3.13.4,3.13.5 GM Doc9157,P2,3.2.6.2	Slopes on Aprons				NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,9.5.1 c) GM Doc9476,3.4.9	Apron road				NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.13 GM Doc9157,P4,2.3	n) Apron markings			□S □	NS

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	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.13.6–5.2.13.12 GM Doc9157,P4,2.3.5–2.3.11,2.3.13– 2.3.14	Apron taxi guideline markings			□s	□ NS
		 Apron edge markings 			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□s	□ NS
		Spacing			□s	□ NS
		Edge of gravel, grass or other natural surface aprons			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.14 GM Doc9157,P2,2.3.20	 Apron Safety Line (Parking clearance line) 			□S	□ NS
		Width of red line			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Width of yellow or white line			□S	□ NS
		The word "PARKING CLEARANCE"			□S	□ NS
		Aircraft type limit line			□S	□ NS
		Comprising strip length			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Spacing			□S	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the line			□s	□ NS
		Height of letters& numbers			□S	□ NS
		Marking intervals			□S	□ NS
		Parking weight limit line			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Comprising strip length			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Spacing of strips			□S	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the line			□S	□ NS
		Height of letters& numbers			□S	□ NS
		Marking intervals			□S	□ NS
		 Leased area line 			□S	□ NS
		Equipment clearance line			□S	□ NS
		Length of stripe			□s	□ NS
		Width of each stripe			□S	□ NS
		Gap distance			□s	□ NS
		Designation of "EQUIPMENT			□s	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		CLEARANCE"				
		Height of letters& numbers			□s	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the line			□S	□ NS
		 Equipment storage markings 			□S	□ NS
		Designation of "EQUIPMENT STORAGE"			□s	□ NS
		Height of letters& numbers			□S	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the line			□s	□ NS
		Marking intervals			□S	□ NS
		Apron service road markings			□s	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.13	 Aircraft parking position markings 			□S	□ NS
		Primary positions			□S	□ NS
		Secondary positions			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.13.6 GM Doc9157,P4,2.3.5,2.3.6	• Lead-in line			□S	□ NS
		Lead-in lines to primary aircraft parking position			□S	□ NS
		Lead-in lines to secondary parking position			□S	□ NS
		Taxi lead-in line designation			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		parking position number designation			□s	□ NS
		➤ aircraft type limit designation			□S	□ NS
		➤ aircraft weight limit designation			□s	□ NS
		Pilot turn line			□S	□ NS
		➤ Line length			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		aircraft type designation			□S	□ NS
		Offset distance of designation from the lead-in			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		line				
		Primary aircraft			□S	□ NS
		parking position				
		markings				
		➤ Alignment line			□S	□ NS
		width				
		Stop line width			□S	□ NS
		• Marshaller stop			□S	□ NS
		line				
		➤ aircraft type			□S	□ NS
		designation				
		- Bilat standing				
		Pilot stop line			□S	□ NS
		Line length			□S	□ NS
		Offset distance			□S	□ NS
		from the				
		alignment line				
		➤ aircraft type			□S	□ NS
		designation				

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Alignment line			□S	□ NS
		> 1m long section of the alignment line			□S	□ NS
		 Secondary aircraft parking position markings 			□S	□ NS
		 Keyhole marking 			□S	□ NS
		Diameter of the keyhole			□S	□ NS
		Alignment line length			□S	□ NS
		➤ Width			□S	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the alignment line			□s	□ NS
		Height of letters and numbers			□S	□ NS
		Triangle marking			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Side length of triangle			□S	□ NS
		Alignment line length			□S	□ NS
		Distance of designator from the alignment line			□S	□ NS
		Height of letters and numbers			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.13.6,5.2.13.7 GM Doc9157,P4,2.3.10	Lead-out line			□S	□ NS
		Stripe length			□S	□ NS
		> Width			□S	□ NS
		Intervals			□S	□ NS
		Distance of 1 st arrow from the			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		alignment line (if arrow indicators are inserted)				
		 Designation markings 			□s	□ NS
		 Aircraft parking position designation 			□S	□ NS
		Position designation for fixed wing a/c			□S	□ NS
		Aerobridge position			□S	□ NS
		 Designation characters for taxi and apron markings 			□S	□ NS
		Tug operator guidance marking			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Aircraft push-back lines			□s	□ NS
		Comprising stripe length			□S	□ NS
		Width of stripes			□S	□ NS
		Intervals of stripes			□S	□ NS
		Tug parking position lines			□s	□ NS
		Line width			□s	□ NS
		Shape			□s	□ NS
		Height of shape "U"			□S	□ NS
		Width of shape "U"			□S	□ NS
		 Tow bar disconnect markings 			□S	□ NS
		Line length			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Line width			□S	□ NS
		 Push-back limit markings 			□s	□ NS
		➤ Line Length & gap			□s	□ NS
		Line width			□S	□ NS
		Line spacing			□S	□ NS
		 Push-back alignment Bars 			□s	□ NS
		Comprising stripe length			□S	□ NS
		Stripe width			□S	□ NS
		Intervals			□S	□ NS
		Total Alignment desired direction			□s	□ NS
		 Passenger path markings 			□s	□ NS
		Width of the passenger pathway			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.15	 Road holding position marking 			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.2.17.1,5.2.17.2, 5.2.17.4, App.3	Information Marking			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4	Movement Area Guidance Signs (MAGS)-Signs			□S	□ NS
		Introduction			□S	□ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,5.4.2,5.4.2.12,5.4.2.13 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4	 mandatory instruction signs 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.3,5.4.3.25 GM Doc9157,P4,12.5	• information signs			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.4.2,5.4.3,5.4.3.34- 5.4.3.37,App.4	Naming of taxiway location signs			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.4.2.8-5.4.2.11, 5.4.3.14-5.4.3.24 GM Doc9157,P4,12.6	Dimensions, location and lettering			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.3.14				□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,App.4	 Sign size and location distances, incl. runway exit signs 			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.4.1.3-5.4.1.11 GM Doc9157,P4,2.1.5	Structural requirements			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.1.7,App.4,4	Illumination			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.2 GM	 Mandatory Instruction Signs 			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	Doc9157,P4,12.4 STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.4.2.1-5.4.2.7 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4	Runway designation signs			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.2.9 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4.7	Category I, II or III Runway designation signs			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.2.11,5.4.2.12 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4.6,12.4.7	Runway holding position sign			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.2.10,5.4.2.12,Fig.5- 30 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4.9	Aircraft NO ENTRY sign			□s	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.7 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4.10	Vehicle STOP signs			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.10.2 GM Doc9157,P4,12.4.7	Runway/Runway intersection signs			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.3	 MAGS with information / Information Signs 			□S	□ NS
		 Taxiway location signs 			□S	□ NS
		Direction signs			□S	□ NS
		 Destination signs 			□S	□NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.3.29	 Take-off Run Distance Available sign 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.4.3.16	Runway exit signs			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.2.16	 Mandatory Instruction markings 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.1.1	a) Wind Direction Indicators			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.1.1.1	Requirements			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.1.1.3-5.1.1.5	Characteristics			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.1.4.1-5.1.4.3,Att.A,17 GM Doc9157,P4,C3	b) Ground Signals			□S	□ NS
		Signal Areas			□S	□ NS
		 Ground Signals in Signal Area 			□s	□ NS
	STD	c) Visual Aids denoting			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	A14 Vol.I,C7	Restricted Use Areas				
	STD A14 Vol.I,7.1	 Closed runways and taxiways or parts thereof 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,7.2	 Non-load-bearing surfaces 			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,7.3	Pre-threshold area			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,7.4	Unserviceable areas			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,7.4.3	Works Limit markers			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,C6 GM Doc9157,P4,C15	d) Obstacle Markings			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD A14 Vol.I,6.1 GM Doc9157,P4,C15	Objects to be marked and/or lighted			□s	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,6.1.1	Objects within the lateral boundaries of the obstacle limitation surfaces			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,6.1.2	Objects outside the lateral boundaries of the obstacle limitation surfaces			□S	□ NS
		e) Marking of temporary and transient obstacles			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.2	f) Marking of Vehicles			□s	□ NS
	STD& RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.3-5.3.3.5	g) Aerodrome Beacons			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.24 GM Doc9157,P4,8.3	h) Precision approach path indicator (PAPI) system			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
2.)		Aerodrome Facilities				
	STD A14 Vol.I,C8 GM Doc9157,P5,C3,5.9.4	a) Power Supply			□s	□ NS
		Primary Source			□S	□ NS
		 Secondary Power Supply 			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,8.1.4,Table8-1,8.1.15 GM Doc9157,P5,3.4.5,3.4.6	Switch-over time limits			□S	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,8.1.11 GM Doc9157,P5,3.3	 Requirement for Secondary Power Supply 			□s	□ NS
	STD & RP A14 Vol.I,5.3	b) Aerodrome Lighting			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Portable Lighting			□s	□ NS
	GM Doc9157,P6	 Light fixtures and supporting structures 			□S	□ NS
		 Elevated and inset lights 			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.4-5.3.1.6	Elevated lights			□S	□ NS
	STD&RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.7,5.3.1.8 GM Doc9157,P4,9.1	Inset lights (pavement lights)			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.9-5.3.1.12,Att.A,16 GM Doc9157,P4,C19	Light intensity and control			□S	□ NS
		LightingSystems ifProvided			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
		Intensity			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,10.5,10.5.2 GM Doc9137,P9,C2	Maintenance performance of aerodrome lighting			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.1.1 GM Doc9157,P4,15.4	Obstacle Lighting			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-2	> Low intensity			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-3	Medium intensity			□S	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-3	High intensity obstacle lights			□s	□ NS
	RP A14 Vol.I,5.1.1.5	Illuminated Wind Direction Indicator			□s	□ NS
	STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4	 Approach lighting systems 			□S	□ NS

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No	Reference	Audit Area	Actual	Standard	Remarks	
	STD&RP	Simple			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.2-5.3.4.9	approach				
		lighting system				
	STD&RP	Precision			□S	\square NS
	A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.10-5.3.4.21	approach				
		Category I				
		lighting system				
	STD&RP	Precision			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.22-5.3.4.39	Approach				
		Category II and				
		III Lighting				
		System				
	STD	Surface Movement			□S	□ NS
	A14 Vol.I,9.8	Guidance Control System				
		(SMGCS)				

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Appendix 6B-3: RESCUE AND FIRE-FIGHTING FORM AGA-ATI-0003

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AEROD INSPECTOR/S		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
1.3 RESCUE AND FIRE-I	IGHTING			
	GENERAL			
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.1	 Is there a rescue and firefighting service provided at certified and registered aerodromes? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.44	2. Are there sufficient trained and competent personnel designated to be readily available to ride the rescue and fire fighting vehicles and to operate the equipment at maximum capacity?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.3-9.2.7	LEVEL OF PROTECTION			
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.5 GM Doc9137,P1,2.1.2, Table 2-1 Doc9774,App.1,P3,3.2 (q)	3. Is the level of protection provided at an aerodrome for rescue and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS

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REFERENCE		REVIEW	BY AERODROME	
	QUESTIONS	INSPECTOR/S		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	firefighting determined from [MAS] and based on the longest aeroplane normally using the aerodrome and its maximum fuselage width?			
STD A14 Vol.I,2.11.3	4. Is the changes in the level of protection normally available at an aerodrome for rescue and firefighting notified to the appropriate Air Traffic Service (ATS) unit and Aeronautical Information Service (AIS) unit to enable those units to provide the necessary information to arriving and departing aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
STD	EXTINGUISHING			

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REFERENCE		REVIEW	BY	AERODROME
	QUESTIONS	INSPECTOR	/S	
		STATUS	REMAR	KS
A14 Vol.I,9.2.8-9.2.25	AGENTS			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.8 GM Doc9137,P1,2.2.1	5. Are both principal and complementary agents provided at the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.9 GM Doc9137,P1,2.2.2	6. Is the principal extinguishing agent meet either of the following? (a) a foam meeting the minimum performance Level A; or (b) a foam meeting the minimum performance Level B; or (c) a foam meeting the minimum performance Level C; or (d) a combination of these agents; except that the principal extinguishing agent for aerodromes in categories 1 to 3 should preferably meet a	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE QUESTIONS		REVIEW INSPECTOR/	BY 'S	AERODROME
			REMAR	KS
	performance Level B or C foam.			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.10 GM Doc9137,P1,8.2.4	7. Does the RFFS using dry chemical powder as complementary extinguishing agent suitable for extinguishing hydrocarbon fires?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.14, 9.2.15 GM Doc9137,P1,2.3.4	8. Is the quantity of foam concentrates separately provided on vehicles for foam production in proportion to the quantity of water provided and the foam concentrate selected?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	9. Is the amount of foam concentrate provided on a vehicle sufficient	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECT	BY OR/S	AERODROME
			REMAR	RKS
	to produce at least two loads of foam solution?			
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.18,Table 9- 2,9.2.20,Table 9-2 GM Doc9137,P1,2.5.1,2.5.2,T able 2-3	10. Is the discharge rate of the foam solution and complementary agent not less than the rates shown in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.19	11. Does the complementary agents comply with the appropriate specifications of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)? Note: - Guidance on complementary agents is given in ISO Publication 7202 (Powder)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.1.5	RESPONSE 12. Are the RFF service provided with an up-to-date map of its	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/	BY S	AERODROME
	response area, including the access roads?	STATUS	REMARK	zs
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.27 GM Doc9137,P1,2.7.1	13. Does the rescue and firefighting service able to achieve a response time not exceeding three minutes to any other part of the movement area, in optimum visibility and surface conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.33 GM Doc9137,P1,17.2.1	14. Is there a system of preventive maintenance of rescue and fire fighting vehicles employed to ensure the effectiveness of the equipment and compliance with the specified response time throughout the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/S		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	life of the vehicle?			
	EMERGENCY ACCESS ROADS			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.34 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.1	15. Is there an emergency access roads provided on an aerodrome where terrain conditions permit their construction so as to facilitate achieving minimum response times?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	16. Was the need for convenient access to outside areas taken into account where fencing is established?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.35 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.2	17. Are the emergency access roads capable of	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/	BY S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARK	S
	supporting the heaviest vehicles which will use them and be usable in all weather conditions?			
	18. Are roads within 90 m of a runway designed, constructed and maintained to prevent surface erosion and to prevent transfer of debris to an aircraft pavement surface?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.36 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.3	19. Are there edge markers placed at intervals of about 10 m when the surface of the road is indistinguishable from the surrounding area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	FIRE STATIONS			

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/	BY AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.37,9.2.38 GM Doc9137,P1,2.8.1,2.8.2	20. Are all rescue and firefighting vehicles housed in a fire station?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	21. Is the fire station located so that the access for rescue and firefighting vehicles into the runway area is direct and clear, requiring a minimum number of turns?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	COMMUNICATIONS AND ALERTING SYSTEM		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.39 GM Doc9137,P1,2.9.1	22. Is there a discrete communication system provided linking a fire station with the control tower, any other fire station on the aerodrome and rescue and firefighting vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE QUESTIONS		REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.40 GM Doc9137,P1,2.9.2	23. Is there an alerting system for rescue and firefighting personnel provided at all fire stations on the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	24. Is the alerting system capable of being operated from any fire station on the aerodrome and the aerodrome control tower?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	RESCUE AND FIREFIGHTING VEHICLES			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.41 GM Doc9137,P1,2.10.1,Table 2-5	25. Are the minimum number of rescue and firefighting vehicles provided at an	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR/S		ERODROME
	QUESTIONS	STATUS REMARKS		
	aerodrome in accordance with [MAS]?			
	PERSONNEL			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.44 GM Doc9137,P1,10.1.2	26. Are there sufficient trained and competent personnel designated readily available to ride the rescue and firefighting vehicles and to operate the equipment at maximum capacity?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.42	27. Are all RFFS personnel trained to properly perform their duties in an efficient manner and participate in live fire drills commensurate with the type of aircraft type of rescue and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	40-20110	STATUS	REMARKS
	firefighting equipment in use at the aerodrome, including pressure fed fuel fires?		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.45 GM Doc9137,P1,10.1.2 Doc9981,P1,App.1toC2,2 .2 b) 1)	28. Is there a task resource analysis completed in determining the minimum number of rescue and firefighting personnel required and the level of staffing documented in the Aerodrome Manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.46	29. Are all responding RFFS personnel provided with protective clothing and respiratory equipment to enable them to perform their duties in an effective manner?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMAR	KS
STD A14 Vol.I,Att.A,18.1.4 GM Doc9137,P1,1.2.4	30. Is there a grid map of the aerodrome and its immediate vicinity provided for the use of the aerodrome services concerned?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	31. Is the grid map conspicuously posted in the control tower and fire station, and available on the rescue and fire fighting vehicles and such other supporting vehicles required to respond to an aircraft accident or incident?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,Att.A,18.4.1 GM Doc9137,P1,2.10.3	32. Are there suitable rescue equipment and services available at an aerodrome where the area	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	to be covered by the service includes water, swampy areas or other difficult environment that cannot be fully served by conventional wheeled vehicles?			
STD A14 Vol.I,Att.A,19.1	33. Are the authorities responsible for the operation of vehicles on the movement area ensure that the operators are properly qualified?		□S	□ NS
	This includes, as appropriate to the driver's function, knowledge of: a) the geography of the aerodrome; b) aerodrome signs, markings and lights; c) radiotelephone operating procedures;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	d) terms and phrases used in aerodrome control including the ICAO spelling alphabet; e) rules of air traffic services as they relate to ground operations; f) airport rules and procedures; and g) specialist functions as required, for example, in rescue and firefighting.?		

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Appendix 6B-4:WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT FORM AGA-ATI-0004

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME R/S
NEI ENEIVOE	4		REMARKS
1.4 WILDLIFE HAZARD N	MANAGEMENT		
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4 GM Doc9137,P3	 Does the aerodrome operator have a problem of wildlife/bird strikes? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.3 GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.5	2. Are there any measures taken for reducing wildlife/bird strikes?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4 GM Doc9137,P3,4.3,4.4,5.3	 3. Does a serviceability inspection include: a) The condition of aerodrome fencing, particular in critical areas; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	b) Climatic or seasonal considerations, such as the presence of birds at certain times of the year, or related to the depth of water in drainage ponding areas;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	c) Possible shelter provided by aerodrome infrastructure such as buildings, equipment and gable markers;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	d) Wildlife hazard mitigating procedures incorporated in the environmental management procedures for the aerodrome;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	e) Off-airport attractors like animal sale yards, picnic areas, aeration facilities and waste disposal or landfill area, and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	f) Use of harassment procedures where appropriate?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.1 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.2,4.5	4. Does the serviceability inspection check damaged fences, open gates, and signs of attempted entry by either animals or humans?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4 GM Doc9137,P3,9.1 Doc9981,P2,C6	Does the aerodrome operator has a procedure describing the actions taken for discouraging the presence of wildlife, including: • Who is in charge of those actions and what their training is;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 How and when these actions are carried out, including reporting and filing of these actions; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 What equipment is used to conduct these actions; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 Analyzes of the aerodrome vicinity and the preventive actions to be taken subsequently to discourage wildlife; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 Monitoring of these actions, including, where applicable, the conduct of appropriate wildlife assessments; and 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME R/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	 Coordination with ATS. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.1 GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.3	Does the aerodrome operator has a procedure to: a. Record and analyze the incidents involving animals;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	b. Collect the animals' remains;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	c. Monitor the corrective actions to be taken subsequently; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	d. Report to CAA incidents involving wildlife	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.1.2,9.1 .3	5. Does the aerodrome operator monitor and record, on a regular basis, the presence of birds or animals on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Are the monitoring personnel suitably trained for this purpose?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.4.12, Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.13	7. Where regular monitoring confirms existence of a bird or animal hazard to aircraft operations, or when CAA so directs, is the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	aerodrome operator produce a bird or animal hazard management plan, which would be included as part of the Aerodrome Manual?			
GM Doc9981,P2,6.3.5,6.3.7	8. Does a comprehensive wildlife management plan including coordination among the aviation regulatory authority, airport operator, aircraft operators and the surrounding communities implemented to successfully deal with land-use issues?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.7.1	9. If directed by the CAA, is the WHMP prepared by a suitably qualified person such as an ornithologist or a biologist, etc.?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1	10. Does the WHMP address:a) hazard assessment, including monitoring action and analysis;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	b) pilot notification;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	c) liaison and working relationships with land use planning authorities;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,4.3	d) on-airport bird and animal attractors which provide food, water or shelter;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	e) suitable harassment methods; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	f) an ongoing strategy for bird and animal hazard reduction,	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	<u> </u>
	including provision of appropriate fencing?	[] N/A		
GM Doc9137,P3,9.2	3,9.2 11. Does the bird and animal hazard management plan reviewed for effectiveness, on a regular basis, at least as part of each technical inspection?		□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,8	12. Where the presence of birds or animals is assessed as constituting an ongoing hazard to aircraft, does the aerodrome operator notify the CAA in writing, and include a warning notice for publication in the AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,8.3	13. Where a bird or animal hazard is assessed as acute, of short term or seasonal nature, are additional warning given to pilots by NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.6 Doc9981,P2,6.3.7.1	14. Do airport operators, local government units (LGUs), and other stakeholders assist in identifying and managing wildlife issues at the aerodrome?	[] No	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.1	 15. Does the wildlife strike hazard on, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome assessed through: (a) the establishment of a national procedure for recording and reporting wildlife strikes to aircraft; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) the collection of information from aircraft operators, aerodrome personnel and other sources on the presence of wildlife on or around the aerodrome constituting a potential hazard to aircraft operations; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(c) an ongoing evaluation of the wildlife hazard by	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
	competent personnel?	[] No [] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.2 GM Doc9137,P3,2.5.4 (c)	16. Are wildlife strike reports collected and forwarded to ICAO for inclusion in the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) database?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.3	17. Is an action taken to decrease the risk to aircraft operations by adopting measures to minimize the likelihood of collisions between wildlife and aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [P] N/A	□s	□ NS
GM Doc9981,P2,6.3.7.4	18. Does a bird/wildlife strike control program describe a process for liaison with non-airport agencies and local landowners, etc., to ensure that airport operator is aware of developments that may contribute to creating additional bird hazards in the infrastructure, vegetation, land use and activities in the airport vicinity (e.g. crop harvesting, seed planting, ploughing, establishment of land or water features, hunting, etc., that might attract birds/wildlife)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14Vol.I,9.4.34	19. Does the appropriate authority take action to eliminate or to prevent the establishment of garbage disposal dumps or any other source which may attract wildlife to the aerodrome, or its vicinity, unless an appropriate wildlife assessment indicates that they are unlikely to create conditions conducive to a wildlife hazard problem?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	20. Invite relevant external stakeholders to quarterly Runway Safety meetings to assist with	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	ВҮ	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO		ALKODKOWIE
	4020110110	STATUS	REMARKS	
	wildlife management at off airport sites?			
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.1.6 (d)	21. Is the operator maintaining records?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.4.12	22. Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to bird and animals hazards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.3	23. Are bird and animal hazard related incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	24. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6C: On-site Verification Checklist

Note:- Please insert relevant Articles/reference to National Regulations, Standards, Advisory Circulars, Aerodrome Manual etc. as relevant

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Appendix 6C-1: AERODROME REPORTING

	REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
			STATUS	REMARKS
	GM	4.1 AERODROME REPORTING		
	Doc9774,App.1-4.1			
	Doc9981,P1,App.1toC2,3.1 a)			
	Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.1			
-	STD	1. Are aerodrome-related aeronautical data determined and reported in accordance	[] Yes	
	A14 Vol.I,2.1.1	with the accuracy and integrity requirements set forth in the Manual of Standards for Aerodromes?	[] No [] N/A	NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	ME	BY
		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,2.13.4	2. Is there an established quality system procedure to maintain the data quality?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S NS	

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STD	3. Is there a procedure for monitoring the conditions of the movement area and	[] Yes	□S	
A14 Vol.I,2.9.2	operational status of related facilities such as:	[] No	NS	
	(a)construction or maintenance work;	[] N/A		
	(b) rough or broken surfaces on a runway, a taxiway or an apron;			
	(c) water on a runway, a taxiway or an apron;			
	(d) other contaminants on a runway, taxiway or apron;			
	(e)other temporary hazards, including parked aircraft;			
	(f) failure or irregular operation of part or all of the aerodrome visual aids; and			
	(g)failure of the normal or secondary power supply?			

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.1	4. Is there an arrangement to provide the appropriate aeronautical information service unit information regarding condition of the movement area and the operational status of related facilities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.2	5. Is there an arrangement to provide the appropriate air traffic service unit information regarding the condition of the movement area and the operational status of related facilities that has significance to aircraft operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.1	6. Does the arrangement ensure timely provision of such information to arriving and departing aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.1	7. Does the arrangement ensure that the above-mentioned information is kept up to date?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.1	8. Does the arrangement ensure any changes on the above information are reported immediately to the appropriate authority?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
GM Doc9981,P1,2.4.4	9. Whenever a change to the aerodrome physical characteristics, facilities or equipment is proposed, does the aerodrome operator has a procedure for evaluating the impact of this change on the safety of the existing operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.4 GM Doc9981,P2,C2	10. Does the aerodrome operator have means or arrangement to ensure that the personnel assessing and reporting runway surface conditions are trained and competent to meet criteria set by CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.5-2.9.7 GM Doc9981,P2,C2	11. Is the runway surface condition reported through a runway condition code (RWYCC) and described using the following terms? DRY STANDING WATER WET	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY DME PR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,2.9.9,2.9.10,10.2.3,10.2.4,10.2.8 GM Doc9981,P2,C2 Cir355	12. Is there a procedure or arrangement to notify the relevant aerodrome users when the friction level of a paved runway or portion thereof is less than the minimum friction level?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,2.9.9,2.9.10,10.2.3,10.2.4,10.2.8 GM Doc9981,P2,C2 Cir355	13. Does the procedure or arrangement ensure that the notification specifies the location or portion of the runway with which the friction level is below the minimum?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.1	14. Is there a procedure or arrangement to report to CAA infringements or potential infringements of the OLS?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	ME	ВҮ
		STATUS	REMARKS	
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.1	15. Does the procedure or arrangement ensure that information on new obstacles is passed on to pilots through NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S NS	

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		REVIEW AERODROME INSPECTOR/S	
		STATUS	REMARKS
Generic Aerodrome Manual ,P4.1	 16. Does the procedure or arrangement ensure that the following information is included when reporting new obstacle? (a) the nature of the obstacle (for instance structure or machinery); (b) distance and bearing of the obstacle from the start of the take-off end of the runway if the obstacle is within the take-off area, or else from the ARP; (c) height of the obstacle in relation to the aerodrome elevation; and if it is a temporary obstacle, the time it exists as an obstacle. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.1 GM Doc9774,App.1-4.1	17. Are the particulars of the procedures for reporting any changes to aerodrome information or for requesting the issuance of a NOTAM included in the aerodrome manual?		□S □ NS
GM Doc9981,P1,2.4.3.3,Att.toC8,5.13 c)	18. Is there an arrangement or means to report significant objects found during inspection, such as parts which may have fallen from aircraft, or the remains of birds which may have been struck by an aircraft, immediately to Air Traffic Control, where appropriate, and to the CAA?		□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
	19. Does the arrangement include details of coordination with ATC during normal and outside the normal hours of operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Is there an arrangement to report changes (temporary or permanent) in the published aerodrome information including additional changes to current permanent NOTAMs to NOTAM Office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE		QUESTIONS		BY OME OR/S
			STATUS	REMARKS
		21. Is there an arrangement to report changes (temporary or permanent) in the published runway information including further changes to information contained in current permanent NOTAMs to ATC or the NOTAM office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
		22. Is there an arrangement to report changes in the level of protection that is normally available at the aerodrome for rescue and firefighting to NOTAM Office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY DME R/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	23. Is there an arrangement to report aerodrome works, including time-limited works that require more than 10 minutes to re-instate to serviceable order, affecting runways or the obstacle limitation surfaces to ATC or the NOTAM Office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	24. Is there an arrangement to report to the NOTAM office information regarding unserviceable portions of the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY OME PR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	25. Is there an arrangement to report to ATC or the NOTAM office outages or failures beyond the specified limits in aerodrome lighting?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	26. Is there an arrangement to report to ATC or the NOTAM office outages or failures beyond the specified limits in obstacle lighting?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			BY DME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	27. In the event of an obstacle light outage, does the arrangement ensure that the notification or reporting is done immediately if such obstacle light has been determined by CAA as being a requirement for aircraft operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	28. Does the arrangement ensure that a NOTAM action is initiated to advise pilots of such light outage?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			BY DME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	29. Does the arrangement ensure that the aerodrome operator liaise with the owner of the obstacle light to effect a speedy repair?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	30. For obstacles located outside the obstacle limitation surface area of the aerodrome, is there coordination arrangement to ensure that the owners of the lights establish a program monitor and report to CAA or ATC obstacle light failures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	31. Is there an arrangement to report temporary obstacles to aircraft operations to NOTAM office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			QUESTIONS REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO		QUESTIONS		
		STATUS	REMARKS				
	32. Is there an arrangement to report temporary obstacles to aircraft operations to ATC?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS				
	33. Is there an arrangement to ensure that the aerodrome operator report to ATC or the NOTAM office any significant increase in, or concentration of birds or animals on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS				
	34. Is there an arrangement to report changes in excess of 0.05% of the published gradient data to NOTAM office?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS				
	35. Is there an arrangement to report to the ATC or the NOTAM office any emergence of new obstacles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS				

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REFERENCE			BY DME PR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	36. Is there a procedure or arrangement to report to the ATC or the NOTAM office the unserviceability and return to service of a radio navigation aid or landing aid owned by the aerodrome operator?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	37. Is there a procedure or arrangement to report to NOTAM office or ATC any other significant event which affects the safety of aircraft using the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	38. Is there a procedure or arrangement to report to ATC changes resulting in obstruction of the OLS?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	39. Is there an arrangement to ensure reports are carried out as expeditiously as possible to ATC and subsequent NOTAM issued as appropriate?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	40. Is there a procedure for reporting time-limited NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			BY DME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	41. Is there a procedure for reporting permanent NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	42. Is there a procedure for making changes to aerodrome information published in AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	43. Is there an arrangement or procedure to report in writing to CAA-AIS changes to AIP information which does not have an immediate impact on the safety of aircraft operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	44. Is there an arrangement to ensure information regarding certification status of the aerodrome is reported directly to CAA-AIS by the aerodrome operator?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE					AERODROME	
		STATUS	REMARKS			
	 45. Does the arrangement ensure that reports when reporting changes for NOTAM action includes the following: (a) aerodrome name; (b) the aerodrome facility affected and details of unserviceability; (c) reason for change; (d) start time and expected end time of the unserviceability; and (e) daily duration or time schedule of the unserviceability, where applicable? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S NS			

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REFERENCE			QUESTIONS REVIEW AERODRON INSPECTOR		
		STATUS	REMARKS		
	46. Is there a process or procedure for checking the accuracy of NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	47. Are there procedures or arrangements for keeping records of reports made for NOTAM action or for changes in the AIP information?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	48. Does the record/logbook shows details of all reports and subsequent NOTAM or changes to AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	49. Are copies of reports and NOTAMS kept with the logbook?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		

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REFERENCE			QUESTIONS REVIEW AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		AERODROME	
		STATUS	REMARKS			
	50. Are the names of persons making the reports and his contact details included in the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	51. Are the names of the reporting officers responsible for reporting changes and his contact details during and after working hours included in the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	52. Did the aerodrome operator appoint a suitably trained person/s as the nominated reporting officer/s?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			

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REFERENCE			BY DME R/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	53. Is the nomination/s of the reporting officer notified in writing to the NOTAM office and CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	54. Are persons other than employees of the aerodrome operator appointed as aerodrome reporting officers have appropriate training and experience?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 55. Does the reporting officer possess the following attributes? (a) a sound knowledge of the physical characteristics of the aerodrome movement area, the aerodrome obstacle limitation surfaces, aerodrome markings, lighting and ground signals and essential aerodrome safety equipment; (b) an understanding of the aerodrome information included in AIP; (c) the ability to carry out a serviceability inspection of (d) procedures the aerodrome; (e) a knowledge of the aerodrome emergency procedures; and (f) a knowledge of the NOTAM system and the ability to carry out aerodrome reporting. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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Appendix 6C-2: ACCESS TO THE AERODROME MOVEMENT AREA

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY OR/S	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMA	ARKS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9 GM Doc9774,App.1-4.2 Doc9981,P1,App.1toC2,3.1 b)	4.2 ACCESS TO THE AERODROME MOVEMENT AREA Particulars of the procedures that have been developed and ar to be followed in coordination with the agency responsible for preventing unlawful interference in civil aviation at the aerodrome and for preventing unauthorized entry of persons vehicles, equipment, animals or other things into the movement area, including the following:			
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.2	1. the roles of the aerodrome operator, the aircraft operator, aerodrome fixed-base operators, the aerodrome security entity and other government departments, as applicable.	? Yes ? No ? N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. the names and roles of the persons who are responsible for controlling access to the movement area and the telephone numbers for contacting them during and after working hours.	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. particulars of information about preventing the unauthorized entry of persons, vehicles, equipment, plant or animals, or other things that may endanger aircraft safety, into the movement area.	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does it include details of the arrangements for controlling airside access?	? Yes ? No ? N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. aerodromes catering for air transport operations, a fence or other suitable barrier are provided around the movement area of the aerodrome.	2 Yes 2 No 2 N/A	□S	□ NS
STD	Facilities			

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			DE\//E\A/	DV	AFRORROME
			REVIEW		AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUES	TIONS	INSPECT		A DIVC
				REM	ARKS
A14 Vol.I,9.10					
	6.	Does aerodrome operators comply with regulations for providing a fence or suitable barriers to aerodromes and off-aerodrome ground installations and facilities, including sewers, ducts and tunnels as well as the requirements for the lighting of security fences and barriers?	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	7.	Does the physical control measures in place in accordance with the aerodrome manual?	? Yes ? No ? N/A	□S	□ NS
	8.	Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available?	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	Proce	edures		□S	□ NS
	9.	Are the arrangements for controlling airside access in accordance with the aerodrome manual?	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	10.	Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to unauthorized entry?	? Yes ? No ? N/A	□S	□ NS
	11.	Are any conditions or exemptions complied with?	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	Produ	uct Check		□S	□ NS
	12.	Was airside control observed to be effective and in accordance with the manual?	? Yes? No? N/A	□S	□ NS
	Feedl	back		□S	□ NS
	13.	Are unauthorized entry incidents noted, reported and followed up?	? Yes ? No ? N/A	□S	□ NS
	List o	f documents checked.	? Yes	□S	□ NS

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DEFEDENCE	OLIESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECT		AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REM	ARKS
	If yes, what are the documents checked?	? No ? N/A		

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Appendix 6C-3: AERODROME EMERGENCY PLAN (AEP)

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS			EVIEW ISPECTOR,	BY /S	AERODROME
		·		TATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1 GM Doc9137,P7 Doc9774,App.1-4.3 Doc9981,P1, App.1toC2,3.1 c) Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.3	_	ERODROME EMERGENCY culars of the aerodrome e			n, including	the following:
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.1	1.	Is there an Aerodrome Emergency Plan (AEP) in place that commensurate to an aircraft operating in the aerodrome?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.12	2.	Does the AEP contain procedures for periodic testing of the adequacy of the plan and for reviewing the results in order to improve its effectiveness? The currency and adequacy of the AEP must be reviewed at least once every twelve (12) months.]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.13 GM	3.	Is the plan tested by conducting:]] Yes] No	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY AERODROME R/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
Doc9137,P7,13.5.1	(a) a full-scale aerodrome emergency exercise at intervals not exceeding two years and partial emergency exercises in the intervening year to ensure that any deficiencies found during the full-scale aerodrome emergency exercise have been corrected? or (b) a series of modular tests commencing in the first year and concluding in a full-scale aerodrome emergency exercise at intervals not exceeding three (3) years? and (c) reviewed thereafter, or	STATUS [] N/A	REMARKS
	` '		

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	emergency, so as to correct any deficiency found during such exercises or actual emergency?			
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.3	4. Has the aerodrome operator established and chaired an Aerodrome Emergency Committee (AEC)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does the AEC includes representatives of agencies on and off the aerodrome that would be likely to be asked to assist in an emergency?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	6. Does the manual contain details of the members of the aerodrome emergency committee and contact details for each member?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	7. Does it contain a description of the role of each emergency service organization involved in the plan?		□S	□ NS
	8. Is the AEC responsible	[] Yes	□s	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODI INSPECTOR/S		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	for the development of the AEP which includes procedures for coordinating the responses of assisting agencies?	[] No [] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.13 a)	9. Does the plan ensure that a full scale emergency exercise must be carried out at least once every two years, commensurate with the size and scale of operations at the airport, unless the emergency plan was activated for a major emergency within the two (2) year period?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	10. Does the manual include that a partial exercise is to be conducted in the intervening year?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P7,2.2 Doc9774,App.1-4.3	11. Does the AEP include organizational and procedural arrangements for responding to at least the following	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY R/S	AERODROME
	Q0-03110110	STATUS	REMARKS	
	situations: aircraft emergencies; local standby and full emergency; sabotage including bomb threats; unlawfully seized aircraft; disabled aircraft; hazardous material incident; building fire and natural disaster; public health emergencies; or medical emergency.			
GM Doc9137,P7,2.2.3	12. Does the manual clearly defines the activation sequence including call out arrangements for Local Standby and Full Emergency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.5 e) GM Doc9137,P7,7.1.1	13. Is a grid map of the aerodrome and its vicinity provided with detailed location of primary and secondary access gates?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	14. Are the grid maps made available to all responding agencies?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	15. Does the plan includes the responsibility of the AEC to ensure that the level and availability of emergency equipment and services are adequate for the aerodrome?		□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.14	16. Does the plan includes ready availability and coordination of appropriate specialist agencies able to respond to an emergency where an aerodrome is located close to water and/or swampy areas and where a significant	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	portion of approach or departure operations takes place over those areas?			
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.15	17. Does the plan include the establishment, testing and assessment at regular intervals of a predetermined response for the specialist rescue services at those aerodromes located close to water and/or swampy areas, or difficult terrain?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.16	18. Does the plan include an assessment of the approach and departure areas within 1000 m of the runway threshold to determine the options available for intervention?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.3	19. Does the plan coordinate the response or participation of all	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	existing agencies which, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, could be of assistance in responding to an emergency?			
	20. Does the plan ensure that records and reviews of exercises including real emergencies are kept and retained for at least three (3) years?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	21. Does the Disabled Aircraft Removal Plan (DARP) prepared by aerodrome operators ensure continuity of airport operation as part of AEP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.3.1	22. Is a DARP plan for the removal of an aircraft disabled on, or adjacent to, the movement area established at the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	23. Does the DARP designate a	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	coordinator to implement the plan, when necessary?	[] No [] N/A		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.3.2	24. Is the plan based on the characteristics of the aircraft that normally operates at the aerodrome, and include among other things: a) a list of equipment and personnel on, or in the vicinity of, the aerodrome which would be available for such purpose; and b) an arrangement for the rapid receipt of aircraft recovery equipment kits available from other aerodromes.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,2.10.1,2.10.2,9.3.1, 9.3.2	25. Does the plan ensure that the information concerning the capability to remove an aircraft disabled on or adjacent to the movement area is published in the AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	26. Is the aerodrome emergency plan commensurate with the scale and type of aircraft operations, the surrounding geography and other activities conducted at the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	27. With the assistance of the AEC, does the aerodrome certificate holder planned for the worse type of emergency situations that might conceivably occur with respect to size, location, timing and weather?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	28. The off-aerodrome responding agencies will have been established to deal with most, if not all, emergency situations occurring in the community. Therefore, does the aerodrome emergency procedures have the highest degree of similarity with the procedures used in the community generally?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.6	29. Does the plan observe Human Factors principles to ensure optimum response by all existing agencies participating in emergency operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	30. On a larger aerodrome, is there Medical Subcommittee established to delegate the preparation of the medical plan?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	31. Does the medical sub- committee plan the deployment of medical personnel called to an aircraft emergency;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	32. Does the medical sub- committee develop procedures for triage, emergency treatment and movement of casualties; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	33. Does the medical sub- committee nominate a coordinator of crash site medical resources?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	34. Are the facilities used in the responses by the various agencies including communications systems	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	tested at intervals not exceeding one year?			
RP A14 Vol.I,9.1.7,9.1.8 GM Doc9137,P7,App.2,1 c)	35. Is there a fixed emergency operation center and a forward mobile command post available for use in an emergency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	36. Is there a establishment and manning of emergency operations centres and mobile command posts, and for communication between them?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	37. Is the fixed emergency operations center (EOC) part of the aerodrome facilities and be used to co-ordinate and direct the overall response to the emergency.	[] No	□S	□ NS
	38. The location and staffing of the emergency operations center clearly identified in the plan.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	39. Is the forward mobile command post easily recognizable structure capable of being moved rapidly to the scene of an emergency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	40. Is the aerodrome emergency plan clearly set out the discrete roles of the emergency operations center (EOC) and the forward command post, highlighting the physical location of the emergency coordinator?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.1.10	41. Is there a person to assume control of the emergency operations center (Responsible Official) and, when appropriate, another person (Incident Commander) the command post (Incident/Mobile Command Post).?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.1.11	42. Is there an adequate communication systems linking the command post and the emergency operations center with each other and with the participating agencies in accordance with the plan and consistent with the particular requirements of the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	43. Area the details of the command, control and coordination of the emergency service organizations observed during an emergency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P7,3.4.1	44. As soon as any police presence is established at the scene of an aerodrome emergency or exercise, is the senior police officer required to assume overall coordination of the agencies responding to the emergency?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	45. Is the person who initially assumes coordination of the situation hand over to police when they arrive?	[] No	□s	□ NS
GM Doc9137,P7,4.2.5	46. Is the police responsible for guarding any aircraft wreckage on behalf of Aircraft Accident Investigation and Inquiry Board (AAIIB)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	47. And the arrangements to return the aerodrome to operational status after	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	an emergency?			
	48. And arrangements for reviewing actual emergencies or exercises as soon as practicable to assess the plan's adequacy and take corrective action?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	49. And keeping records of each review for at least 3 years?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	50. And arrangements to ensure that the exercise tests the coordination of the emergency services and the adequacy of the procedures and facilities provided for in the plan?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	51. Does the manual observe human factor principles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	52. Are the current membership and contact arrangements for the Aerodrome Emergency committee updated?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	53. Is the frequency of meetings in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY /S	AERODROME
	•	STATUS	REMARKS	
	54. Are all of the necessary participating/responding agencies adequately represented?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	55. Are copies of the AEP distributed in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	56. Is the staff aware of safety requirements for emergency planning?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	57. CAA staff may/may not attend AEP exercises. If it is considered necessary to attend, the check should be done as an observation exercise. In other cases, the following product check can be conducted from records kept by the operator.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	58. Was the exercise planned in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	59. Date of last exercise?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	60. Did the appropriate agencies attend?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY /S	AERODROME
			REMARKS	
	61. Was an appropriate objective tested?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	62. Were appropriate amendments made to the AEP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	63. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6C-4: RESCUE AND FIRE-FIGHTING

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2 GM Doc9137,P1 Doc9774,App.1,-4.4 Doc9981,P1,Att.CtoC2,5. 4 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.4	4.4 RESCUE AND FIRE-FIGHTING Particulars of the facilities, equipment, personnel and procedures for meeting the rescue and firefighting requirements, including the names and roles of the persons responsible for dealing with the rescue and fire-fighting services at the aerodrome.			
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.1	 Are all aerodromes provided with rescue and firefighting service taking into account the aerodrome location and surrounding terrain? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.2	2. When an aerodrome is located close to water or swampy areas, or difficult terrain, are there any special rescue services and firefighting equipment appropriate to the hazard and risk available?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.44 GM Doc9137,P1,10.1.2	3. During flight operations, are there sufficient trained and competent personnel	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	designated to be readily available to ride the rescue and fire fighting vehicles and to operate the equipment at maximum capacity?		
	4. Are these personnel deployed in a way that ensures minimum response times is achieved and continuous agent application at the appropriate rate is fully maintained?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. Are there considerations given for personnel to use hand lines, ladders and other rescue and firefighting equipment normally associated with aircraft rescue and firefighting operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.5 GM Doc9137,P1,2.1.2,Table2 -1 Doc9774,App.1-3.2 (q)	6. Is the level of protection provided at the aerodrome for RFFS categorized appropriately based on	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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DEFEDENCE	OLIESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO		AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	the longest aeroplane normally using the aerodrome?			
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.7	7. During periods of reduced activity, is there a provision that the level of protection for RFFS available at the aerodrome will be no less than that needed for the highest category of aeroplane planned to use the aerodrome during that time, irrespective of the number of movements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,2.11.3 GM Doc9137,P1,16.1.3	8. Are changes in the level of protection normally available at an aerodrome for rescue and firefighting notified to the appropriate Air Traffic Service (ATS) unit and Aeronautical Information Service (AIS) unit to enable those units to provide the necessary information to arriving	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS			EVIEW ISPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUES	QUESTIONS		TATUS	REMARKS	
		and departing aircraft?				
RP A14 Vol.I,2.11.4 GM Doc9137,P1,16.1.2		Are the changes expressed in terms of the new category of level of protection available?	[[]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.8 GM Doc9137,P1,2.2.1		Are both principal and complementary agent provided at the aerodrome?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.10 GM Doc9137,P1,2.2.3 a)		Is the RFFS using dry chemical powders as complementary extinguishing agent suitable for extinguishing hydrocarbon fires?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.11,Table 9-2 GM Doc9137,P1,2.3.1,Table 2-3		Are the amounts of water for foam production and complementary agents on the RFFS vehicles in accordance with the aerodrome category in table 14-2?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.14,9.2.15		Is the quantity of foam concentrates	[] Yes] No	□S	□ NS

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DEFEDENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
GM Doc9137,P1,2.3.4	separately provided on vehicles for foam production in proportion to the quantity of water provided and the foam concentrate selected?	[] N/A		
	14. Is the amount of foam concentrate provided on a vehicle sufficient to produce at least two loads of foam solution?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.12,9.2.13 GM Doc9137,P1,2.3.7	15. At aerodromes where operations by aeroplanes larger than the average size in a given category are planned, are the quantities of water recalculated and the amount of water for foam production and the discharge rates for foam solution increased accordingly?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.19 GM Doc9137,P1,8.2.4	16. Are the complementary agents provided comply with the appropriate specifications of the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	International Organization for Standardization (ISO)?		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.16 GM Doc9137,P1,3.1.1	17. Are there provision for supplementary water supplies for the expeditious replenishment of rescue and fire fighting vehicles at the scene of an aircraft accident?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.26	18. Are the rescue equipment commensurate with the level of aircraft operations shall be provided on the rescue and fire fighting vehicle(s)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.27 GM Doc9137,P1,2.7.1	19. Was the operational objective of the rescue and firefighting service achieved a response time not exceeding three minutes to any point of each operational runway, in optimum visibility and surface conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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DEFEDENCE	OUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.32 GM Doc9137,P1,2.7.3	20. Does any vehicles, other than the first responding vehicles, required to deliver the amounts of extinguishing agents ensuring continuous agent application arrives no more than four minutes from the initial call?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.33 GM Doc9137,P1,2.10.4,17.2.	21. Is there a preventive maintenance system of RFFS vehicles to ensure effectiveness and compliance with the specified response time throughout the life of the vehicle?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.34 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.1	22. Are there adequate emergency access roads provided on the aerodrome where terrain conditions permit their construction so as to facilitate achieving minimum response times?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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25555105		REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	23. Is there a provision of ready access to approach areas up to 1,000 meters from the threshold, or at least within the aerodrome boundary?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	24. Where fencing is established, is the need for convenient access to outside areas were taken into account?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.35 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.2	25. Is the emergency access road capable of supporting the heaviest vehicles in all weather conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	26. Are the emergency access roads within 90 m of a runway designed, constructed and maintained to prevent surface erosion and to prevent transfer of debris to an aircraft pavement surface?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	27. Are sufficient vertical clearance provided from overhead	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME R/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	obstructions for the largest vehicles?		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.36 GM Doc9137,P1,3.2.3	28. Are there edge markers in place at intervals of about 10 m when the surface of the road is indistinguishable from the surrounding area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.37,9.2.38 GM	29. Can the fire station house all the vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Doc9137,P1,2.8.1,2.8.2	30. Is the fire station located with direct and clear access into the runway area requiring minimum number of turns?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.39 GM Doc9137,P1,2.9.1	31. Is there a discrete communication system provided linking the fire station with the control tower, any other fire station on the aerodrome and rescue and firefighting vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.40 GM	32. Is there an alerting system for rescue and firefighting personnel	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY AERODROME R/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
Doc9137,P1,2.9.2	provided at all fire stations on the aerodrome?		
	33. Is the alerting system capable of being operated from any fire station on the aerodrome and the aerodrome control tower?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.41 GM Doc9137,P1,2.10,Table 2-5	34. Is the number of Prodrome category vehicles 1	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.42	35. Are all RFFS personnel appropriately trained and have participated in live fire drills?Initial fire-fighter	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	requirements? Continuing training? Pressure fed fuel fires?		
RP A14 Vol.I,9.2.45 GM Doc9137,P1,10.1.2,10.5.	36. Was a Task Resource Analysis (TRA) conducted to determine the minimum number of firefighting personnel?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.43	37. Are the RFFS personnel training program include training in human performance, including team coordination?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.2.46	38. Are all RFFS personnel provided with proper personal protective clothing and respiratory equipment to enable them to perform their duties in an effective manner?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.4	39. Does the manual include the names and roles of the persons responsible for	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	dealing with the rescue and fire-fighting services at the aerodrome?		
	40. Does the manual include procedures for meeting the needs of a RFFS, including the information on facilities, equipment, personnel and vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	41. Is the operator maintaining records in accordance with the aerodrome manual and/or Fire Service Manual SOPs?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,18.1.4	42. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available including grid map in each vehicle?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	43. Are the current procedures specified in the manual able to be verified?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	44. Procedures for testing	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS REMARKS
	equipment provided?	[] No [] N/A
	45. Is the communication system tested in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes
	46. Do field inspections of RFFS facilities and records confirm ongoing compliance with existing procedures?	[] Yes
	47. Are RFFS-related hazards, incidents and accidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No
	48. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	□S □ NS [] Yes [] No [] N/A

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Appendix 6C-5: INSPECTION OF THE MOVEMENT AREA BY THE AERODROME OPERATOR

REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
GM Doc9774,App.1-4.5 Doc9981,P1,App.1toC2,3.1 e),P2,C3 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.5	4.5 INSPECTION OF THE AERODROME OPERATOR Particulars of the procedu aerodrome movement area,	ires for the inspection of the
STD A14 Vol.I,2.9.3 Generic Aerodrome Manual ,P4.5	1. Does the operator of a certified aerodrome require an arrangement for aerodrome serviceability inspections to be carried out at least 2 times each day including one inspection during hours of darkness, and additionally after a natural phenomena such as severe wind or rain storm, earthquake, or when requested by air traffic control or by CAA?	□S □ NS []Yes []No []N/A
	2. Is serviceability inspections which are subject to CAA agreement and the frequency of inspections may be reduced to not less than 2 per week at	□S □ NS [] Yes [] No [] N/A

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	aerodromes with low numbers of traffic movements?		
	3. At aerodromes restricted to VFR operations, is the serviceability inspection conducted before the first aircraft movement during daylight hours?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	4. Does the notification of changes in the published aerodrome information or any other occurrence or emergency affecting the availability of the aerodrome and safety of aircraft using the aerodrome are being reported?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. When carrying out serviceability inspections, are checklists used for reporting any changes in the aerodrome information or for request of issuance of NOTAMs included in the aerodrome manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS			VIEW SPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROME
			ST	ATUS	REMA	ARKS
	i 6 1 0 2 5	During an inspection, are there arrangements and means of communication with ATC regarding significant objects found in the movement areas?	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
		Does the serviceability inspection include the following surface conditions: (a) ponding of water; (b) pavement cracking or spalling; (c) rubber build up; (d) surface irregularities; (e) damage caused by spillage of corrosive fluids; (f) pipe drain faults particularly in fine grain non cohesive sub grades, in high rainfall areas; (g) scour or erosion ditches; (h) termite mounds or other ground obstacles	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	BY AERODROME
REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO STATUS	REMARKS
	obscured by long grass; (i) soft ground, particularly in combination with surface roughness and slipperiness; and (j) any other sign of pavement distress which has the potential to develop quickly into a hazardous situation.		
	8. Does the serviceability inspection include checking the following conditions of aerodrome markings, lightings, WDIs, and ground signals? (a) loss of visibility of markers and markings; (b) use of incorrect markers and markings; (c) any disturbance to level and alignment of lights; (d) visual light intensity	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME PR/S
	,	STATUS	REMARKS
	consistency check (does a light stand out less bright than others in the same system?)		
	(e) discolored or dirty lenses;		
	(f) outage lamps, incorrect lamps fitted, or lamps fitted wrongly; (g) the condition of		
	the frangibility of light bases;		
	(h) exposed edges around footings and other aerodrome installations;		
	(i) damage to wind indicator assembly or mounting; and		
	(j) damage to wind indicator sleeve fabric, or loss of conspicuous color.		
	9. Does the serviceability inspection also include the following? (a) foreign objects, such as aircraft fastening	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW	1
	devices and other parts; (b) mechanics tools, small items of equipment and personal items; (c) debris, such as sand, loose rocks, concrete, wood, plastic, pieces of tire and mud; and (d) with particular vigilance during and after construction activity, any debris or material which may have been generated by vehicle movement, spillage, storage other extraneous	STATUS	REMARKS
Generic Aerodrome Manual ,P4.5.5	activity. Wildlife on, or in the vicinity of, the movement area		□S □ NS
	10. Does a serviceability inspection checklist include wildlife on or in the vicinity of the movement area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		REVIEW	BY AERODROME
REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO	
	·	STATUS	REMARKS
	11. Does a serviceability inspection checklist for wildlife include the following?(a) the condition of		□S □ NS
	aerodrome fencing, particularly in critical areas; (b) climatic or seasonal considerations, such as the presence of birds at certain times of the year, or related to the depth of water in drainage ponding areas; (c) possible shelter provided by aerodrome infrastructure such as buildings,	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	equipment and gable markers; (d) wildlife hazard mitigating procedures incorporated in the environmental		
	management procedures for the aerodrome; (e) off-airport attractors like animal sale yards, picnic areas, aeration facilities and waste disposal		

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME PR/S
	·	STATUS	REMARKS
	or landfill areas, and (f) use of harassment procedures where appropriate		
Generic Aerodrome Manual ,P4.5.6	Currency of NOTAMs		
	12. Does a serviceability inspection checklist include any outstanding NOTAMs which are current?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Aerodrome Manual ,P4.5.5	Aerodrome Fencing		□S □ NS
	13. Does a serviceability inspection include checking of damaged fences, open gates and signs of attempted entry by either animals or humans?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.1,9.10.2	14. Is there a fence or other suitable barrier provided in the aerodrome to prevent the entrance to the movement area of animals large enough to be a hazard to aircraft and to deter the inadvertent or premeditated access	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	of an unauthorized	STATUS	REMA	ARKS	
	person onto a non- public area of the aerodrome?				
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.3	15. Are there means of protection provided to deter the inadvertent or premeditated access of unauthorized persons into ground installations and facilities essential for the safety of civil aviation located off the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.4	16. Is the fence or barrier located so as to separate the movement area and other facilities or zones on the aerodrome vital to the safe operation of aircraft from areas open to public access?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.5	17. When greater security is thought necessary, is there a cleared area provided on both sides of the fence or barrier to facilitate the work of patrols and to make trespassing more	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW	_
	difficult?	STATUS	REMARKS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.10.5	18. Is there a consideration given to the provision of a perimeter road inside the aerodrome fencing for the use of both maintenance personnel and security patrols?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.11	Security Lighting 19. Where it is deemed desirable for security reasons, is a fence or other barrier provided for the protection of international and domestic aerodromes and its facilities illuminated at a minimum essential level?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,9.11	20. Is there a Consideration given by the aerodrome operator in locating the lights so that the ground area on both sides of the fence or barrier, particularly at access points, is illuminated?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.		QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME PR/S
			STATUS	REMARKS
Generic Manual,P4.5.8	Aerodrome	21. Does the aerodrome operator maintain aerodrome inspection records in the form of logbooks or similar for recording the date and time of each aerodrome serviceability inspection?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
		22. Are records retained for at least 2 years and kept in a secured location?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Manual,P4.5.7	Aerodrome	23. Are there arrangements for reporting the results of each inspection and any action taken to ensure correction of unsafe conditions? and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Manual,P4.5.2	Aerodrome	24. Are the names and roles of persons responsible for carrying out inspections, and their telephone numbers during and after working hours provided?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
Generic Manual,P4.5	Aerodrome	Obstacles Infringing the take-off, approach and transitional surfaces 25. Does the aerodrome	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS REVIEW		BY AERODROME PR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	operator have procedures in place and equipment available to enable inspection personnel to identify objects protruding through the OLS?		
	Equipment should include appropriate instrumentation, such as:		
	a) a hand held clinometer;		
	b) 'sighting plane' installations; or		
	c) formal survey equipment.		

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Appendix 6C-6: VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
	STATUS	REMARKS	
4.6 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME ELECTRIC	CAL SYSTEM	IS	
 Are non-aeronautical ground light near an aerodrome which might endanger the safety of aircraft extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate the source of danger. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Are there Laser emissions which may endanger the safety of an aircraft? Are the following protected zones established around the aerodrome, to protect the safety of aircraft against the hazardous effects of laser emitters? a laser-beam free flight zone (LFFZ) a laser-beam critical flight zone (LCFZ) a laser-beam sensitive flight zone (LSFZ). 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
4. Lights which may cause confusion (a) Does a non-aeronautical ground light which, by reason of its intensity, configuration or color, might prevent, or cause confusion in, the clear interpretation of aeronautical ground lights must be extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate such a possibility.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 4.6 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME ELECTRICE Lights which may endanger the safety of aircraft 1. Are non-aeronautical ground light near an aerodrome which might endanger the safety of aircraft extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate the source of danger. 2. Are there Laser emissions which may endanger the safety of an aircraft? 3. Are the following protected zones established around the aerodrome, to protect the safety of aircraft against the hazardous effects of laser emitters? — a laser-beam free flight zone (LCFZ) — a laser-beam sensitive flight zone (LSFZ). 4. Lights which may cause confusion (a) Does a non-aeronautical ground light which, by reason of its intensity, configuration or color, might prevent, or cause confusion in, the clear interpretation of aeronautical ground lights must be extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate such a 	### Action Status ### Action Status ### Action Status ### Action Status And Aerodrome Electrical System ### Action System	A.6 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS Lights which may endanger the safety of aircraft 1. Are non-aeronautical ground light near an aerodrome which might endanger the safety of aircraft extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate the source of danger. 2. Are there Laser emissions which may endanger the safety of an aircraft? 3. Are the following protected zones established around the aerodrome, to protect the safety of aircraft against the hazardous effects of laser emitters? — a laser-beam free flight zone (LCFZ)— a laser-beam critical flight zone (LCFZ)— a laser-beam sensitive flight zone (LCFZ). 4. Lights which may cause confusion (a) Does a non-aeronautical ground light which, by reason of its intensity, configuration or color, might prevent, or cause confusion in, the clear interpretation of aeronautical ground lights must be extinguished, screened or otherwise modified so as to eliminate such a

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	In particular, attention must be directed to a non-aeronautical ground light visible from the air within the areas described hereunder:			
	i.) Instrument runway — code number 4: within the areas before the threshold and beyond the end of the runway extending at least 4 500 m in length from the threshold and runway end and 750 m either side of the extended runway center line in width. ii.) Instrument runway — code number 2 or 3: as in a), except that the length should be at least 3000 m.			
	iii) Instrument runway — code number 1; and non-instrument runway: within the approach area.			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.1	5. Are existing or proposed non- aeronautical ground light in the vicinity of an aerodrome, notified to the relevant CAA office for a safety assessment?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
GM Doc9157,P6	Light fixtures and supporting structures 1. Are all aerodrome light fixtures and supporting structures of minimum weight?		□S	□ NS
	2. If yes to question no.1, are they frangible?	[] Yes [] No		
	3. Does it follow the standards for visual aids stipulated while being fit for the function, and frangible and are made in accordance with the provisions of [MAS] and the Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 6 (in preparation).	[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.4	Elevated approach lights 4. Are elevated approach lights and the supporting structures frangible except	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
	that, in that portion of the approach lighting system beyond 300 m from the	[] N/A		

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY R/S	AERODRON
	•	STATUS	REMARKS	
	threshold:			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.4 a)	5. Are the height of a supporting structure exceeds 12 m, the frangibility requirement shall apply to the top 12 m only; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.4 b)	6. Does supporting structure surrounded by non-frangible objects, only that part of the structure that extends above the surrounding objects is frangible.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.5	7. Does approach light fixture or supporting structure not in itself sufficiently conspicuous were appropriately marked.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.6	Elevated lights 8. Does elevated runway, stopway and taxiway lights must be frangible and sufficiently low to preserve clearance for propellers and the engine pods of jet aircraft. In general, they shall not be more than 360 mm above the ground.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 9. Are elevated lights, in general, are preferable to inset lights, because they provide a larger aperture from which light signals can be seen is used in all cases except: a) where the use of inset lights is specified in this Chapter, or b) where it is not practicable to use elevated lights. Note:- Elevated lights are not practicable on pavements where aircraft or vehicles travel or in areas subject to significant jet blast. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.7	Surface lights or Inset lights 10. Does inset lights, also known as inpavement lights must not: a.) Be constructed with sharp edges;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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			REMARKS	
	b.)project more than 25 mm above the surrounding surface at locations where the lights will not normally come into contact with aircraft wheels, such as threshold lights, runway end lights and runway edge lights; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	c.) project more than 13 mm above the surrounding surface at locations which will normally come into contact with aircraft wheels, such as runway centerline lights, touch down zone lights and taxiway centerline lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.7	11. Are Light fixtures inset in the surface of runways, stop ways, taxiways and aprons designed and fitted as to withstand being run over by the wheels of an aircraft without damage either to the aircraft or to the lights themselves?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.8	12. Does the maximum surface temperature attained by an inset lights exceeded the 160°C during a 10-minute period of exposure. Note. — Guidance on measuring the temperature of inset lights is given in the Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 4.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13. Does the color for elevated light units casing in accordance with the standard color.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3,Light intensity and control note	Light intensity and control Note.— In dusk or poor visibility conditions by day, lighting can be more effective than marking. For lights to be effective in such conditions or in poor visibility by night, they must be of adequate intensity. To obtain the required intensity, it will usually be necessary to make the light directional, in which case the arcs over which the light shows will have to be adequate and so orientated as to meet the operational requirements. The runway lighting system will have to be considered as a	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	BY	AERODROM
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	unhalo to annum that the relative Palit	STATUS	REMARKS	
	whole, to ensure that the relative light intensities are suitably matched to the same end. (See Attachment A, Section 16, and the Aerodrome Design Manual (Doc 9157), Part 4).			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.10	1. Are the following lighting system provided and equipped with an intensity control for aerodromes with ATS: a) approach lighting system; b) approach slope guidance system; c) runway edge, threshold and end lights; d) runway centerline lights; e) runway touchdown zone lights; f) taxiway centerline lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 Are the following systems capable of being varied for intensity 5 or 6 stages intensity: (a) approach lighting systems (b) visual approach slope indicator systems; (c) high intensity runway edge, threshold and end lights; (d) runway centerline lights; (e) runway touchdown zone lights. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Does the intensity capable of being varied in at least 3 stages for medium intensity runway edge, threshold and end lights	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Is the runway equipped with both high and medium intensity runway edge lighting?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
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	5. Is the medium intensity system provided with 3 the lowest intensity stages?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.1.9	6. Does the intensity of runway lighting adequate for the minimum conditions of visibility and ambient light in which use of the runway is intended, and compatible with that of the nearest section of the approach lighting system when provided? NOTE.— While the lights of an approach lighting system may be of higher intensity than the runway lighting, it is good practice to avoid abrupt changes in intensity as these could give a pilot a false impression that the visibility is changing during approach.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.10	7. Does high-intensity lighting system provided and suitable intensity control incorporated to allow for adjustment of the light intensity to meet the prevailing conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.10	8. Is there a separate intensity controls or other suitable methods provided to ensure that the following systems, when installed, can be operated at compatible intensities for? a) approach lighting system; b) runway edge lights; c) runway threshold lights; d) runway end lights; e) runway centerline lights; f) runway touchdown zone lights; and g) taxiway centerline lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.17	TAXIWAY LIGHTS:	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
NEFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	1. Are the Taxiway centerline lights	[] No	KEIVIAKKS	
	provided with a main beam average intensity of the order of 50 cd or less and 3 stages of intensity control to be normally sufficient?	[] N/A		
	2. Are the Taxiway centerline lights provided with a main beam average intensity of the order of 100 cd or greater will normally require more than3 stages of intensity control?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Are Taxiway edge lights provided with a separate intensity control and installed on the same electrical circuit as the low or medium intensity runway edge lights, and to be controlled by the runway light control.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Is the Intensity control reduced from each successive stage to an order of 25-33% based on the fact that a change of the magnitude is required for the human eye to detect that a change has occurred?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Is the 6 stages of intensities have the following order of: 100%, 30%, 10%, 3%, 1% and 0.3%?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 Are lightings provided at an aerodrome with intensity setting but ATS does not provide 24 hour coverage and the operator leaves the lights turned on all night. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
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	7. Does lighting systems operated by ATS monitored automatically so as to provide an immediate indication of: (a) those lighting systems that are on; (b) the intensity of each lighting system; (c) any fault in a lighting system; and (d) such information is to be automatically relayed to the operator position.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8. Does runway lighting intensity adequate for the minimum conditions of visibility and ambient light in which use of the runway is intended, and compatible with that of the nearest section of the approach lighting system.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.8.5	Maintenance performance of aerodrome lighting (Visual aids)			
	1 Is the aerodrome has a system of preventive maintenance level objective for aerodrome lightings detailed in their manual?		□S	□ NS
	2 Are there lights in the aerodrome where its main beam average intensity is less than 50% of value specified in the appropriate figure in [MAS], which is considered to be unserviceable?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3 Are there light units where the designed main beam average intensity is above the value shown in [MAS], and the 50% value is related to the design value?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.2	3. Does a system of preventive maintenance of visual aids employed to ensure lighting and marking system reliability? Note: Guidance on preventive maintenance of visual aids is given in the Airport Services Manual (Doc 9137), Part	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.3	4. Does the system of preventive maintenance employed for a precision			

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	approach category II or III and must include at least the following checks? (a) visual inspection and in-field measurement of the intensity, beam spread and orientation of lights included in the approach and runway lighting systems;	[] Yes [] No	REMARKS □S	□ NS
	(b) control and measurement of the electrical characteristics of each circuitry included in the approach and runway lighting systems; and	[] N/A [] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(c) control of the correct functioning of light intensity settings used by air traffic control.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.4	5. Does in-field measurement of intensity, beam spread and orientation of lights included in approach and runway lighting systems for a precision approach runway category II or III and must be undertaken by measuring all lights, as far as practicable, to ensure conformance with the applicable specification of [MAS] (Aeronautical Ground Light Characteristics)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.5	6.Does measurement of intensity, beam spread and orientation of lights included in approach and runway lighting systems for a precision approach runway category II or III be undertaken using a mobile measuring unit of sufficient accuracy to analyze the characteristics of the individual lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.6	7. Is the frequency on the measurements of lights for a precision approach runway category II or III based on traffic density, the local pollution level, the reliability of the installed lighting equipment and the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	continuous assessment of the results of the in-field measurements? 8. Does measurements of lights intensity in accordance with [MAS] for in-pavement lights and other lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.7	9. Is the system of preventative maintenance employed for a precision approach runway category II or III and have its objective that, during any period of category II or III operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 10. Are all approach and runway lights serviceable and in any event at least? (a) 95% of the lights are serviceable in each of the following particular significant elements: i. precision approach category II and III lighting system, the inner 450 m; ii. the runway centerline lights; iii. the runway threshold lights; iv. the runway edge lights; (b) 90% of the lights are serviceable in the touchdown zone lights; (c) 85% of the lights are serviceable in the approach lighting system beyond 450 m; (d) 75% of the lights are serviceable in the runway end lights. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	11. Are unserviceable lights permitted in such a way as to alter the basic pattern of the lighting system adjacent to another unserviceable light except in a barrette or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	crossbar where two adjacent unserviceable lights may be permitted.			
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.8	12. Is there a system of preventative maintenance employed for a stop bar which is provided at a runway holding position used in conjunction with a runway intended for operations in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.8	, and must have the following objectives: (a) no more than two lights will remain unserviceable; and (b) two adjacent lights will not remain unserviceable unless the light spacing is significantly less than that specified	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.9	13. Is there a system of preventative maintenance employed for a taxiway intended for use in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m and have its objective that no two adjacent taxiway centerline lights are unserviceable?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.10	14. Is there a system of preventative maintenance employed for a precision approach runway category I have its objective during any period of category I operations all approach and runway lights are serviceable, and that in any event at least 85% of the lights are serviceable in each of the following: (a) precision approach category I lighting system; (b) the runway threshold lights; (c) the runway edge lights; and (d) the runway end lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	15. Are unserviceable lights permitted adjacent to another unserviceable light unless the light spacing is significantly less than that specified.	[] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.11	16. Is there a system of preventative maintenance employed for a takeoff in runway visual range conditions of less than a value of 550m and have its objective that during any period of operations all runway lights are serviceable and that in any event? (a) at least 95% of the lights are serviceable in the runway centerline lights (where provided) and in the runway edge lights; and (b) at least 75% of the lights are serviceable in the runway end lights. 17. Are unserviceable lights permitted adjacent to another unserviceable light.	[] Yes [] No [] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □s	□ NS
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.12	18. Is there a system of preventative maintenance employed for a runway meant for takeoff in runway visual range conditions value of 550m or greater and have its objective that during any period of operations all runway lights are serviceable and that in any event at least 85% of the lights are serviceable in the runway edge lights and runway end lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	19. Are unserviceable lights permitted adjacent to another unserviceable light	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
		[] No [] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,10.5.13	20. Is there an arrangement from the appropriate authority to restricts construction or maintenance activities in the proximity of aerodrome electrical systems during low visibility procedures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Commissioning of lighting systems 1. Is there a formal process by which the performance of the lighting system is confirmed which includes series of procedures designed to determine the suitable performance and accuracy of information provided by any visual aid in conformity with specifications and CAA standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 Does the commissioning process confirmed by a qualified person? (a) For ground check of compliance with electrical specifications and CAA standards: engineer or airfield power technician with qualifications, training and experience satisfactory to CAA. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) For flight checking of compliance with operational specifications: a person or organization approved by CAA i.e. Flight Inspection and Calibration Group (FICG) as having the competency to conduct commissioning flight checks.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Are all aerodrome lighting systems commissioned before they are notified as available for normal operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
	4. Does the verification of vertical and horizontal angles of light signals changes included in the ground check for a visual approach slope indicator system and performed by a person having civil engineering or surveying qualification and experience?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does commissioning of the following lighting systems, in addition to the ground check includes flight checks of: (a) approach lighting system; (b) runway lighting system for instrument runways; (c) visual approach slope indicator system (e.g. VASI / PAPI) (i) used by jet propelled aeroplanes engaged in air transport operations; or (ii) installed on CAA direction, in accordance with 9.8.1.1(b);	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Is there a requirement for a flight check test that may be waived by CAA, for a visual approach slope indicator system specified in [MAS], that is provided for temporary use only, for example due to a temporary displaced threshold, or during works in progress?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7. Does the aerodrome operator submitted a duly certified ground check and flight check reports to CAA.? Note: If satisfied with the reports, CAA will approve the issue of a permanent NOTAM. Information for a visual approach slope indicator system to be	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	included in the permanent NOTAM includes: a. runway designation; b. type of system, and for AT-VASIS and PAPI systems, the side of runway, as seen by approaching pilot, that the aid is installed; c. where the axis of the system is not parallel to the runway centerline, the angle of displacement and the direction of displacement, i.e. left or right; d. approach slope; and e. minimum eye height over threshold, for the on-slope signal.			
	8. Does the aerodrome operator utilized a duly certified ground check as sufficient evidence of compliance with standards to initiate a permanent NOTAM.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 9. Does ground checking and/or the flight checking of a lighting system specified in Paragraph 9.1.15.4, conducted after commissioning following substantial changes to the system or on receipt of adverse reports on the performance of the system from pilots or aircraft operators. substantial changes to the system include: a) removal and replacement of 50% or 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	more of the light fittings, at the same time, of an approach or runway lighting system; b) removal and replacement of one or more light units of a PAPI system; and			

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	c) removal and replacement of two or more light units, at the same time, of an AT-VASIS system. Note: Before a runway is opened for night use, the status of obstacles need to be assessed for obstacle lighting purposes, particularly if the obstacles are within 3 km of the aerodrome.			
RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.2.1	Emergency lighting 1. Are there sufficient emergency lights conveniently available for installation on at least the primary runway in the event of failure of the normal lighting system, at an aerodrome provided with runway lighting and without a secondary power supply. Note: Emergency lighting may also be useful to mark obstacles or delineate taxiways and apron areas.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.2.2	2. Are the emergency lights installed on a runway conform to the configuration required for a non-instrument runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.2.3	3. Is the color of the emergency lights conformed to the color requirements for runway lighting, except that, where the provision of colored lights at the threshold and the runway end is not practicable, all lights may be variable white or as close to variable white as practicable.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Section 9.3 Obstacle Lighting			
STD A14 Vol.I,6.1 note	Does lighting of obstacles intended to reduce hazards to aircraft by indicating the presence of the obstacles and	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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	necessary to reduce operating limitations which may be imposed by an obstacle.?	[] N/A		
	 For obstacles, within the limits of the obstacle limitation surfaces of an aerodrome, Does the aerodrome operator has a sole responsibility for the provision and maintenance procedure for obstacle lighting on natural terrain or vegetation, where determined necessary for aircraft operations at the aerodrome For object or a proposed object in which, CAA determines that intrudes into navigable airspace requires, or will be required to be provided with obstacle lighting, Does the owner of the building or structure responsible for the provision and maintenance of obstacle lighting on a building or structure? 	[] Yes [] No [] Yes [] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.42,6.1.1. 1,6.1.1.2,6.1.1.4,6. 1.1.6,6.1.1.7,	 4. Are obstacle lights provided for? (a) a runway intended to be used at night: (i) if the object extends above the take-off climb surface within 3000 m of the inner edge of the take-off climb surface; (ii) if the object extends above the approach or transitional surface within 3000 m of the inner edge of the approach surface; (iii) if the object extends above the applicable inner, conical or outer horizontal surfaces; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	 (iv) if the object extends above the obstacle protection surface of the T-VASIS or PAPI installed at the aerodrome; (v) a vehicle or other mobile objects, excluding aircraft, on the movement area, except aircraft service equipment and vehicles used only on aprons; (vi) obstacles in the vicinity of taxiways, apron taxiways or taxilanes, except that obstacle lights are not to be installed on elevated ground lights or signs in the movement area 			
	5. Are obstacle lights provided for objects outside the obstacle limitation surfaces of an aerodrome, if the object is or will be more than 110 m above ground level?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Does the owner of a tall buildings or structures below the obstacle limitation surfaces, or less than 110 m above ground level, may, of their own volition, provide obstacle lighting to indicate the presence of such buildings or structures at night	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7. Is obstacle lighting used during the day in lieu of obstacle marking, where provision of obstacle marking is impracticable	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Types of obstacle lighting and usage			
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.1.2	 The types of obstacle lights are the following: Low-intensity - Types A, B, C, D and E; Medium-intensity - Types A, B and C; and High-intensity - Type A and B. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	Note: - For guidance on the specifications of the types of obstacle lights is given in [MAS].			
	Location of obstacle lights			
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.10	Is obstacle lights (for one or more low-, medium- or high-intensity) located as close as practicable to the top of the object to be lighted?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.10 note,6.2.3.11	2. For the case of Chimney or other structure of like function: c) Are the combination of low-, medium-, and/or high-intensity obstacle lights (top lights) located below the top (nominally 1.5 m to 3 m), so as to minimize contamination by smoke, etc.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.12	 3. Is tower or antenna structure provided with high intensity obstacle lights by day? 4. Is high intensity obstacle light provided on a structure that has an appurtenance such as a rod or antenna extending greater than 12 m above the structure? 5. If practicable, Is high intensity obstacle light located on the top of the appurtenance? 6. If not practicable, Is high intensity obstacle light located at the highest practicable point? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.13	7. Are extensive object or a group of closely spaced objects to be lighted: a) penetrating a horizontal OLS or located outside an OLS, the top lights shall be so arranged as to at least indicate the points or edges of the object highest in relation to	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	the obstacle limitation surface or above the ground, and so as to indicate the general definition and the extent of the objects; and b) penetrating a sloping OLS, the top lights shall be so arranged as to at least indicate the points or edges of the object highest in relation to the obstacle limitation surface, and so as to indicate the general definition and the extent of the objects. If two or more edges are of the same height, the edge nearest the landing area shall be marked.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.15	for an extensive object or a group of closely spaced objects 8. Are low-intensity obstacle lights used and spaced at longitudinal intervals not exceeding 45 m? 9. Are medium-intensity lights used and spaced at longitudinal intervals not exceeding 900 m?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.14	10. Are additional obstacle lights placed on the highest part of the object, When the obstacle limitation surface is sloping and the highest point above the obstacle limitation surface is not the highest point of the object?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.26,6.2.3. 15 a)	When the top of the obstacle is more than 45 m above the level of the surrounding ground or the elevation of the tops of nearby buildings (when the obstacle is surrounded by buildings), 11. Is the top light provided with a medium	[]Yes	□s	□ NS
	intensity lights?	[] No	ப	

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
	4000000	STATUS	REMARKS	
	12. Are additional low intensity lights provided at lower levels to indicate the full height of the structure and additional lights are to be spaced as equally as possible, between the top lights and ground level or the level of tops of nearby buildings, as appropriate. The spacing between the lights is not to exceed 45 m?	[] N/A [] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,6.2.3.16	13. Does high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, and medium-intensity obstacle lights, Types A and B, located on an object that will flash simultaneously.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	NATURAL OBSTACLES 1. Are there any natural obstacles at the airport?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. As assessed by CAA where obstacle lights are to be provided, Is the installation in accordance with the standards when the obstacle is located within the approach area? Or outside the approach area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Does the airport have pictures of these obstacles or records of its location for proper assessment during the inspection?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Since terrain and vegetation are considered natural obstacles and extensive, is there any corrective action done by the airport for its resolution? Some particular beta less such as to reside and the content of the content	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does natural obstacles such as terrain and vegetation that are normally extensive			

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		DEL/IEM	DV	45000000
DEFEDENCE	OUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY B/S	AERODROM
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	and assessed by CAA on an individual case basis provided with an obstacle lights on the following conditions: (a) if the obstacle is located within the approach area, the portion of the obstacle which is within the approach area is to be treated in the same manner as man-made obstacles for the provision of obstacle lights;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		□ NS
	(b) if the obstacle is located outside the approach area, it is to be marked by sufficient number of lights on the highest and most prominent features, so placed that the obstacle can be readily identified.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	TEMPORARY OBSTACLES 1. If the aerodrome has night operations or during poor visibility conditions and temporary obstacles are present in the approach area or movement area, are these obstacles marked with permanent or temporary red obstacle lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. If installed are these lights properly arranged to clearly mark the height, limits and extent of the obstacle?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Characteristics of low intensity obstacle lights			
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6- 1,6-2	Are the low intensity obstacle lights complying all the characteristics?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD	 (a) fixed lights showing red; (b) a horizontal beam spread that results in 360° coverage around obstacle; (c) a peak intensity of 100 cd minimum; (d) a vertical beam spread (to 50% of peak intensity) of 10°; (e) a vertical distribution with 100 cd minimum at +6° and +10° above the horizontal; and (f) not less than 10 cd at all elevation angles between -3° and +90° above the horizontal. 2. Are low intensity obstacle lights use to indicate taxiway obstacles 	[] N/A	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,Table 6-2	unserviceable area in the movement area meeting the requirements of [MAS] provision 9.3.6.2 in terms of 10 cd minimum (peak intensity)? Characteristics of medium intensity	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	obstacle lights			
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-3	Are the medium intensity obstacle lights meeting all the characteristics?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-1	 Are medium intensity obstacle lights in the correct standard frequency of flashes which is between 20 and 60 flashes per minute? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6- 1,6-3	 Are medium intensity obstacle lights meeting the peak effective intensity of 2,000 ±25% cd? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	 Are medium intensity obstacle lights complying with the following vertical distribution? a.) vertical beam spread is to be 3°minimum (beam spread is defined as the angle between two directions in a plane for which the intensity is equal to 50% of the lower tolerance value of the peak intensity); 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) at -1°elevation, the intensity is to be 50% minimum and 75% maximum of lower tolerance value of the peak intensity; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(c) at 0° elevation, the intensity is to be 100% minimum of the lower tolerance value of the peak intensity.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6-1	5. If this flashing white light is used in day time in lieu of obstacle marking and to indicate temporary obstacles in the vicinity of the aerodrome, does it meeting the correct peak effective intensity in accordance with 9.3.7.4 of the [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Characteristics of high intensity obstacle lights			
STD A14 Vol.I,Table 6- 1,6-2	 Are high intensity obstacle lights flashing white lights? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		BY R/S	AERODRO
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	 Does the effective intensity of a high intensity obstacle lights located on an object other than a tower supporting overhead wires or cables varies dependently on the following background luminance: 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 (a) 200,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of above 500 cd/m² (day); 			
	 (b) 20,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of between 50-500 cd/m² (dusk or dawn); 			
	(c) 2,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of below 50 cd/m² (night).			
	 Does the effective intensity of a high intensity obstacle lights located on a tower supporting overhead wires or cables varies dependently on the following background luminance: 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(a) 100,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of above 500 cd/m² (day); (b) 20,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of between 50-500 cd/m² (dusk or dawn); and			

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REFERENCE	EFERENCE QUESTIONS		BY R/S	AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	(c) 2,000 ±25% cd effective intensity at a background luminance of below 50 cd/m ² (night).	[] Yes [] No	□s	□ NS
	4. Are high intensity obstacle lights Type A, Medium-intensity obstacle lights, Types A and B, located on an object other than a tower supporting overhead wires or cables flashes simultaneously at a rate between 40-60 flashes per minute.?	[] N/A		
	Floodlighting of Obstacles			
	 Where installation of normal obstacle lights is deemed impracticable or undesirable for aesthetic or other reasons, Is the floodlighting of obstacles used at the airport? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Is there a document from CAA to show for the non-installation of floodlighting of obstacles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Does floodlighting of obstacles used a.) in the structure that is skeletal as a substantially solid surface or cladding with satisfactory reflectance properties are required; or b.) there is high background lighting level?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does floodlighting of obstacles in accordance with the standards set forth in 9.3.9.3 of the [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	5. If floodlighting of obstacles is used, is it reflecting the minimum level of luminance as indicated in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Are light fittings in accordance with the standards set forth in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	On-going availability of obstacle light		□s	□ NS
	 Does the aerodrome operator ensure that all obstacle lights provided are in working condition when they are required to be on? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Does the airport have a pro-active maintenance program for obstacle lights to minimize light outages?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Does the aerodrome operator established a monitoring program for obstacle lights located within the obstacle limitation surface area of the aerodrome that is in accordance with the standards set forth in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	4. Does the aerodrome operator established a procedure specified in [MAS] that in the event obstacle light outage, where obstacles located within the obstacle limitation surface area of the aerodrome	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	For obstacles located outside the obstacle limitation surface area of an aerodrome 5. Does the owners of the lights need to establish a program to monitor the lights and report light failure?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODRON
	•	STATUS	REMARKS	
	6. Are obstacle light failure reported immediately to CAA or ATC and appropriate NOTAM to warn pilots of light outages in this regard properly issued?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Aerodrome Beacons			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.3	 Is the airport provided with an aerodrome beacon? If yes, Are the criteria in determining 	[]Yes	□S	□ NS
	operational necessity for the provision of aerodrome beacon in accordance with the standards set forth in [MAS]?	[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.4	Is the aerodrome beacon located on or adjacent to the aerodrome in an area of low ambient background lighting?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.5	Is the aerodrome beacon is shielded by obstacles nor dazzling to a pilot making an approach to land.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	At international aerodromes or aerodromes in built-up areas:	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	5. Does the Aerodrome beacon complied with the requirements?	[] No [] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.6	At other locations: 6. Does the Aerodrome beacon show white flashes or other colors?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.3.6	7. Does the Aerodrome beacon light frequency of total flashes comply with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8. Does the Aerodrome beacon complied with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	BY	AERODRON
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTOR/S		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	O Dana than Assaultance Income Victor	[] N/A		
	9. Does the Aerodrome beacon light intensity distribution in accordance with requirement?	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	with requirement :	[] No		
		[] N/A		
	10. Does the Aerodrome beacon light effective intensity of color flashes in accordance with requirement?	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
	accordance with requirement?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
	11. Is the facility published in AIP?	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
		[] No		
		[] N/A		
STD	Illuminated Wind Direction	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.1.1.5	1. If the aerodrome has night operation, is there a lighted wind direction	[]No		
	indicator?	[] N/A		
	2 If a M/DL is provided in the vicinity of a	[].4//	□S	□ NS
	2. If a WDI is provided in the vicinity of a runway threshold specifically to			
	provide surface wind information for	[] Yes		
	pilots engaged in instrument straight-	[] No		
	in approach and landing operations, Is	[] N/A		
	the Aerodrome beacon light provided appropriately lighted?			
		[] Yes	□s	□ NS
	3. Is the floodlighting of the WDI in accordance with the standards?			
	accordance with the standards:	[] No		
		[] N/A		
	4. Is the floodlighting of the WDI aimed	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	and shielded in accordance with the	[] No		
sta	standards ?	[] N/A		
	5. If maintaining more than one WDI, are		□S	□ NS
all lighted especially when there are night Operations?	[] Yes			
	night Operations?	[] No		
	6. Is the control of lighting for these	[] N/A		
	WDIs in accordance with the			

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AEROI INSPECTOR/S		AERODRON
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	standards?			
	7. Is the WDI lighting control incorporated in the runway lighting system to automatically energize the lighting of the wind direction indicator?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8. Does WDI provided with a uniform intensity setting irrespective of the intensity setting of the runway lighting, where the electricity supply is provided from a runway lighting circuit?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD	Approach Lighting System			
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4	Simple approach lighting system			
	Does the airport provided with a simple approach lighting system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2 If yes, is it properly coordinated with CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.2	3 Is simple approach lighting system (SALS) complied with the requirements set forth in [MAS]? a) distance of not less than 420 m from the threshold; and b) row of lights forming a crossbar 18 m or 30 m in length at a distance of 300 m from the threshold.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.3	4 Does crossbar lights forming in a horizontal straight line at right angles to, and bisected by, the line of the centerline lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD	5 Are crossbar lights properly spaced so as to produce a linear effect except that,	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	ВҮ	AERODROM
REFERENCE QUESTIONS		INSPECTOR/S		
		STATUS	REMARKS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.3	when a crossbar of 30 m is used, gaps may be left on each side of the	[] No		
	centerline?	[] N/A		
STD	6 Do crossbar gaps kept to a minimum to meet local requirements and each shall	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.3	not exceed 6 m?	[]No		
		[] N/A		
STD	7 Are the lights forming the centerline	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.4	placed at longitudinal intervals of 60 m, except that, when it is desired to	[]No		
	improve the guidance, an interval of 30 m may be used.	[]N/A		
STD	8 Does the innermost light located either		□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.4	60 m or 30 m from the threshold,	[] Yes	⊔3	□ N2
·	depending on the longitudinal interval selected for the centerline lights?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
RP	9 Does the aerodrome capable of providing centerline lights extending for		□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.5	a distance of 420 meters from the threshold?	[] Yes		
	If it is not possible:	[] No		
	Does the aerodrome complied with the requirements?	[] N/A		
	Does the system (SALS) complied with the requirements?	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	·	[] No		
		[] N/A		
CTD	42 le thoro en UC Autorino martinidia	,		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.6 b)	12 Is there an ILS Antenna protruding through the plane of the lights treated	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	as an obstacle properly marked and lighted?	[] No		
	-	[] N/A		
STD	13 Does a simple approach lighting system	[] V	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.7	show fixed lights and the color of the lights is readily distinguishable from	[] Yes		L 113
	other aeronautical ground lights	[] No		
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.7	14 Are centerline lights consists of: (a) a single source; or	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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	(b) a barrette at least 3 m in length.	STATUS	REMARKS	
	Note: - 1. When the barrette as in b) is composed of lights approximating to point sources, a spacing of 1.5 m between adjacent lights in the barrette has been found satisfactory.	[] No [] N/A		
	Note: - 2. It may be advisable to use barrettes 4 m in length if it is anticipated that the simple approach lighting system will be developed into a precision approach lighting system.			
	Note: - 3. At locations where identification of the simple approach lighting system is difficult at night due to surrounding lights, sequence flashing lights installed in the outer portion of the system may resolve this problem			
RP	15 Does the lights show at all angles in	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.8	azimuth to a pilot on base leg and final approach for a non-instrument runway?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
RP	16 Does the intensity of the lights adequate for all conditions of visibility and	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.8	ambient light for which the system was	[] No		
	provided?	[] N/A		
		[] 14//1		
	17 Does a simple approach lighting system as specified to serve a non-instrument	[] Voc	□S	□ NS
	runway where the code number is 3 or 4 and intended for use at night, except	[] Yes		
	when the runway is used only in conditions of good visibility and	[] No		
	sufficient guidance is provided by other	[] N/A		
	visual aids? 18 Does a simple approach lighting system as specified to serve a non-precision	[] Voc	□S	□ NS
	approach runway where the code number is 3 or 4 and intended for use at	[] Yes		
	night, except when the runway is used	[] No		
	only in conditions of good visibility and sufficient guidance is provided by other visual aids?	[] N/A		
	Precision approach Category I lighting system			
	1. Does a precision approach Category I lighting system provided to serve a	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	Category I precision approach runway?	[] No		

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		REVIEW	BY	AERODROM	
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO	1		
		STATUS N/A	REMARKS		
	2. If provided does it conform to all the		Пс		
	2. If provided, does it conform to all the standards?	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
		[] No			
		[] N/A			
RP	3. Are the lights forming the centerline placed at longitudinal intervals of 30 m with	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.12	the innermost light located 30 m from the threshold?	[] No			
	tillesiloid:	[] N/A			
STD	4. Are the lights uniformly spaced at intervals	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.16	not exceeding 1.5 meter and the Barrettes lights have at least 4 meters in length?	[] No			
		[] N/A			
STD	5. Does the lights forming the crossbar in a		□S	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.11	horizontal straight line at right angles to, and bisected by, the line of the centerline lights.?	[] Yes		□ 143	
		[] No			
		[] N/A			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.11	Does the lights of the crossbar properly spaced to produce a linear effect, except	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
A14 VOI.1,3.3.4.11	that gaps may be left on each side of the centerline?	[] No			
		[] N/A			
STD	7. Does These gaps kept to a minimum to meet local requirements and each shall not	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.11	exceed 6 m.	[] No			
		[] N/A			
	8. Does the system (PALS CAT I) complied with	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
	the requirements ?	[] No			
		[] N/A			
STD	9. Are there ILS Antenna protruding through		□S	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.13 the plane of the lights (PALS CAT I) treat		[] Yes		□ IN3	
b)	lighted?	[] No			
		[] N/A			
STD	10. Does the centerline lights for a precision approach category I approach lighting	[] Yes	□s	□ NS	
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.14 b)	system composed of barrettes in lieu of the point source lights ?	[] No			
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DEFEDENCE	OUESTIONS	REVIEW	BY D/C	AERODROM
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	INSPECTO	1	
		STATUS	REMARKS	
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.18	11. Does the centerline lights for a precision approach category I approach lighting system consist of barrettes is supplemented by a flashing light, except where such lighting is considered unnecessary taking into account the characteristics of the system and the nature of the meteorological conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12. Does the flashing light characteristics and electrical circuit of these lighting system complied with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13. Does the centerline lights for a precision approach category I approach lighting system complied with the?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.20	If additional crossbars of lights are used 14. Is the outer ends of crossbar lights lie on two straight lines parallel to the line of the centerline lights or converge to meet the runway centerline 300 m from the threshold.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.14	15. Are the centerline and crossbar lights of a precision approach Category I lighting system are installed with a fixed lights showing variable white.			
	Is the centerline light position consist of either? (a) a single light source in the innermost 300 m of the centerline, two light sources in the central 300 m of the centerline and three light sources in the outer 300 m of the centerline to provide distance information; or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) a barrette.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.15	16. Does the serviceability level of the approach lights specified as a maintenance objective can be demonstrated?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
NEI ENEIVOE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
		[] N/A		
	17. Is the centerline light position consist of either?(a) a single light source;(b) a barrette.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Precision Approach Category II and III Lighting System			
	Does a precision approach Category II and III lighting system provided to serve a Category II or III precision approach runway.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	If it is implicit for the provision of PALS CAT II and CAT III, Is the airport provided with a touchdown zone lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	3. Does a precision approach Category II and III lighting system comply with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the serviceability level for approach lights comply with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.23	5. Are the lights forming the centerline lights for Category II and III lighting system placed at longitudinal intervals of 30 m with the inner light located 30 m from the threshold.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Does the provision for precision approach Category II and III lighting system comply with the requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.25	7. Are crossbar lights provided with a distance of 150 m from the threshold to fill in the gaps between the centerline and side row lights?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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		REVIEW	ВҮ	AERODROM
REFERENCE			R/S	7.2.1.02.1.01.1
	•	STATUS	REMARKS	
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.26	8. Are crossbar lights provided at distance of 300 m from the threshold and primarily to extend on both sides of the centerline lights to a distance of 15 m from the centerline.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	9. Does the provision comply with the requirements for precision approach Category II and III lighting system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	10. Does the provision in (a) and (b) comply with the requirements for precision approach Category II and III lighting system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.29 b)	11. If an ILS antenna is present and protruding through the plane of the lights, it is to be treated as an obstacle. Being such is it marked and lighted accordingly?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12. Does the provision specified in [MAS] 9comply with the requirements for precision approach Category II and III lighting system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.31	13. Does a precision approach Category II and III center lighting system which is beyond 300 m from the threshold consist of the following? (a) a barrette as used on the inner 300 m: or (b) two light sources in the central 300 m of the centerline and three light sources in the outer 300 m of the centerline; and all of which shall show variable white.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.32	 14. Does PALS CAT II and CAT III center light located beyond 300 m from the threshold consist of either of the following: (a) a barrette; or (b) a single light source: and 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
	Q010110110	STATUS	REMARKS	
	all of which shall show variable white.			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.33	15. Are the Barrettes lights uniformly spaced at intervals not exceeding 1.5 meters and have a length of 4 meters	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	meters and have a length of 4 meters long?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.34	16. Are barrette lights beyond 300 m supplemented by a flashing light If the centerline is beyond 300 m from the	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	threshold and consists of barrettes lights, except where such lighting is	[]No		
	considered unnecessary by CAA taking into account the characteristics of the system and the nature of the meteorological conditions	[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.35	17. Does each flashing light 18. flash twice a second in sequence	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
A14 VOI.1,3.3.4.33	18. flash twice a second in sequence beginning with the outermost light and progressing to the innermost	[] No		
	light?	[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.35	19. Does the design of these lights electrical circuitry operated	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	independently of the other lights in the approach lighting system?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.36	20. Are side row barrettes lights fixed lights showing red?		□S	□ NS
	21 Doos the length of a side row barrette	[] Yes		
	21. Does the length of a side row barrette and spacing between its lights equal to	[] No		
	those of the touchdown zone light barrettes.	[] N/A		
STD	22. Does the centerline and crossbar lights		□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.37	of a precision approach Category II and III lighting system are installed to	[] Yes		
	be fixed lights showing variable white?	[] No		
	23. Are the lights forming the crossbars are to be uniformly spaced at intervals of not more than 2.7 m?	[] N/A		
STD	24. Does the intensity of the red light	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
A14 Vol.I,5.3.4.38	compatible with the intensity of the white light?	[] No		
		[] N/A		

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY R/S	AERODROM
		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5	Visual Approach Slope Indicator Systems			
	Does the airport provided with a Visual Approach Indicator System (VASI)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the provision comply with the requirements for precision approach visual approach slope indicator system? (a) The runway is used by jet-propelled airplanes engaged in air transport operations. (b) CAA directs that visual approach slope guidance be provided, because it has determined that such a visual aid is required for the safe operation of aircraft.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	In making a determination of a visual approach slope guidance. 3. Does the airport provided with a Visual Approach Indicator System (VASI) taking into account the following CAA requirement stipulated in [MAS] 9.8.1.2 (a),(b),(c) and (d)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the airport provided with other visual or non-visual aids?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does the airport install a visual approach slope indicator, when serious hazards exist and/or a substantial number of aeroplanes not equipped for ILS use?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Does the airport provided with a visual approach slope indicator, for temporary use only, for example due to a temporary displaced threshold, or during works in progress?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.2	7. Is the aerodrome provided with a standard visual approach slope indicator that consist of the following? (a) T-VASIS and AT-VASIS conforming to the specifications contained; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) PAPI and APAPI systems conforming to the specifications.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.3	8. Is the aerodrome provided with a PAPI, T-VASIS or AT-VASIS, where the code number is 3 or 4 when one or more of the conditions specified.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.5	9. Is the aerodrome provided with a PAPI or APAPI where the code number is 1 or 2 when one or more of the conditions specified exist.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.6	10. Is the aerodrome provided with a PAPI, where the runway threshold is temporarily displaced from the normal position and one or more of the conditions specified exist?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	11. Is the aerodrome provided with a APAPI system, where the code number is 1 or 2 and the runway threshold is temporarily displaced from the normal position with one or more of the conditions specified i?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12. Does the standard installation for Visual Approach Indicator System (VASI) in accordance with the provisions stipulate?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13. Does the aerodrome provided with a double-sided PAPI, where a T-VASIS is to be replaced by a PAPI?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	14. Does the aerodrome provide with more than one visual approach slope indicator system?15. For the purpose, to avoid confusion,	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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	Does the aerodrome provide the same type of approach slope indicator system used on all runways of similar reference code number?		
	16. Is the determination for the installation of T-VASIS or PAPI in accordance with the choice between the aerodrome operator and airline operators using the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17. Is the use of the VASI into service of the airport appropriately commissioned and approved by CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Obstacle protection surface		
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.42	Is the aerodrome established the obstacle protection surface, when it is intended to provide a visual approach slope indicator system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.44	2. Are new objects or extensions of existing objects permitted above an obstacle protection surface except when, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, the new object or extension would be shielded by an existing immovable object?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.45	 3. Are there any existing objects above an obstacle protection surface? 4. If yes to Q no. 3, Does this objects properly removed except when, in the opinion of the appropriate authority, the object is shielded by an existing immovable object, or after aeronautical study it is determined that the object would not adversely affect the safety of operations of aeroplanes? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.46	5. Does one or more following measures specified in [MAS] 9.8.2.5 (a),(b),(c),(d) and (e) properly employed, where an aeronautical study indicates that an existing object extending above an obstacle protection surface (OPS) adversely affect the safety of operations of aeroplanes?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	T-VASIS and AT-VASIS		

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	Does the airport provided with a T- Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (T-VASIS)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Are they arranged in a pattern seen by the pilot varies according to his position (up or down, left or right) relative to the desired approach path?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	3. Does it provides the pilot with visual cues about his or her actual descent path relative to the desired descent path, when installed in the aerodrome runway strip?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.7	4. Are T-VASIS consist of twenty light units symmetrically disposed about the runway centerline in the form of two wing bars of four light units each, with bisecting longitudinal lines of six lights, and laid out as shown in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.8	5. Does AT-VASIS consist of ten light units arranged on one side of the runway in the form of a single wing bar of four light units with a bisecting longitudinal line of six lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.9	6. Are the following conditions in [MAS] present for light units when constructed and arranged in such a manner for the pilot of an aeroplane during approach?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.9	7. Are there no lights units visible from the fly-up light units, when on or above the approach slope?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.9	8. Are there no lights units visible from the fly-down light units, when on or above the approach slope?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Siting a T-VASIS or AT-VASIS		□S	□ NS

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	Does the siting of a T-VASIS or AT- VASIS complied with the requirements stipulated in [MAS] provision?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the characteristics of the TVASIS light units in accordance with the [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	3. Does the approach slope and elevation settings of light beams of the TVASIS light units in accordance with the [MAS]? and must be such that:	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does the light unit sited not closer than 15 m from the edge of the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does the airport have light unit sited closer than 15 m from the edge of the taxiway?6. If yes, is it properly coordinated with CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 7. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that the immediate surround of each unit is kept free of grass? 8. Are tall grasses in front of the light unit immediately removed which could provide conflicting light signals? 9. Does power mowing operations being conducted for grasses growing near the box on any side of light units which could result damages of lights? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) / Abbreviated PAPI (APAPI) System			
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.24	10. Are PAPI lighting system consist of a row, also termed 'wing bar', equally spaced sharp transition multi-lamp (or paired single lamp) units?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.24	11. Is the system located on the left side	Г	1 Voc	□s	□ NS
	of the runway, as viewed by an aircraft approaching to land, unless it is impracticable to do so?	[] Yes] No] N/A		□ N3
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.25	12. Is the APAPI system consist of a wing bar of two sharp transition multi-lamp (or paired single lamp) units?13. Is the system located on the left side of the runway unless it is physically impracticable to do so?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.28	14. Does the PAPI system sited and adjusted so that a pilot making an approach complied with the requirements specified?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.27	15. Does the wing bar of an APAPI constructed and arranged in such a manner that a pilot making an approach with the requirements?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
	16. Does the aerodrome provided a PAPI and installed on the right side, where it is impracticable to install the PAPI on the left side of the runway?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,5.3.5.26 a)	17. Is the order of the light units arranged in the reversed form and the on-slope indication is still given by the two units nearest the runway showing red?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
	18. Does the aerodrome provide with a double-sided PAPI?If provided, does the indications light to be seen by the pilot symmetrical?	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	19. Are the following requirements specified applicable to the siting of a PAPI?	[] Yes] No	□s	□ NS

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	[] N/A		
20. Are the following characteristics of the PAPI light units in accordance with the requirements specified	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
21. Are the requirements for the approach slope and elevation setting of light units in accordance With the requirements?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
22. Does the optimum distance of a PAPI wing bar from the runway threshold is determined in accordance with the requirements?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
23. Is the distance of the PAPI units from the threshold modified from the optimum after consideration of the following:?(a) the remaining length of runway available for stopping the aircraft; and,(b) obstacle clearance.	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
24. Is the final location of the PAPI units determined by the relationship between the approach angle, the difference in levels between threshold and the units, and the minimum eye height over the threshold (MEHT)?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
25. Is the angle M used to establish the MEHT of arc less than the setting angle of the unit which defines the lower boundary of the on-slope indication, i.e. unit B, the third unit from the runway?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
26. Does the aerodrome has installed a PAPI on a runway not equipped with an ILS?	[] Yes] No	□s	□ NS

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	[] N/A		
27. Is distance D1 determined to ensure that the lowest height at which a pilot will see a correct approach path indication provides the wheel clearance over the threshold in accordance with the requirement?	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
28. Does the aerodrome has installed a PAPI on a runway equipped with an ILS?29. Does the calculation of distance D1 provide the optimum compatibility between the visual and non-visual aids for the range of eye-to-antenna heights of the airplanes regularly using the runway?	[[]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
30. Are PAPI units installed with the minimum practicable height above ground, and not normally more than 0.9 m?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
31. Are all units of a wing bar ideally lie in the same horizontal plane to allow for any transverse slope, small height differences of no more than 50 mm between light units are acceptable?]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
32. A lateral gradient not greater than 1.25% can be accepted provided it is uniformly applied across the units?]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
33. Does the procedure for establishing the distance of the PAPI wing bar from the runway threshold conform in [MAS]?	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
(a) Decide on the required approach slope. The standard approach slope is 3°.]] No] N/A		
(b) On runways where no ILS is installed, refer to [MAS] to determine the aeroplane eye-to-wheel group and the wheel clearance to be provided at the threshold. The MEHT, which]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS

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provides the appropriate wheel clearance over the threshold, is established by adding the approach configuration eye-to-wheel height of the most demanding amongst the aircraft regularly using the runway to the required threshold wheel clearance.				□ NC
(c) The calculation of the nominal position of the PAPI is made on the assumption that the PAPI units are at the same level as the runway centerline adjacent to them, and this level, in turn, is the same as that of the runway threshold. The nominal distance of the PAPI is derived by multiplying the required MEHT by the cotangent of the angle M in [MAS].	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS □ NS
(d) Where there is a difference in excess of 0.3 m between the elevation of the runway threshold and the elevation of unit B at the nominal distance from the threshold, it will be necessary to displace the PAPI from its nominal position. The distance will be increased if the proposed site is lower than the threshold and will be decreased if it is higher. The required displacement is determined by multiplying the difference in level by the cotangent of the angle M.	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
e.) Where a PAPI is installed on a runway equipped with an ILS, the distance D1 must be equal to that between the threshold and the effective origin of the ILS glide path, plus a correction factor for the variation of eye-to-antenna heights of the aeroplanes concerned. The correction factor is obtained by multiplying the average eye-to-antenna height of those aeroplanes by the cotangent of the approach angle. The PAPI is then aimed at	[] Yes] No] N/A		

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	the same angle as the ILS glide slope. Harmonization of the PAPI signal and the ILS glide path to a point closer to the threshold may be achieved by increasing the width of the PAPI on course sector from 20' to 30'. However, the distance D1 must be such that in no case will the wheel clearance over the threshold be lower than specified in column (3) of [MAS].			
	Runway Lightings			
	Is the airport runway edge lighting system of the following type complied with the requirements specified of [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Is the airport provided with a Runway edge lights for a runway intended for use at night or for a precision approach runway intended for use by day or night. Unless otherwise determined by CAA, edge lights shall also be installed on a runway intended to be used for take-off by day with an RVR of 800 meters or less?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Is the airport provision for Runway edge lighting meets the following operational requirements: (a) for every runway intended for use at night, omnidirectional lights meeting the characteristics requirements of [MAS] shall be provided to cater for both visual circling after an instrument approach to circling minima, and circuits in VMC;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) for a precision approach runway, in addition to (a) above, unidirectional lights meeting the characteristics requirements of [MAS], shall also be provided.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Is the airport Runway edge lights placed along both sides of the runway, in two parallel straight rows equidistant from the centerline of the	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
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runway, commencing one-light spacing from the threshold and continuing to one-light spacing from the runway end.	[] N/A		
5. Is the airport Runway edge lights longitudinal spacing complied with the requirements stipulated in [MAS]? (a) for an instrument runway, intervals of not greater than 60 m (+0 / -5 m);	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
(b) for a non-instrument runway, intervals not greater than $100m (+0/-10m) m$, or $60m+0/-5m$ if there is an intention to upgrade the runway to an instrument runway at some time in the future.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
(c) for non-precision instrument runways intended to be used in visibility conditions of 1.5 km or greater, where existing edge lights are spaced at 90 m ±10 m, it is acceptable to retain this spacing until the next replacement or improvement of the edge lighting system. (This situation typically arises from an existing non-instrument runway being upgraded to a non-precision instrument runway, but without re-installing the runway edge lights to the 60 m +0 / -5 m standard.)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
6. Does the provision of runway edge lights complied with the requirements stipulated in [MAS]?(a) within 600 m of the threshold, lights may	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
be spaced irregularly, but not omitted, and	[] No [] N/A		
(b) more than 600 m from the threshold, lights may be spaced irregularly or omitted,	[] Yes		

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	but no two consecutive lights may be omitted; provided that such irregular spacing or omission does not significantly alter the visual guidance available to a pilot using the runway.	[] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7. Are runway edge lights omitted for precision approach runway?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8. Are inset runway edge lights provided in place of elevated lights, where a runway edge light cannot be omitted?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	9. Does runway edge light aligned with a light on the opposite side of the runway?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	10. Does runway edge lights placed along the edges of the area declared for use as the runway or outside the edges of the area at a distance of not more than 3 m. Note: - Existing edge lights located beyond 3 m from the edge of runway as a result of a reduction in the declared runway width do not need to be relocated until they are being replaced.	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	11. Is the runway edge lights placed as if the runway is 30 m in width, If the width of a runway is less than 30 m in width, and in accordance with Paragraph 9.9.5.1?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12. Does the row of high intensity light units place closer to the runway centerline, if a runway is provided with both low or medium intensity and high intensity runway light units?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
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intensity runway edge lights fixed omnidirectional lights and show variable white? 15. Are Elevated omni-directional lights have light distribution that is uniform for the full 360° horizontal coverage? 16. Does the photometric characteristics of the inset lights are to be as close as practicable to those of the elevated 17. Ves [] Yes [] Yes			
intensity runway édge lights fixed omnidirectional lights and show variable white? 15. Are Elevated omni-directional lights have light distribution that is uniform for the full 360° horizontal coverage? 16. Does the photometric characteristics of the inset lights are to be as close as practicable to those of the elevated 17. Tes [] No [] No	e of at [] No	parallel, separated by a distance of at	
15. Are Elevated omni-directional lights have light distribution that is uniform for the full 360° horizontal coverage? 16. Does the photometric characteristics of the inset lights are to be as close as practicable to those of the elevated	fixed I I I I I I I I I	intensity runway édge lights fixed omnidirectional lights and show	□S □ NS
of the inset lights are to be as close as 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	niform [] No age?	have light distribution that is uniform	
impracticable and inset lights are used?	ose as [] les evated [] No s are	of the inset lights are to be as close as practicable to those of the elevated lights, where elevated lights are impracticable and inset lights are	
17. Does the minimum light intensity for low intensity runway edge lights in accordance with [MAS]?	nts in [] No	low intensity runway edge lights in	□S □ NS
18. Does the main beam, between 0° and 7° above the horizontal, have a minimum average intensity of not less than 100 cd, and a maximum average intensity of not more than 200 cd.? 19. Are low intensity runway edge lights have a single intensity for all lights in the same runway lighting system? [] Yes [] N/A	lights hts in 1? [] Yes [] No	7º above the horizontal, have a minimum average intensity of not less than 100 cd, and a maximum average intensity of not more than 200 cd.? 19. Are low intensity runway edge lights have a single intensity for all lights in	
	ity for lights 9.10- [] Yes	medium intensity runway edge líghts in accordance with 9.10.2, Figure 9.10-	□S □ NS

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21. Does the main beam, between 0º and 7º above the horizontal, have a minimum average intensity of not less than 200 cd, and a maximum average intensity of not more than 600 cd?	[] . 65		
22. Are high intensity runway edge lights fixed unidirectional lights with the main beam directed towards the threshold?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
23. Are high intensity runway edge light beam coverage toed in towards the runway as follows:		□S	□ NS
(a) 3.5° in the case of a 30-45 m wide runway	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b) (b) 4.5° in the case of a 60 m wide runway.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
24. Are runway edge lights fixed lights showing variable white except for those located within 600 m from the runway end?	' Yes		
25. Do runway edge lights between the beginning of the runway and the displaced threshold show red in the approach direction?	[] res		
26. Is the section of lights 600m or one third of the runway length, whichever is the lesser, at the remote end of the runway from which take-off is started yellow, unless otherwise directed by	[] Yes [] No		

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CAA?			
27. Does the minimum light intensity for high intensity runway edge lights show variable white and in accordance with [MAS]		□S	□ NS
(a) Figure 9.10-15 for 30 m to 45 m wide runways; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b) Figure 9.10-16 for 60 m wide runways. The minimum light intensity for high intensity runway edge lights that show yellow is the standard set out in Figure 9.10-15 or Figure 9.10-16, whichever is applicable, multiplied by 0.4?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
28. Is the minimum light intensity for high intensity runway edge lights show yellow is the standard set out in Figure 9.10-15 or Figure 9.10-16, whichever is applicable, multiplied by 0.4?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
29. Is separate high intensity runway edge light fittings provided with back-to-back, or bi-directional light fittings and must be used with the correct toe-in angle built in, on a runway where high intensity edge lights are intended to be used from either direction?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
30. Are runway threshold lights provided on a runway that is equipped with runway edge lights, except on a non-instrument or non-precision approach runway where the threshold is displaced and wing bar lights are provided. (See [MAS])	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		a straight	ay threshold lights log line at right angle of the runway?		[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS	
		runway t	provision for the loo hreshold lights incl conditions:		[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS	
		a runway, as	eshold is at the extress near to the extress not more than 3 m	emity as					
		• •	threshold is a dedisplaced threshold n.	-					
		33. Are thresh	nold lighting consist	of:	[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
			nstrument or non-p unway, at least 6 ligh] [] No] N/A			
I, at least the nu required if the li		n approach runway on the second of s	vould be intervals	[[] Yes] No] N/A				
	(c) on a precision approach runway category II or III, lights uniformly spaced at intervals of 3 m between the runway edge lights.] []] Yes] No] N/A					
		34. Are the lig be either:	thts prescribed in [M	AS] shall			□S	□ NS	_
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	(a) equally spaced between the rows of runway edge lights; or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	(b) symmetrically disposed about the runway centerline in two groups, with the lights uniformly spaced in each group and with a gap between the groups equal to the gauge of the touchdown zone marking or lighting, where such is provided, or otherwise not more than half the distance between the rows of runway edge lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	35. Is the aerodrome provided with wing bar lights on a non-instrument or non-precision approach runway where the threshold is displaced and threshold lights are required, but not provided?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	36. If directed by CAA due to a need for increased conspicuity, Does the aerodrome provided a wing bar lights for a precision approach runway? (See [MAS])	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	37. Are wing bar lights installed symmetrically disposed about the runway centerline at the threshold in two groups? and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	38. Does each wing bar formed by a group of at least five lights extending at least 10m outward from, and at right angles to, the runway centerline with the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
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innermost light of each wing bar in the line of the runway edge lights?			
39. Does runway threshold and wing bar lights have the following characteristics:		□S	□ NS
(a) the lights must be fixed unidirectional lights showing green in the direction of approach over not less than 38° or more than 180° of azimuth;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b)the light distribution in the direction of approach must be as close as practicable to that of the runway edge lights;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(c) the intensity of the green lights must be in the range of 1 to 1.5 times the intensity of the runway edge lights.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
40. Does runway threshold lights on a precision approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS] .?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
41. Does threshold wing bar lights on a precision approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
42. Does runway threshold lights on a precision approach runway fixed lights showing green in the direction of approach and in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
43. Does wing bar lights on a precision approach runway must be fixed lights	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
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	approach	green in the dir and in accordance ons of [MAS]?		[] N/A		
	44. Does the Runway Lights (RT		ded with	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Runway Lights (R threshold air such a threshold complex r		runway e from the displaced me with	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	runway th , during th displaced serving in	aerodrome provid nreshold identifica ne day, to mark a te threshold of a nternational jet es conducting air s?	tion lights mporarily runway propelled	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Runway th 48. Does one side of th the runw perpendic centerline	?	d on each tant from n a line runway	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	have a di	location of the I stance from 10 m each line of runy	to 15 m	[] Yes [] No		
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lights, and in line with the threshold?	[] N/A		
50. Are each light unit have a minimum of 10 m from the edge of taxiways?	[[] Yes] No] N/A		
51. Does the elevation of both light units within 1 m of a horizontal plane through the runway centerline, with the maximum height above ground not exceeding 1 m?	[[] Yes] No] N/A		
52. Does Runway threshold identification lights have the following characteristics?	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
(a) be white flashing lights;]] No] N/A		
(b) be synchronized, with a normal flash rate of 60-120 per minute;	[[] Yes] No] N/A		
(c) have a minimum range in bright sunlight of approximately 7 km; and	[] Yes] No] N/A		
(d) the beam axis of each light unit shall be aimed 15° outward from a line parallel to the runway centerline and inclined at an angle of 10° above the horizontal.	[[[] Yes] No] N/A] Yes] No		
	Ĺ] N/A		

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(e) the light shall be visible only in the direction of approach to the runway.			
53. Does Runway threshold identification lights installed on the following conditions?		□S	□ NS
(a) at the threshold of a non-precision approach runway when additional threshold conspicuity is necessary or where it is not practicable to provide other approach lighting aids; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b) where a runway threshold is permanently displaced from the runway extremity or temporarily displaced from the normal position and additional threshold conspicuity is necessary	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
For temporarily displaced threshold lights for use at night: 54. Does the aerodrome provided with a temporarily displaced threshold lights for use at night to identify the new threshold location when the threshold of a runway is temporarily displaced?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
55. Does the location for Temporarily displaced threshold lights provided on each side of the runway and must consider the following?			
(a) in line with the displaced threshold:	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	[] Yes		

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(b) at right angles to the runway centerline;	[] No		
and	[] N/A		
	_			
		1.//		
	[] Yes		
	[] No		
(c) with the innermost light on each side aligned with the row of runway edge lights on	[] N/A		
that side of the threshold.				
that side of the threshold.				
56. Does the aerodrome contain the				
following characteristics for				
temporarily displaced threshold lights:				
(a) each side must consist of 5 lights except			□S	□ NS
that 3 lights per side is sufficient if the runway			_	
width is 30 m or less;				
,				
(b) the lights must be speed at 2.5 m aparts				
(b) the lights must be spaced at 2.5 m apart;				
(c) the innermost light of each side must be a				
fixed omnidirectional light showing green in				
all angles of azimuth;				
	[] Yes		
(d) the outer 4 or 2 lights, as appropriate, of	[] No		
each side must be fixed unidirectional lights	[] N/A		
showing green in the direction of approach,	L] 14/ 🔼		
over not less than 38° or more than 180° of				
azimuth;				
(e) the light distribution in the direction of				
approach must be as close as practicable to				
that of the runway edge lights;				
(f) the light intensity must be as close as				
practicable to 1.5 times, and not less than,				
that of the runway edge lights.				
and or the rannay cage lighter				

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57. Does Runway lighting with a displaced threshold take into account the following:		□s □	l NS
 (a) If the part of runway located before a displaced threshold is available for aircraft use, i.e. for take-offs toward and through the displaced threshold, and landings from the opposite direction, runway edge lights in this part of runway must: (i) show red in the direction of approach to the displaced threshold; and (ii) show white in the opposite direction, or yellow as appropriate for a precision approach runway. (b) The intensity of the red runway edge lights required under paragraph 9.9.15.8 (a) (i) must not be less than one-quarter, and not more than one half, that of the white runway edge lights. (c) Runway edge lights may be bi-directional light fittings or separate light fittings installed back to back. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		l NS

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(d) If the portion of runway before a displaced threshold is closed to aircraft operations, all the runway lights thereon must be extinguished.			
58. Are the lights visible only in the direction of approach to the runway	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
59. Are Runway end lights provided on a runway equipped with runway edge lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
60. Is the airport provided with a Runway end lights that is located in a straight line at right angles to the runway centerline?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
61. Does the aerodrome complied with the provision of runway end lights as specified in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
62. Are runway end lights installed in fixed unidirectional lights showing red towards the runway?		□s	□ NS
63. Are the Runway end lights consisting of six lights? Are the lights installed either: (a) spaced at equal intervals between the rows of runway edge lights; or (b) symmetrically disposed about the runway centerline in two groups with the lights uniformly spaced in each group and with a gap	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		

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between the groups not more than half the distance between the rows of runway edge lights.				
For a precision approach runway category III: 64. Does the spacing between runway end lights exceed 6 m, except between the two innermost lights if a gap is used?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
65. Are Low intensity and medium intensity runway end lights have the following characteristics:			□S	□ NS
(a) the lights must be fixed unidirectional showing red in the direction of the runway over not less than 38° or more than 180° of azimuth;	[] Yes] No		
(b) the intensity of the red light must not be less than one-quarter, and not more than one-half, that of the runway edge lights;	[] N/A		
(c) the light distribution in the direction of the runway must be as close as practicable to that of the runway edge lights.				
66. Does the following conditions present for Low intensity and medium intensity runway end lights to be installed as inset lights:(a) the runway is also equipped with high	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
intensity runway end lights; or (b) it is impracticable for elevated lights to be installed.	L	j iv/A		

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67. Is the airport installed with a bidirectional light fittings may be used or separate light fittings installed back to back, if the runway end coincides with the runway threshold? 68. Does Runway end lights installed on a precision approach runway category III have the following characteristics: (a) the lights must be inset, fixed unidirectional showing red in the direction of the runway; (b) the minimum light intensity must be in accordance with [MAS] (c) the spacing between runway end lights, except between the two innermost lights if a gap is used, shall not exceed 6m. 69. Are Runway end lights on a precision approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]? (b) Runway turning area edge lights / turn pad light 1. Is the edge of the turning area provided with blue edge lights if the runway is provided with edge lights, Where an aircraft turning area is [] Yes [] No [] Yes [] No [] NS				
Solution approach runway category No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No	bidirectional light fittings may be used or separate light fittings installed back to back, If the runway end coincides	[] No	□S	□ NS
unidirectional showing red in the direction of the runway; (b) the minimum light intensity must be in accordance with [MAS] (c) the spacing between runway end lights, except between the two innermost lights if a gap is used, shall not exceed 6m. 69. Are Runway end lights on a precision approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]? Runway turning area edge lights / turn pad light 1. Is the edge of the turning area provided with blue edge lights; if the runway is provided with edge lights, Where an aircraft turning area is	precision approach runway category	[] No	□S	□ NS
Co the spacing between runway end lights, except between the two innermost lights if a gap is used, shall not exceed 6m. 69. Are Runway end lights on a precision approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]? No No No	unidirectional showing red in the direction of the runway;		□S	□ NS
approach runway in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]? Runway turning area edge lights / turn pad light 1. Is the edge of the turning area provided with blue edge lights if the runway is provided with edge lights, Where an aircraft turning area is	accordance with [MAS] (c) the spacing between runway end lights, except between the two innermost lights if a			
1. Is the edge of the turning area provided with blue edge lights if the runway is provided with edge lights, Where an aircraft turning area is	approach runway in accordance with	[] No	□S	□ NS
provided with blue edge lights if the runway is provided with edge lights, Where an aircraft turning area is [] N/A			□S	□ NS
provided on a runway?	provided with blue edge lights if the runway is provided with edge lights,	[] No	□S	□ NS

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 Are Runway turning area edge located not less than 0.6 m, and not more than 1.8 m, outside the edge of the turning area. 	1 1	□S	□ NS
 Is the blue edge light located where the turning area commences, If the beginning of the splay into a runway turning area is more than 10 m from the previous runway edge light 		□S	□ NS
 Does turning area edge lights provided to mark any change of direction along the side of the turning area. 		□S	□ NS
5. Does an equally spaced blue edge lights provided along a side with spacing not exceeding 30 m, when a side of the turning area is longer than 30 m?		□S	□ NS
6. Does a Runway turning area edge lights have the same characteristics as taxiway edge lights and in accordance with provision of [MAS]?		□S	□ NS
7. Are Runway turn pad lights have been: (a) be provided for continuous guidance on a runway turn pad intended for use in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350 m, to enable an aeroplane to complete a 180-degree turn and align with the runway centerline.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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(b) be provided on a runway turn pad intended for use at night; (c) normally be located on the runway turn pad marking, except that they may be offset by not more than 30 cm where it is not practicable to locate them on the marking; (d) on a straight section of the runway turn pad marking, be spaced at longitudinal intervals of not more than 15 m; (e) on a curved section of the runway turn pad marking, not exceed a spacing of 7.5 m; (f) be unidirectional fixed lights showing green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or approaching the runway turn pad; and (g) be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS], as appropriate Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 1. Are Stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date: 1 st July 2024							
pad marking, except that they may be offset by not more than 30 cm where it is not practicable to locate them on the marking; (d) on a straight section of the runway turn pad marking, be spaced at longitudinal intervals of not more than 15 m; (e) on a curved section of the runway turn pad marking, not exceed a spacing of 7.5 m; (f) be unidirectional fixed lights showing green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or approaching the runway turn pad; and (g) be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS], as appropriate Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 1		· · ·		urn pad			
pad marking, be spaced at longitudinal intervals of not more than 15 m; (e) on a curved section of the runway turn pad marking, not exceed a spacing of 7.5 m; (f) be unidirectional fixed lights showing green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or approaching the runway turn pad; and (g) be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS], as appropriate Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME Page65 Date: 1st July 2024		pad marking, exc by not more th	cept that they may an 30 cm where	be offset it is not			
(f) be unidirectional fixed lights showing green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or approaching the runway turn pad; and (g) be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS], as appropriate Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date : 1st July 2024		pad marking, k	oe spaced at lon	-			
green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or approaching the runway turn pad; and (g) be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS], as appropriate Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date : 1st July 2024		' '	•	-			
Stopway lights 1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date : 1st July 2024 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME		green with bean light is visible o	n dimensions such nly from aeropland	that the es on or			
1. Are Stopway lights provided on a stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date : 1st July 2024 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME		· - ·		ations of			
stopway that is intended for use at night? 2. Are stopway lights uniformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights Section : Appendix 6C-6: Page65 Date : 1st July 2024 VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME		Stopway lights					
Section : Appendix 6C-6: VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME Page Stopway lights unfformly spaced and not more than that of the runway edge lights, with the last pair of lights [] Yes [] No		stopway			[] No	□s	□ NS
VISUAL AIDS AND AERODROME		and not m	nore than that of the	e runway		□S	□ NS
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	located at	the stopway end.		[] N/A		
	full length parallel ro the center	way lights placed al n of the stopway and ws that are equidista rline and coincident ne runway edge light	d in two ant from with the		□S	□ NS
				[] Yes		
	4. Are stopw	ay lights provided ac	cross the	[] No		
	angles to the end o	stopway on a line the stopway axis as of the stopway as ny case, not more the ne end?	near to possible	[] N/A		
		ppway lights contact characteristics?	ain the			
	showing red in the and not visible to over the stop distribution in the stop of the stop o	t be fixed and uniding the direction of the part approaching way; and (b) the direction of the eas possible to thats;	runway, g to land le light runway	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Runway Centerlii	ne Lights				
	spacing o runway c implemen which sp objectives	erodrome uses the provention for the proventer line lights, detation of requiecify related main and which call ation of conformar	rision of oes the rements tenance for a	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	on a pr Category	ay centerline lights precision approach II or III, and on a to be used for take-	runway runway	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
Continuo Arragandio CC	· ·	Down CC	Data : 4st !	.h. 2024		7
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	an operating minimum RVR lower than 400 m?			
	Note: - Provision of runway centerline lights on a precision approach runway Category I where the width between the runway edge lights is greater than 50 m is recommended.			
	3. Are Runway centerline lights located along the centerline of the runway, except that the lights may be uniformly offset to the same side of the runway centerline by not more than 60 cm, where it is not practicable to locate them along the centerline?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Are Runway centerline lights located from the threshold to the end at longitudinal spacing of approximately 15 m. Where the serviceability level of the runway centerline lights specified as maintenance objectives in [MAS], as appropriate, can be demonstrated, and the runway is intended for use in RVR conditions exceeding 350 m, the longitudinal spacing may be increased to approximately 30 m.?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Note: - Existing centerline lighting where lights are spaced at 7.5 m need not be replaced.			
	For maintenance of runway marking purposes:	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
	5. Are runway centerline lights have been offset of not more than 0.6 m from the true runway centerline?	[] N/A		
	6. Does offsetting of runway center line lights in accordance with the provision	[] Yes	□s	□ NS
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	stipulated	in [MAS]?		[] No		
				[] N/A		
					Пс	
	type, fixe	ray centerline lights ed lights showing m the threshold to	variable		□S	□ NS
	900 m froi m to 300 i	m the timeshold to m the runway end. F m from the runway ern is to be alternate	rom 900 end, the			
	variable w	hite lights?				
		f		[] Yes		
	_	for the last 300 m be nd, show red?	efore the	[] No [] N/A		
				,		
	0 ls thou	color of the light	s show			
	alternate	red and white lights	s extend			
		midpoint of the 300 m from the runv				
	-	ays less than 1800 m	=			
	10. Does th	•	-		□S	□ NS
		on of runway ce ccordance with:	enterline			
	-			[] Yes		
				[] No [] N/A		
	(a) [MAS], for 30 i	m spacing;		[]		
	(b) [MAS], for 15	m spacing.				
	11. Does Centerline guidance for take-off from the beginning of a runway to a		[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
	displaced threshold provided by:		=	[] No [] N/A		
				[] IN/A		
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(a) an approach lighting system if its characteristics and intensity settings afford the guidance required during take-off and it does not dazzle the pilot of an aircraft taking off; or			
(b) runway centerline lights; or			
(c) barrettes of at least 3 m in length and spaced at uniform intervals of 30 m, as shown in [MAS], designed so that their photometric characteristics and intensity setting afford the guidance required during take-off without dazzling the pilot of an aircraft taking off.			
Runway touchdown zone lights			
 Are Runway touchdown zone lights provided in the touchdown zone of a runway intended for precision approach Category II or III operations? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
2. Does Runway touchdown zone lights extend from the threshold for a distance of 900 m, except that for runways less than 1800 m in length and the system shall be shortened so that it does not extend beyond the mid-point of the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are the lightings is to consist of a series of transverse rows of lights, or barrettes symmetrically located on each side of the runway centerline?			

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	4.	zone light	rrette of Runwards consisting of 5 m apart?	-				□S	1	1S
	5.	barrette l	innermost lig ocated equal to of the touch	o the	lateral	[[[] Yes] No] N/A			
	6.		parrette lights with the requ							
	7.	60 m f subseque	pair of barretto rom the thr nt barrettes ally either 30	esholo are	d and spaced	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	1	15
	Note: - To allow for operations at lower visibility minima, it may be advisable to use a 30 m longitudinal spacing between barrettes.				o use a					
	8.	installed	ay touchdown in inset fo onal lights shov	rm,	fixed	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	1	15
	9. Does Runway touchdown zone lights in accordance with [MAS] 9		[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	1	15			
	Simple	Touchdov	vn Zone Lights							
	Is a Simple Touchdown Zone Lights provided at the aerodrome, where the			_	[] Yes] No	□S	□ N	1S	
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		and/or the combined	angle is greater e Landing Distance with other factors of an overrun, I	e Available s increases	[] N/A		
	2.	installed von each si 0.3 meters	ple Touchdown Z with a pair of ligh ide of the runway s beyond the upwi ouchdown Zone N	its located centerline nd edge of			□S	□ NS
	3.	inner light equal to	teral spacing bet ts of the two pair the lateral spacin uchdown Zone Ma	rs of lights g selected	[[[] Yes] No] N/A		
	4.	the same half the w	spacing between the pair not more than idth of the touchow whichever is great 3-3)?	n 1.5 m or down zone				
	5.	installed	le Touchdown Z on a runway wi ^r in which such the equivale on?	thout TDZ position]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6.	installed in showing value to be visib	nple Touchdown Z n a fixed unidirectivariable white, align ble to the pilot of in the direction of way?	ional lights gned so as f a landing	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7.	are supplic	nple Touchdown Z ed with power on other runway light be used when oth	a separate ing so that	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
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is switched off?			
Rapid exit taxiway indicator lights			
Is the aerodrome provided with a Rapid exit taxiway indicator lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 If yes, Does RETIL installed on a runway intended for use in runway visual range conditions less than 350 meters and/or where traffic density is heavy, unless directed otherwise by CAA? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 3. Are set of rapid exit taxiway indicator lights installed on the same side of the runway as the associated rapid exit taxiway? 4. Does each set of lights is located 2 meters apart and the light nearest to the runway centerline is displaced 2 meters from the centerline? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
5. Are set of rapid exit taxiway indicator lights for each exit when displayed not to overlap, where more than one rapid exit taxiway exists on a runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
6. Are Rapid exit taxiway indicator lights show fixed unidirectional yellow lights, aligned so as to be visible to the pilot of a landing aeroplane in the direction of approach to the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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7. Does the light intensity and distribution of rapid exit taxiway indicator lights in accordance with:(a) [MAS] for runways with 30 m centerline light spacing; or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
(b) [MAS] for runways with 15 m centerline light spacing, as appropriate.			
8. Does Rapid exit taxiway indicator lights is supplied with a power on a separate circuit to other runway lighting so that they may be used when other lighting is switched off?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Installation and Aiming of Light Fittings			
 Are the following points in the installation and aiming of light fittings followed; 		□s	□ NS
 (a) the lights are aimed so that there are no deviations in the main beam pattern, to within 1/2° from the applicable standard specified in this chapter; (b) horizontal angles are measured with respect to the vertical plane through the runway centerline; 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(c) when measuring horizontal angles for lights other than runway centerline lights, the direction towards the runway centerline is to be taken to be positive;			

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		gles specified are				
		respect to the h	orizontal			
	plane.					
	Runway lead-in l	ighting systems				
	Ranivay lead iii i	igneing systems				
	1. Is the ac	erodrome provided	l with a	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	Runway le	ead-in lighting syste	m?	[] No		
				[] N/A		
	2 15 -				□S	□ NS
		es the provision of	-	[] Yes		L 113
	_	ghting system is do visual guidance		[] No		
		pproach path, for	_	[]N/A		
		voiding hazardous t		[] []		
		ses of noise abatem				
	2	- Land to Palata		F 7	□S	□ NS
		way lead-in lighting		[] Yes		,,
		groups of lights per define the desired a		[] No		
		so that one group		[] N/A		
	-	om the preceding g				
					□S	□ NS
		nterval between	-	[] Yes		□ IN3
	groups n 1600 m?	ot to exceed appro	oximately	[] No		
				[] N/A		
		lead-in lighting syst	-			
	be curved, straigh	nt or a combination	thereof.			
	5. Does a ru	nway lead-in lightin	g system	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
		om a point as deter	-	[] No		
	the appro	opriate authority,	up to a	[] N/A		
	1				<u> </u>	
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point where the approach lighting system, if provided, or the runway or the runway lighting system is in view?			
6. Are each group of lights for a runway lead-in lighting system consist of at least three flashing lights in a linear or cluster configuration?	[] N	□S 'es No N/A	□ NS
7. Does the system is augmented by steady burning lights where such lights would assist in identifying the system?			
8. Is the flashing lights and the steady burning lights showing a white color?	[]Y []N		□ NS
9. Does the flashing lights in each group flash in sequence towards the runway.	[] N	'es □S No N/A	□ NS
Runway status lights			
 Is the aerodrome provided with a Runway status lights? If yes, Does the provision of RELs and THLs in accordance with provision stipulated in 9.11.2.1 and 9.11.2.3? 	[] N	′es □S No N/A	□ NS
3. Does RELs consist of at least five light units and spaced at a minimum of 3.8 m and a maximum of 15.2 m longitudinally, depending upon the taxiway length involved, except for a single light installed near the runway centerline?	[] N	□S Yes No N/A	□ NS

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 Does an RELs illuminate as an array at each taxiway/runway intersection where they are installed less than 2 seconds after the system determines a warning is needed. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
5. Do RELs illuminate as an array at each taxiway/runway intersection where they are installed less than 2 seconds after the system determines a warning is needed?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
6. Does the intensity and beam spread of RELs in accordance with the specifications of Note: - Consideration for reduced beam width may be required for some REL lights at acute angled runway/taxiway intersections to ensure the RELs are not visible to aircraft on the runway.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
7. Does a THLs consist of two rows of fixed in pavement lights showing red facing the aircraft taking off?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
8. Do THLs illuminate as an array on the runway less than 2 seconds after the system determines a warning is needed?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
9. Does RELs and THLs installed to be automated to the extent that the only control over each system will be to disable one or both systems?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S [□ NS
Taxiway Lighting			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

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	Is the aerodrome provided with a taxiway centerline lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	2. Does Taxiway centerline lights provided on a taxiway and apronintended for use in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350 m (precision approach Category II or III) in such a manner to provide continuous guidance between the runway centerline and aircraft stands?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Is taxiway centerline lights used on a rapid exit taxiway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	4. Is taxiway centerline lights provided on an exit taxiway, taxiway and apronin all visibility conditions where specified as components of an advanced surface movement guidance and control system in such a manner as to provide continuous guidance between the runway centerline and aircraft stands?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	Provision of taxiway edge lights			
	 Are taxiway edge lights provided at the edges of runway turn pads, taxiways, aprons and holding bays intended for use at night and not provided with centerline lights? 	[] No	□S	□ NS
	Are taxiway edge lights provided at apron edges especially during night time and are these following requirements may occur include, but	[] No	□S	□ NS
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	are not lin	nited to:				
		taxi guidelines and marking are not prov here apron flood	ided;			
	of the apron; and (c) where the edge	ate illumination at t ge of the apron is di the surrounding	fficult to			
	Taxiway markers					
	1. Is the a taxiway can suppleme	erodrome used ro edge markers inst enterline or edge ligh nt taxiway lights ,f · B taxiways?	cead of ots, or to	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
		erodrome apron with a taxiway lights		[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	aircraft v	between taxiway ce	eed to	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	suppleme	vay edge lights unt taxiway centerlir re additional guid	ne lights	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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required to delineate taxiway edges?			
Control of lights on taxiways			
1. Is intensity control provided for taxiway lights, at an aerodrome with Air Traffic Service and taxiway lights with an average intensity within the main beam of more than 20 candela, to allow adjustment of the lighting to suit ambient conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
2. Are taxiway lights designed to allow taxiways in use to be lit and those not in use to be unlit and If it is desired to illuminate only standard taxi routes during certain period of operations, for example during low visibility operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	□ NS
3. Is there an interlocked provided for runway forming part of a standard taxi-route with runway lighting and taxiway lighting, the lighting systems in order to preclude the possibility of simultaneous operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □	□ NS
Location of taxiway centerline lights			
 Are taxiway centerline lights located on the taxiway centerline marking, except that they may be offset by not more than 30 cm where it is not practicable to locate them on the marking? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	□ NS
Spacing of taxiway centerline lights			
Is the longitudinal spacing of taxiway centerline lights on a straight section of taxiway complied with the			

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requirements of the values specified in Table 9.12-1 below?			
Type General Last 60 m before a runway or apron Taxiways used in conjunction with a noninstrument, non-precision, or a precision approach Category I runway 60 m 15 m Taxiways used in conjunction with a precision approach Category II runway 30 m 15 m Taxiways used in conjunction with a precision approach Category III runway 15 m 7.5 m	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Is the last light of taxiway center line lights more than 1 m outside the line of runway edge lights, for the case of entry taxiway? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are the taxiway centerline lights continuing on from the preceding straight section at a uniform distance from the outside edge of the taxiway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
4. Are the lights spaced at intervals such that a clear indication of the curve i?			
Location of taxiway centerline lights on other exit taxiway			
Are taxiway centerline lights on exit taxiways, other than rapid exit taxiways have the ff;			
(a) start at the tangent point on the runway;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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(b) have the first light offset 1.2 m from the runway centerline on the taxiway side; and			
(c) be spaced at uniform longitudinal intervals of not more than 7.5 m.			
Note: - See [MAS] for offset runway and taxiway centerline lights			
Location of taxiway centerline lights on rapid exit taxiway			
 Does the location of taxiway centerline lights on a rapid exit taxiway must have the following: 			
(a) start at least 60 m before the tangent point;		□S	□ NS
(b) on that part of taxiway marking parallel to the runway centerline, be offset 1.2 m from the runway centerline on the taxiway side; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(c) continue at the same spacing to a point on the centerline of the taxiway at which an aeroplane can be expected to have decelerated to normal taxiing speed.			
Note: - See [MAS] for offset runway and taxiway centerline lights.			
2. Is taxiway centerline lights for a rapid		□S	□ NS

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exit taxiway spaced at uniform longitudinal intervals of not more than 15 m if the runway has centerline lighting installed, otherwise the spacing may be up to a maximum of 30 m?				
Characteristics of taxiway centerline lights				
 Are taxiway centerline lights have an inset fixed lights showing green with beam dimensions such that the light is visible only from aeroplanes on or in the vicinity of the taxiway on: (a) a taxiway other than an exit taxiway; and (b) a runway forming part of a standard taxi- 	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
route.				
 2. Does taxiway centerline lights on exit taxiways, including rapid exit taxiways inset fixed lights (See Figure 9.12-1): (a) showing green and yellow alternately, from the point where they begin to the perimeter of the ILS critical area or the lower edge of the inner transitional surface, whichever is farther from the runway; and (b) showing green from that point onwards; and 	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS

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(c) The first light in the exit centerline shall always show green and the light nearest to the perimeter shall always show yellow.				
Where it is necessary to denote the proximity to a runway]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
 4. Does taxiway centerline lights have a fixed lights showing alternating green and yellow from the perimeter of the ILS critical/sensitive area or the lower edge of the inner transitional surface, whichever is farthest from the runway, to the runway and continue alternating green and yellow until? (a) their end point near the runway centerline; or (b) in the case of the taxiway centerline lights crossing the runway, to the opposite perimeter of the ILS critical/sensitive area or the lower edge of the inner transitional surface, whichever is farthest from the runway.]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
5. Where the taxiway centerline lights are used for both runway exit and entry purposes:		1	□S	□ NS
6. Does the color of the lights viewed by a pilot of an aircraft entering the runway is to be green?] [[] Yes] No] N/A		
Does the color of the lights viewed by a pilot of an aircraft exiting the runway				

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	is to be gr	een and yellow alter	nately?			
		gher intensities are r perational point of v	view:	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	rapid exit runway v than a va with the s 10. Is the nu settings fo	axiway centerline I taxiways intended for isual range conditions of 350 m in according pecifications of [MA] mber of levels of these lights the runway centerline	or use in ons less cordance S]? orilliancy same as	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	accordance [MAS], where speci- advanced guidance where, frow view, high maintain certain sp	kiway centerline li ce with the specifica nere taxiway centerli fied as component surface mo and control syste om an operational ner intensities are rec ground movemen eed in very low visibilaytime conditions?	ne lights s of an evement em and point of quired to ts at a	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Beam dimension taxiway centerlin	ns and light distrib ne lights	ution of			
	distributio lights be s only to pi	beam dimensions a on of taxiway co uch that the lights an lots of aircraft on, o , the taxiway?	enterline re visible	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	distributio centerline	ecessary to limit ton of the green elights on or near a cicinity of a threshold	taxiway runway,	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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	avoid possible confusion with the runway threshold lights?			
	3. Does taxiway centerline lights comply with the specifications set out in [MAS] or, whichever is applicable, On a taxiway intended for use in conjunction with a non-instrument, non-precision or a precision approach Category I or II runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does taxiway centerline lights comply with the specifications set out in [MAS], whichever is applicable, on a taxiway that is intended for use in conjunction with a precision approach Category III runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Location of Taxiway Edge Lights			
	Are taxiway edge lights provided at the edges of a runway turn pad, holding bay or apron intended for use at night and on a taxiway not provided with taxiway centerline lighting and intended for use at night.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Are Taxiway edge lights located outside the edge of the taxiway, being: (a) equidistance from the centerline except where asymmetric fillets are provided; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	(b) as close as practicable to 1.2 m from the taxiway edge, but no further than 1.8 m, or nearer than 0.6 m.			
	Where a taxiway intersects a runway, are the last taxiway edge lights aligned	[] Yes [] No	□s	□ NS
[]				

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with the line of runway edge lights, and must not encroach beyond the line of runway edge lights into the area outlined by the runway edge lights?	[] N/A		
4. Are taxiway edge lights provided on a runway forming part of a standard taxi route and intended for taxiing at night if the runway is not provided with taxiway centerline lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Characteristics of Taxiway Edge Lights			
Are taxiway edge lights fixed omnidirectional lights showing blue and the lights must be visible:		□S	□ NS
	[] Yes		
(a) up to at least 75° above the horizontal; and	[] No		
	[] N/A		
(b) at all angles in azimuth necessary to provide guidance to the pilot of an aircraft on the taxiway.			
2. At an intersection, exit or curve,		□S	□ NS
	[] Yes		
3. Are the lights shielded, as far as is	[] No		
practicable, so they cannot be seen where they may be confused with other lights?	[] N/A		
4. Is the intensity of blue taxiway edge	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
lights at least 2 cd from 0° to 6° vertical	[] No		
and 0.2 cd at any vertical angle from 6° to 75°?	[] N/A		
Provision of runway guard lights			
1. Is the aerodrome provided with a	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	•	•	

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runway guard lights?	[] No		
	[] N/A		
 Does a runway guard lights Configuration A provided at each runway/taxiway intersection when the runway is intended for use in: 		□S □	NS
(a) runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m where a stop bar is not installed; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b) runway visual range conditions of values between 550m and 1200m where the traffic density is heavy.			
 3. If directed by CAA, are runway guard lights Configuration A used at each runway/taxiway intersection associated with a runway intended for use in: (a) runway visual range conditions between 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		NS
550m and 1200m where the traffic density is medium or light.			
Pattern and location of runway guard lights			
Which are the two standard configurations of runway guard lights the aerodrome use: (a) Configuration A (or Elevated Runway Guard Lights) has lights on each side of the taxiway, and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		NS

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(b) Configuration B (or In-pavement Runway Guard Lights) has lights across the taxiway.			
2. As part of runway incursion prevention measures: Are runway guard lights, Configuration A or B, provided at each taxiway/runway intersection where runway incursion hot spots have been identified, and used under all weather conditions during day and night.?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Is configuration A runway guard lights located on both sides of the taxiway, at the runway holding position closest to the runway, with the lighting on both sides: 		□S	□ NS
(a) equidistant from the taxiway centerline;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(b) not less than 3 m, and not more than 5 m, outside the edge of the taxiway; and			
(c) at a distance from the runway centerline not less than that specified for a take-off runway in [MAS].			
 Is configuration B runway guard lights located across the entire taxiway, including fillets, holding bays, etc. at the runway holding position closest to 		□S	□ NS
the runway:	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	.	
(a) with the lights spaced at uniform intervals of 3 m; and			

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	(b) at a distance from the runway control less than that specified for a runway in [MAS].				
	5. Is configuration B runway gua not colocated with a si installation?	- .] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Characteristics of runway guard light	ts			
	 Are configuration A runwal lights consist of two pairs of lights showing yellow, one each side of the taxiway? 	elevated [] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the requirements for guard lights characteristics co following:	·			
	 (a) the centerline of lights in each pair separated by a horizontal distance the less than 2.5 times, and not more times, the radius of the individual land. (b) each light shall be provided with a minimize extraneous reflection froptical surfaces of the lanterns; (c) the visors and the face of the light surrounding the lantern lens shall be 	nat is not e than 4 cern lens; a visor to rom the [[this fitting]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	minimize reflection and provide e contrast; (d) where additional isolation of the required from the background, a bla board must be provided around the stop of the face of the light fitting.	nhanced signal is ck target			
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(e) Some other device or design, e.g. specially designed optics, must be used in lieu of the visor.			
3. Are configuration B runway guard lights consist of inset lights showing yellow spaced at intervals of 3 m across the taxiway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
4. Is the light beam has a unidirectional and aligned so as to be visible to the pilot of an aeroplane taxiing to the holding position?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 5. Does the performance of Configuration A runway guard lights complied with the following: (a) the lights in each pair are to be illuminated alternately at between 30 and 60 cycles per minute; 		□s	□ NS
(b) the light suppression and illumination periods of each light in a pair are to be of equal and opposite duration;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(c) the light beams are to be unidirectional and aimed so that the beam centers cross the taxiway centerline at a point 60 m prior to the runway holding position;			

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(d) the effective intensity of the yellow light and beam spread are to be in accordance with the specifications in [MAS]. Where runway guard lights are intended for use during the day, the			
(e) intensity in yellow light and beam spreads of lights of Configuration A should be in accordance with the specifications in [MAS].			
Note: - The optimum flash rate is dependent on the rise and fall times of the lamps used. Runway guard lights, Configuration A, installed on 6.6 ampere series circuits have been found to look best when operated at 45 to 50 flashes per minute per lamp.			
6. Is the intensity in yellow light and beam spreads of lights of Configuration A in accordance with the specifications in [MAS], where runway guard lights are specified as components of an advanced surface movement guidance and control system where higher light intensities are required?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
7. Does the performance of Configuration B runway guard lights complied with the following: (a) adjacent lights are to be alternately illuminated and alternate lights are to illuminate in unison;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
(b) the lights are to be illuminated between 30 and 60 cycles per minute and the light			

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suppression and illumination periods are to be equal and opposite in each light;

Note: - The optimum flash rate is dependent on the rise and fall times of the lamps used. Runway guard lights, Configuration A, installed on 6.6 ampere series circuits have been found to look best when operated at 45 to 50 flashes per minute per lamp. Runway guard lights, Configuration B, installed on 6.6 ampere series circuits have been found to look best when operated at 30 to 32 flashes per minute per lamp.

- (c) the light beam is to be unidirectional and aligned so as to be visible to the pilot of an aeroplane taxiing to the holding position.
- (d) the effective intensity of the yellow beam and beam spread are to be in accordance with the specifications in [MAS].
- (e) Where runway guard lights are intended for use during the day, the intensity in yellow light and beam spreads of lights of Configuration B shall be in accordance with the specifications in [MAS].

Note: - The optimum flash rate is dependent on the rise and fall times of the lamps used. Runway guard lights, Configuration B, installed on 6.6 ampere series circuits have been found to look best when operated at 30 to 32 flashes per minute per lamp.

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	8. Is the intensity in yell beam spreads of Configuration B shall be with the specification where runway guard specified as compon advanced surface guidance and control shigher light intensities ar	lights of in accordance is in [MAS], I lights are ents of an movement system where	□S □ NS
	Control of runway guard lights		
	 Are runway guard ligh connected such that all lights protecting a run turned on when the run day or night? 	runway guard [] No	□S □ NS
	Provision of Intermediate Hol Lights	ding Position	
	 Is the airport provid Intermediate holding po each intermediate hol- marking? 	sition lights at [] No	□S □ NS
	2. Are intermediate hold lights provided at an holding position intendrumway visual range conthan a value of 350 m, extop bar has been install	intermediate	□S □ NS
	3. Are intermediate hold lights provided at an holding position where need for stop-and-go provided by a stop bar?	intermediate [] No e there is no	□S □ NS
	Pattern and Location of Holding Position Lights	Intermediate	
	Are intermediate hold lights consist of 3 inset	· II IYES	□S □ NS
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1.5 m apart, disposed symmetrically about, and at right angles to, the taxiway centerline, located not more than 0.3 m before the intermediate holding position marking or the taxiway intersection marking, on a taxiway equipped with centerline lights?	[] No [] N/A		
2. Are the intermediate holding position lights consisting of 1 elevated light on each side of the taxiway, located in line with the taxiway edge lights and the intermediate holding position, with prior CAA approval, on a taxiway equipped with edge lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	NS
Characteristics of Intermediate Holding Position Lights			
Are Inset intermediate holding position lights have the following characteristics:			NS
(a) be fixed, unidirectional lights showing yellow;	[] Yes [] No		
(b) be aligned so as to be visible to the pilot of an aircraft approaching the holding position; and	[] N/A		
(c) have light distribution as close as practicable to that of the taxiway centerline lights.			
Are elevated intermediate holding position lights have the following characteristics:	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		NS
	<u> </u>		

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(a) be fixed, unidirectional lights showing yellow; and (b) have light distribution as close as practicable to that of the taxiway edge lights Stop bars 1. Is the aerodrome provided with a stop bar? 2. Does a stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m, unless: [] Yes [] No [(a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: ((i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m					
practicable to that of the taxiway edge lights Stop bars 1. Is the aerodrome provided with a stop bar? 2. Does a stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m, unless: [] Yes [] No (a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m					
1. Is the aerodrome provided with a stop bar? 2. Does a stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m, unless: [] Yes [] No [] N/A (a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m [] N/A	. ,				
2. Does a stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m, unless: [] Yes [] No [] N/A [Stop bars				
runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350m, unless: [] Yes [] No [] No [] N/A (a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	-			□S	□ NS
(a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of				
(a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m		_	-		
available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions of traffic onto the runway; or (b) operational procedures exists to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	(a) appropriate aids and precedures are	_	-		
runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550m, the number of: (i) aircraft on the maneuvering area on one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	available to assist in preventing inadvertent	l	J N/A		
one at a time; and (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	runway visual range conditions less than a				
(ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. 3. Are stop bar provided at every runway holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m					
holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions between values of 350 m	 (ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to				
and 550 m, unless:	holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range	[] No		□ NS

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(a) appropriate aids and procedures are available to assist in preventing inadvertent incursions by aircraft and vehicles onto the runway; and			
(b) operational procedures exist to limit, in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 550 m, the number of:			
(i) aircraft on the maneuvering area to one at a time; and			
(ii) vehicles on the maneuvering area to the essential minimum. Where there is more than one stop bar associated with a taxiway/runway intersection, only one shall be illuminated at any given time.			
4. Is the control mechanism for stop bars meets the operational requirements of the Air Traffic Service at that aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □] NS
5. Are stop bars provided at an intermediate holding position to supplement markings with lights and to provide traffic control by visual means?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □	l NS
Location of stop bars			
 Are stop bars provided at every runway holding position serving a runway and: 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □] NS
(a) be located across the taxiway on, or not more than 3 m before, the point at which it is			

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	intend stop;	ed that tra	ffic appr	oaching the	runway				
	interva taxiwa	als of no mo y; (c) be di	ore than sposed s	spaced at 3 m apart a ymmetrical taxiway ce	cross the ly about,				
	2.	same challights, pro- located at from the overcome where a p the aircraft lights that	racterist ovided al t a dista taxiway the vis ilot may tin a po they are	rated lights, ics as the beam the since of at least edge suffibility problems to close blocked from the aircraft.	stop bar stop bar, east 3 m icient to lem and d to stop se to the com view]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	NS
	Charac	teristics of	Stop Ba	ars					
	1.	show red	in the di	s unidirection of an or runway	approach]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	NS
	2.	Where th		onal lights ded:	specified	[] Yes	□S	NS
	3. Are these lights have the characteristics as the lights in bar, and visible to approaching up to the stop bar position?			the stop]] No] N/A			
	4.	4. Does the intensity and beam spread of the stop bar lights in accordance with the applicable specifications in [MAS]?] []] Yes] No] N/A	□S	NS	
5. Does a selectively switchable stop bars installed in conjunction with at least three taxiway centerline lights]] Yes] No	□S	NS			
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	m from th that it is	g for a distance of at ne stop bar) in the c intended for an air rom the stop bar?	lirection	[] N/A		
	designed	ted across entrance t	•			□S	□ NS
	l	ited across taxiways are switchable selec					
	centerline lights i	ar is illuminated, any mmediately beyond nguished for a distar	the stop	[[] Yes] No] N/A		
	centerline lights : lights beyond the stop bar lights are Note: - Care is i electrical system i of a stop bar will Guidance on th	interlocked with the so that when the cestop bar are illuming extinguished and violeter equired in the design to ensure that all of the same is issue is given a Manual (Doc 9157).	enterline ated the ce versa. In of the he lights the time. in the				
	compone	top bars are spec nts of an advanced at guidance and		[] Yes] No	□S	□ NS
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	system operation	and where, fonal point of view:	rom an	[] N/A		
	stop ba movem	higher intensity set rs required to mainta ents at a certain spe ibilities or in bright ons?	in ground ed in very			
	spreads	intensity in red light of stop bar lights s nce with the specific	hall be in			
	No - entry Bars					
	1. Is the ac	erodrome provided war?	rith a No –	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	across a be used assist in	oes a No – entry bar a taxiway which is in d as an exit only to preventing inadverto c to that taxiway?	tended to axiway to	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	taxiway taxiway traffic fi	entry bars located a at the end of an where it is desired to om entering the taxion	exit only o prevent	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	unidired interval red in	o-entry bars co ctional lights spaced a s of no more than 3 n the intended direc ch to the runway?	n showing	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	each er	pair of elevated lights nd of the no-entry b pavement no entry	ar where	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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might be obscured from a pilot's view, for example, by rain or any climatic conditions, or where a pilot may be required to stop the aircraft in a position so close to the lights that they are blocked from view by the structure of the aircraft?				
6. Does the intensity in red light and beam spreads of no-entry bar lights in accordance with the specifications in [MAS]?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Where no-entry bars are specified as components of an advanced surface movement guidance and control system and where, from an operational point of view: 			□S	□ NS
8. Does a higher intensity settings for stop bars required to maintain ground movements at a certain speed in very low visibilities or in bright daytime conditions?] []] Yes] No] N/A		
9. Are the intensity in red light and beam spreads of no-entry bar lights shall be in accordance with the specifications of [MAS]?				
10. Does the lighting circuit for stop bars designed so that:(a) no-entry bars are switchable selectively or in groups;	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
(b) when a no-entry bar is illuminated, any taxiway centerline lights installed beyond the no-entry bar, when viewed towards the runway, shall be extinguished for a distance of at least 90 m; and	[] No] N/A		

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	(c) when a no-entry bar is illuminated, any stop bar installed between the no-entry bar and the runway shall be extinguished.			
	Taxiway edge markers			
	 Are taxiway edge markers provided on a taxiway where the code number is 1 or 2 and taxiway centerline or edge lights or taxiway centerline markers are not provided? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Are taxiway edge markers installed at least at the same locations as would the taxiway edge lights had they been used?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Are taxiway edge markers show retro- reflective blue color?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Is the surface of a taxiway edge marker as viewed by the pilot must be a rectangle with a height to width ratio of approximately 3:1 and a minimum viewing area of 150 cm ² ?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Is taxiway edge markers of lightweight, frangible and low enough to preserve adequate clearance for propellers and for the engine pods of jet aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Taxiway centerline markers			
	 Are taxiway centerline markers used on sections of the taxiway as a supplement to taxiway edge markers or taxiway edge lights, e.g. on curves or intersections? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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		spaced gr centerline		e spacin	g for			□s	
	3.	provided on number centerline	kiway centerlon a taxiway wing is 1 or 2 or edge lightkers are not pro	here the and tax ts or tax	iway	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	⊔3	□ NS
	4.	provided on number centerline there is guidance	kiway centerlon a taxiway wis 3 or 4 elights are no a need to provided by marking?	here the and tax ot provid improve	ed if the	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5.	installed a	iway centerli at least at the s taxiway center used?	same loca		[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6.	located of marking offset by	iway centerlion the taxiwa except that to more than racticable to long?	ay cente hey may 30 cm w	y be here	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Charac	teristics of	taxiway cente	rline ma	rkers				
	 Does taxiway centerline markers show retro-reflective green? Does the marked surface of taxiway centerline markers as viewed by the pilot rectangular shape and have a minimum viewing surface of 20 cm²? 		show	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS		
			y the live a	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS		
					•				
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 Are taxiway centerline markers able to withstand being run over by the wheels of an aircraft without damage either to the aircraft or to the markers themselves. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Photometric characteristics of taxiway lights			
 Does the average intensity of the main beam of a taxiway light is calculated by: 		□S	□ NS
(a) establishing the grid points in accordance with the method shown in [MAS];			
(b) measuring the light intensity values at all grid points located within and on the perimeter of the rectangle representing the main beam;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(c) calculating the arithmetic average of the light intensity values as measured at those grid points.			
2. Does the maximum light intensity value measured on or within the perimeter of the main beam more than three times the minimum light intensity values so measured?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Installation and aiming of light fitting			
 Does the following points followed in the installation and aiming of light fittings: the lights are aimed so that there are no deviations in the main beam pattern, to 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	within ½° fro specified in th	om the applicable nis Chapter;	standard			
	, ,	ingles are measui vertical plane thro e;				
	lights other than	uring horizontal antaxiway centerline lasthe taxiway centersitive.	ights, the			
	, ,	gles specified are respect to the h				
	Apron Floodlight	ing				
	flood light	odrome provided wing in accordance vollighting standard	vith ICAO	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	floodlighti currently			[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Provision of apro	n floodlighting				
	 Are apron floodlighting provided on an apron, or part of an apron and on a designated isolated aircraft parking position intended for use at night.? 		[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS	
	Location of apror	n floodlighting				
		n floodlighting loca e adequate illumin		[] Yes	□S	□ NS
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Characteristics of apron floodlighting				
	[] N/A		
Does apron floodlighting poles or pylons penetrate the obstacle limitation surfaces?	[] Yes] No	ப	L IVS
Note:- For apron floodlighting purpose, an aircraft parking position means a rectangular area subtended by the wing span and overall length of the largest aircraft that is intended to occupy that position. Does apron floodlighting poles or pylons	[] N/A	□s	□ NS
6. Does an aircraft parking position receive, as far as practicable, apron floodlighting from two or more directions to minimize shadows?	[] Yes] No	□S	□ NS
5. Are apron floodlights located and shielded so that there is a minimum of direct or reflected glare to pilots of aircraft in flight and on the ground, air traffic controllers, and personnel on the apron?	[[]] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
 Does apron flood lighting provided to an apron taxiway that is not provided with taxiway lighting? Does the provision of apron flood lighting in accordance with either 9.15.4.3(b) or 9.15.4.4(b)? 	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
all the apron service areas that are intended for use at night?]] No] N/A		

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 Does the apron floodlighting distributed across the phases of a three-phase power supply system to avoid a stroboscopic effect and to minimize the chance of an illuminated rotating object such as a propeller appearing stationary, at major aerodromes? 	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Does the spectral distribution of apron floodlights colors used for aircraft marking connected with routine servicing, and for surface and obstacle marking, can be correctly identified? Are Monochromatic lights must use? 	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
 4. Does the average illuminance of an apron intended for larger aeroplanes be (a) at an aircraft parking position: (aircraft stand) (i) for horizontal illuminance – 20 lux with a uniformity ratio (average to minimum) of not more than 4 to 1; and 			□S	□ NS
(ii) for vertical illuminance – 20 lux at a height of 2 m above the apron in the relevant parking direction, parallel to the aeroplane centerline;	[[]] Yes] No] N/A		
(b) at other apron areas:(i) horizontal illuminance at 50 per cent of the average illuminance on the aircraft parking position with a uniformity ratio (average to minimum) of not more than 4 to 1.				

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	 5. Does the average illuminance of an apron intended to be used only by smaller aeroplanes be at least as follows: (a) at an aircraft parking position: (aircraft stand) (i) for horizontal illuminance – 5 lux with a uniformity ratio (average to minimum) of not more than 4 to 1; and (ii) for vertical illuminance – 5 lux at a height of 2 m above the apron in the relevant parking direction, parallel to the aeroplane centerline; (b) at other apron areas: (i) horizontal illuminance graded to a minimum of 1 lux at the apron extremities or 2 lux for apron edge 	[]	Yes No N/A	□S	□ NS
	taxiways which do not have taxiway lights. 6. Is a dimming control provided to allow the illuminance of an aircraft parking position on an active apron that is not required for aircraft use to be reduced to not less than 50 per cent of its normal values?	[]	Yes No N/A	□S	□ NS
	7. Does apron floodlighting for aprons used by larger aeroplanes have the following: (a) be included in the aerodrome secondary power supply system; and	[]	Yes No N/A	□S	□ NS
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(b) be capable, following a power interruption of up to 30 seconds, of being re-lit and achieving not less than 50 per cent of normal illuminance within 60 seconds.			
 8. Does auxiliary floodlighting provided to immediately provide at least 2 lux of horizontal illuminance of aircraft parking positions If existing floodlights cannot meet the requirement of paragraph 9.15.4.6? 9. Does auxiliary floodlighting remain on until the main lighting has achieved 80 per cept of pormal illuminance? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
1. Is the aerodrome provided visual docking guidance system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
2. Does a visual docking guidance system provided at an apron aircraft parking position equipped with a passenger loading bridge, where the characteristics of the passenger loading bridge require precise positioning of an aircraft./ and other alternative means, such as marshallers, are not practicable?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Do the provisions of all new and/or replacement visual docking guidance system comply with this Section, when existing installations are to be replaced due to obsolescence, facility upgrade, change of apron layout, change of passenger loading bridge, change of aircraft category, change of apportunate requirements, or similar	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	of up to 30 seconds, of being re-lit and achieving not less than 50 per cent of normal illuminance within 60 seconds. 8. Does auxiliary floodlighting provided to immediately provide at least 2 lux of horizontal illuminance of aircraft parking positions If existing floodlights cannot meet the requirement of paragraph 9.15.4.6? 9. Does auxiliary floodlighting remain on until the main lighting has achieved 80 per cent of normal illuminance? Provision of visual docking guidance systems 1. Is the aerodrome provided visual docking guidance system? 2. Does a visual docking guidance system provided at an apron aircraft parking position equipped with a passenger loading bridge, where the characteristics of the passenger loading bridge require precise positioning of an aircraft./ and other alternative means, such as marshallers, are not practicable? 3. Do the provisions of all new and/or replacement visual docking guidance system comply with this Section, when existing installations are to be replaced due to obsolescence, facility upgrade, change of apron layout, change of passenger loading bridge, change of aircraft category, change of	of up to 30 seconds, of being re-lit and achieving not less than 50 per cent of normal illuminance within 60 seconds. 8. Does auxiliary floodlighting provided to immediately provide at least 2 lux of horizontal illuminance of aircraft parking positions if existing floodlights cannot meet the requirement of paragraph 9.15.4.6? 9. Does auxiliary floodlighting remain on until the main lighting has achieved 80 per cent of normal illuminance? Provision of visual docking guidance systems 1. Is the aerodrome provided visual docking guidance system? 2. Does a visual docking guidance system provided at an apron aircraft parking position equipped with a passenger loading bridge, where the characteristics of the passenger loading bridge require precise positioning of an aircraft./ and other alternative means, such as marshallers, are not practicable? 3. Do the provisions of all new and/or replacement visual docking guidance system comply with this Section, when existing installations are to be replaced due to obsolescence, facility upgrade, change of apron layout, change of passenger loading bridge,	of up to 30 seconds, of being re-lit and achieving not less than 50 per cent of normal illuminance within 60 seconds. 8. Does auxiliary floodlighting provided to immediately provide at least 2 lux of horizontal illuminance of aircraft parking positions If existing floodlights cannot meet the requirement of paragraph 9.15.4.6? 9. Does auxiliary floodlighting remain on until the main lighting has achieved 80 per cent of normal illuminance? Provision of visual docking guidance systems 1. Is the aerodrome provided visual docking guidance system? 2. Does a visual docking guidance system provided at an apron aircraft parking position equipped with a passenger loading bridge, where the characteristics of the passenger loading bridge require precise positioning of an aircraft./ and other alternative means, such as marshallers, are not practicable? 3. Do the provisions of all new and/or replacement visual docking guidance system comply with this Section, when existing installations are to be replaced due to obsolescence, facility upgrade, change of apron layout, change of passenger loading bridge, change of aircraft category, change of aircraft category, change of

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	reasons?			
	Characteristics of visual docking guidance systems			
	Is the system provide both azimuth and stopping guidance?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Does the azimuth guidance unit and the stopping position indicator adequate for use in all weather, visibility, background lighting, and pavement conditions for which the system is intended, both by day and night, and must not dazzle the pilot.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Does the azimuth guidance unit and the stopping position indicator be design such that?	[1V	□S	□ NS
	(a) a clear indication of malfunction of either or both is available to the pilot; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	(b) they can be turned off.			
	4. Does the azimuth guidance unit and the stopping position indicator located in such a way that there is continuity of guidance between the aircraft parking position markings, the aircraft stand Maneuvering guidance lights, if present, and the visual docking guidance system?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does the accuracy of the system adequate for the type of loading bridge and fixed aircraft servicing	[] Yes [] No	□s	□ NS
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	installations with which it is to be used?	[] N/A		
6.	Is the system usable by all types of aircraft for which the aircraft parking position is intended, preferably without selective operation?	[[]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
7.	Does the system provide an identification of the selected aircraft type to both the pilot and the system operator as a means of ensuring that the system has been set properly, If selective operation is required to prepare the system for use by a particular type of aircraft?	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
Azimu	th Guidance Unit - location				
1.	Does the azimuth guidance located on or close to the extension of the parking position centerline ahead of the aircraft so that its signals are visible from the cockpit of an aircraft throughout the docking maneuver and aligned for use at least by the pilot occupying the left seat?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
2.	Is the systems acceptable with azimuth guidance aligned for use by the pilots occupying both the left and right seats?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
Azimu	th Guidance Unit - characteristics				
1.	Is the azimuth guidance provide unambiguous left/right guidance which enables the pilot to acquire and maintain the lead-in line without over controlling?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
2.	When azimuth guidance is indicated by color change:]] Yes] No	□S	□ NS

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	green used to identify the and red for deviations from ine?	[] N/A		
Stopping Position	Indicator - location			
located in sufficiently guidance observe bo	opping position indicator or conjunction with, or close to, the azimuth unit so that a pilot can oth the azimuth and stop nout turning the head?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	stopping position indicator east by the pilot occupying t.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
indicator	ems with stopping position usable by the pilots both the left and right seats?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Stopping Position	Indicator - characteristics			
provided particular anticipated	oping position information by the indicator for a aircraft type for the I range of variations in pilot and/or viewing angle?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
the stoppir	ping position indicator showing position of the aircraft for guidance is being provided?	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
gradually o	provide closing rate n to enable the pilot to decelerate the aircraft to a at the intended stopping	[] No [] N/A		
4. Does the	stopping position indicator	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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operation at aerodromes published in the AIP for use by pilots?	[] N/A		
2. Does the aerodrome operator notify CAA of the details of their aircraft docking guidance system intended for use for International operations?] []] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
 Does the visual docking guidance system information recorded in the Aerodrome Manual. The information to be provided is to include:] []] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
(a) type of visual docking guidance system;			□s	□ NS
(b) descriptive information, including illustrations where appropriate, for any type of installed system; and]]]] Yes] No] N/A		
(c) parking positions at which the system is installed				
 Does notification about the details of visual docking systems made to AIS in accordance with Chapter 5, Aerodrome Information for AIP and Chapter 10, Operating Standards for Certified Aerodromes. 	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
Closed runway or taxiway				
 Does all aerodrome lighting extinguished, when a runway or taxiway, or portion thereof is closed and lightings is to be electrically isolated or disabled, to prevent 	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	inadvertent activation of the lights?			
	2. Does it contain the following criteria for lighting associated with closed and unserviceable areas?(a) the cover is firmly attached to the ground, so that it cannot be unintentionally dislodged; and			
	(b) the cover, and its means of attachment to the ground, do not pose a hazard to aircraft, and do not constitute an object that is not lightweight and frangible.			
	3. Are unserviceability lights placed across the entrance to the closed area at intervals not exceeding 3 m, where a closed runway, taxiway, or portion thereof, is intercepted by a useable runway or taxiway which is used at night?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Are the lights placed at intervals sufficiently close so as to delineate the unserviceable area and, in any case, must not be more than 7.5 m apart?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Characteristics of unserviceability lights			
	5. Unserviceability lights are to be steady red lights	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. The lights are to have an intensity sufficient to ensure conspicuity considering the intensity of the adjacent lights and the general level of illumination against which they would normally be viewed. In no case is the intensity to be less than 10 cd of red	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
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light.			
Vehicle warning lights			
Is the aerodrome provided with a vehicle warning lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 If yes, Are vehicle warning lights, as required by [MAS], provided at an aerodrome to indicate to pilots and others the presence of moving vehicles or equipment on the movement area? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are vehicle warning light or lights mounted on the top of the vehicle to provide 360° visibility?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
4. Are the lights show a color amber/yellow/orange, and be flashing or rotating of a type acceptable to CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
For emergency or security vehicles not dedicated to aerodrome use: 5. Are vehicle warning lights comply with the local traffic code acceptable for on aerodrome operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Works limit lights			
Is the aerodrome provided with a works limit lights?	[] Yes [] No	□s	□ NS

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	[] N/A		
2. If yes, are works limit lights provided to indicate to persons associated with the works organization the limit of the works area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are works limit lights portable, amber/yellow/orange lights of a standard type commercially available as works warning lights?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
Road holding position lights / Road and Car Park Lighting			
Is the aerodrome provided with a road holding position lights / road and car park lighting?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
2. If yes, are road holding position lights provided at each road-holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions less than a value of 350 m?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are road-holding position light provided at each road-holding position serving a runway when it is intended that the runway will be used in runway visual range conditions of values between 350 m and 550 m?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
4. Are road-holding position light located adjacent to the holding position marking 1.5 m (±0.5 m) from one edge of the road, i.e. left or right as appropriate to the local traffic	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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 regulations?			
5. Does road-holding position light comprises:(a) a controllable red (stop)/green (go) traffic light; or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	l NS
(b) a flashing-red light.			
6. Are road-holding position unidirectional and aligned so as to be visible to the driver of a vehicle approaching the holding position?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		l NS
7. Is the intensity of the light beam adequate for the conditions of visibility and ambient light in which the use of the holding position is intended, but shall not dazzle the driver?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □	l NS
8. Is the flash frequency of the flashing- red light between 30 and 60 flashes per minute?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	l NS
9. CAA regulate the lighting of roads and car parks, other than ensuring compliance with [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □	l NS
10. Where road and car park lighting is required on an aerodrome;11. Does aerodrome operator consult with the relevant local road authority.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □	l NS
Monitoring, Maintenance and Serviceability of Aerodrome Lighting			

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1. Does the aerodrome operator monitor and maintain all lights and lighting systems associated with the aerodrome visual ground aids, both day and night, on a continuing basis for correctness and so that they are easily seen?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
2. Is monitoring of lighting systems such as T-VASIS, PAPI and approach lighting carried out in accordance with the frequencies and procedures set out in the Aerodrome Manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3. Are other aerodrome lights monitored during the daily serviceability inspections and they must be switched on for this purpose?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
 4. Are grass areas around lights maintained such that the lights are not in any way obscured? 5. Are lights kept free from dirt so as not to degrade their color and conspicuousness and damage to lights, including loss or degradation of light be made good? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Reporting of aerodrome lighting outage			
Does the aerodrome operator immediately fixed any aerodrome light outages detected?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Does the aerodrome operator notify the NOTAM office, when lighting system is out of service?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS

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3. Is appropriate NOTAM to warn pilots of light outages in this regard properly issued?] []] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
4. Does the operator of an aerodrome have a process of assessing aerodrome lighting outages?5. If yes, does it conform with the provisions stipulated in [MAS]?	[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
6. Are the following conditions for flashing or occulting light is deemed to be on outage when?]] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
 (a) the light ceases to flash or occult; or (b) the frequency and/or duration of flash is outside the specified range by a factor of 2 to 1 or greater; or (c) within a 10 minute period, more than 20% of flashes fail to occur.]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
7. Are the following conditions for lighting system considered to be on outage when?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
(a) in the case of a lighting system comprising less than 4 lights (e.g. intermediate holding position lights or runway threshold identification lights), any of the lights are on outage;	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS

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(b) in the case of a lighting system comprising 4 or 5 lights (e.g. wind direction indicator lights or runway guard lights), more than 1 light is on outage;			
(c) in the case of a lighting system comprising 6 to 13 lights (e.g. threshold lights), more than 2 lights are on outage, or 2 adjacent lights are on outage;			
(d) in the case of a lighting system comprising more than 13 lights, more than 15% of the lights are on outage, or two adjacent lights are on outage.			
8. For a T-VASIS: Do the outage standards take into account both the number of outage lamps within a light unit, and also the number of light units within the T-VASIS system. The standards are:			
(a) A T-VASIS light unit is deemed on outage when 3 or more lamps in the electrical (day) circuit are on outage, or when any of the lamps in the electrical (night) circuit is on outage.		□S	□ NS
(b) A T-VASIS system is deemed on outage when:(i) bar units — more than 2 light units or two adjacent light units are on outage;	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
(iii) fly-up units — more than 1 light unit are on outage;(iii) fly-down units — more than 1 light unit are on outage.			
(c) An AT-VASIS system is deemed on outage when:			

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 (i) bar units — more than 1 light unit is on outage, or (ii) fly-up units — any light unit is on outage, or (iii) fly-down units — any light unit is on outage. 				
(d) Whenever a red filter has deteriorated such that it does not produce the correct color light beam, is missing or is damaged, all the lamps within the affected light unit must be extinguished until the red filter is rectified. The affected light unit is included as an outage light unit when applying (b) or (c) above.				
9. For a PAPI: Do the outage standards take into account both the number of lamps on outage within a light unit, and also the number of light units within the PAPI system? The standards are: (a) A PAPI light unit is deemed on outage when more than 1 lamp in a 3-or more lamp light unit is on outage, or any lamp in a less-than-3-lamp light unit is on outage. (b) Whenever a red filter has deteriorated such that the correct color is not showing, is missing or is damaged; all the lamps associated with that filter must be extinguished until the red filter is rectified. The affected lamps are included in outage]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
when determining (a) above. Visual Aids for Denoting Restricted Use Area				
Does an aerodrome operators develop and implement procedures to mark permanent and temporary movement area closures and meet	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
		L.		

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location and characteristic specifications?			
Surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS)			
 Does aerodrome operators comply with the regulations for the provision of a surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS) and that signs shall be provided to convey a mandatory instruction, information on a specific location or destination on a movement area? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
2. At aerodromes where selective switching of stop bars and taxiway centre line lights is used for surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS), Does the implementation of the requirements in accordance with standards? At aerodromes where selective switching of stop bars and taxiway centre line lights is used for surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS), Does the implementation of the requirements in accordance with standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		□ NS
3. Does an aerodrome's surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS) is designed to assist in the prevention of inadvertent incursions of aircraft and vehicles onto an active runway or taxiway, and collisions on any part of the movement area?Does an aerodrome's surface movement guidance and control system (SMGCS) is designed to assist in the prevention of inadvertent incursions of aircraft and vehicles onto an active runway or taxiway, and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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collisions	on	any	part	of	the		
movement	area	?					

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Appendix 6C-7: MAINTENANCE OF THE MOVEMENT AREA

REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME PR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
STD A14 Vol. I, C10 GM Doc 9774, App.1-4.7 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.6	4.7 MAINTENANCE OF THE MOVEM Particulars of the facilities and procomovement area, including:		the maintenance of the
	 Does the aerodrome manual contain particulars of the procedures for the routine maintenance of movement area surfaces and drainage systems to ensure that their performance will not be degraded? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	2. Is there a maintenance programme, including preventive maintenance where appropriate established by the aerodrome operator to maintain facilities in a condition which does not impair the safety, regularity or efficiency of air navigation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. If yes, do the facilities include such items as pavements, visual aids, fencing, drainage systems, electrical systems and buildings?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	4. Does the maintenance programme include the arrangements for the maintenance of paved		□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	and/or unpaved runways and associated, shoulders and safety areas?		
	5. Does it include the arrangements for the maintenance of paved and or unpaved taxiways and associated shoulders?		□S □ NS
	6. Does it include the arrangements for the maintenance of associated runway and taxiway strips?		□S □ NS
	7. Is the operator maintaining record in accordance with their aerodrome manual?		□S □ NS
	8. Does the design and application of the maintenance programme observe Human Factors principles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 9. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available? no. of personnel qualification standards/experience/competency list of trainings 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Pavements 10. Are paved runway, taxiway and apron surfaces kept clear of objects or debris that may cause damage to aircraft structures or engines, or	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
	impair the operation of aircraft systems?			
	11. Is the surface of a runway maintained in a condition such as to prevent formation of harmful irregularities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	12. Is the paved runway maintained in a condition so as to provide surface friction characteristics at or above the minimum friction level specified by CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 13. Is the runway surface friction characteristics for maintenance purposes periodically measured with a continuous friction measuring device using selfwetting features and documented? 14. Is the frequency of these measurements sufficient to determine the trend of the surface friction characteristics of the runway? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	15. When runway surface friction measurements are made for maintenance purposes using a self-wetting continuous friction measuring device, does the performance of the device meet the standard set or agreed by CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S	
		STATUS	REMARKS
	16. Are personnel measuring runway surface friction required in 13 above trained to fulfil their duties?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17. Is corrective maintenance action taken to prevent the runway surface friction characteristics for either the entire runway or a portion thereof from falling below a minimum friction level specified by CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	18. If the runway surface is visually assessed, as necessary, under natural or simulated rain conditions for ponding or poor drainage and where required, are corrective maintenance action taken?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	19. When a taxiway is used by turbine-engined aeroplanes, is the surface of the taxiway shoulders maintained so as to be free of any loose stones or other objects that could be ingested by the aeroplane engines?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Removal of contaminants		□s □ NS
	20. Are standing water, mud, dust, sand, oil, rubber deposits and other contaminants removed from the surface of runways in use as rapidly and completely as possible to minimize	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	accumulation?		
	21. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that chemicals are not use that may have harmful effects on aircraft or pavements, or chemicals which may have toxic effects on the aerodrome environment?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Visual aids (Marking)		□S □ NS
	22. Is there a system of preventive maintenance of visual aids employed to ensure lighting and marking system reliability?		□S □ NS
	Runway Surface Friction		□S □ NS
	23. Does the operator carry out runway friction measurement/assessment?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	24. What is the equipment used for the measurement/assessment	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	25. Is the equipment compatible with approved Continuous Friction Measuring Equipment (CFME)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	26. Is the purpose of measurement/assessment well defined?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	27. Is the CFME checked/calibrated in	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	accordance with the manufactures' operating instructions before use?	[] No [] N/A	
	28. What is the periodicity of assessment and is it in line with the recommended interval?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	29. What is the assessment speed? (65km/hr, 96km/hr recommended)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	30. What friction values are obtained during the last measurement	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	31. If values in 30 above are below the maintenance planning level, have appropriate measures been taken (corrective maintenance action)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	32. If values in 30 above are below the minimum friction level, have appropriate measures been taken? (NOTAM action indicating runway slipperiness)	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	33. Is runway friction assessment conducted following any significant maintenance activity, such as runway resurfacing?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	34. Is the friction value for the resurfaced runway in agreement with the recommended design	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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			Sī	TATUS	REMARKS	
		objective level?				
	35.	Are personnel operating the CFME properly trained in its operation and maintenance?] []] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	36.	Does the run pattern for a runway with TDZ markings planned so as to include one run either side of the centerline to pass through the center of the painted TDZ markings?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	37.	Are records of all runway surface friction assessment kept?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	38.	Does the runway friction assessment results/records format conform to recommended format?]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	39.	Does the aerodrome operator maintain runways with sealed, asphalt or concrete surfaces, in accordance with the surface texture standards specified by State [or in Chapter 2 of Doc 9137, Part 2 – Pavement Surface Conditions]?]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	40.	Does the Aerodrome Technical Inspection of runway surfaces confirm that the texture standard is being met?]]]] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	41.	Under dry conditions, is the condition of a runway	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
	pavement generally assessed using a self-wetting continuous friction measuring device? Are the evaluation tests of runway surface friction characteristics made on clean surfaces of the runway when first constructed or after resurfacing?	[] No [] N/A	
	42. Are friction measurements taken at intervals that will ensure identification of runways in need of maintenance or special surface treatment before the surface conditions deteriorate further? Is the time interval between measurements depend on factors such as aircraft type and frequency of usage, climatic conditions, pavement type, and maintenance requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	43. When conducting friction tests using a self-wetting continuous friction measuring device, there is a drop in friction with an increase in speed. However, as the speed increases, the rate at which the friction is reduced becomes less. The macrotexture of the surface affects the relationship	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STA	ATUS	REMARKS	
	between friction and speed. Therefore, a speed high enough to reveal these friction/speed variations shall be used. It is desirable, but not mandatory; to test the friction characteristics of a paved runway at more than one speed.				
	44. If the measured friction level falls below the relevant Maintenance planning level values in [MAS], does the aerodrome operator initiate appropriate corrective maintenance action to improve the friction?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	45. If the measured friction level falls below the relevant minimum friction level values in [MAS], does the aerodrome operator promulgate by NOTAM, that the runway pavement falls below minimum friction level when wet? Additionally, is corrective maintenance action taken without delay?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	This requirement applies when friction characteristics for either the entire runway or a portion thereof are below the minimum friction level.				
	Deterioration of Runway Grooves	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	46. When a runway pavement	[] No		

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY AERODROME DR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	surface has been grooved, does the aerodrome operator periodically check the condition of the runway grooves in accordance with the guidance provided in CAA Advisory Circular No[e.g. US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) advice set out in the FAA Advisory Circular AC 150/5320-12D]?	[] N/A	
	"The FAA AC 150/5320-12D states that when 40 per cent of the grooves in the runway are equal to or less than 3 mm in depth and/or width for a distance of 457 m, the effectiveness of the grooves for preventing hydroplaning will have been considerably reduced. The aerodrome operator shall take immediate corrective action to reinstate the 6 mm groove depth and/or width".		
	Surface Irregularities		□S □ NS
	47. Does the aerodrome operator maintain the surface of paved runways in a condition such as to preclude excessive bouncing, pitching, vibration or other difficulties with control of aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	48. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that paved runway surfaces are maintained so that standing	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
	water is neither formed nor retained? Are "Birdbath" depressions repaired at the earliest opportunity?			
	Drainage characteristics of the movement area and adjacent areas 49. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that accumulation of rubber deposits will not reduce the drainage capacity which can result in impaired safety? 50. When grooving are used, is the condition of the grooves regularly inspected to ensure that no deterioration has occurred and that the grooves are in good condition?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Standards for Natural and Gravel Surface Runways 51. Are the surfaces of natural and gravel surface runways and runway strips maintained to the physical standards outlined in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	52. Has the operator provided sufficient and adequate equipment?list of equipment	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	53. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6C-8: AERODROME WORKS SAFETY

REFERENCE NO.	E NO. QUESTIONS		BY AERODROME /S
		STATUS	REMARKS
GM Doc 9774, App.1-4.8 Generic Aerodrome Manual, P4.9	4.8 AERODROME WORKS SAFETY Particulars of the procedures for plan maintenance work safely (including w short notice) on or in the vicinity of above an obstacle limitation surface, in	ork that may the movemen	have to be carried out at at area which may extend
	 Does the operator of a certified aerodrome arrange aerodrome works so as not to create any hazard to aircraft or confusion to pilots? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	2. Does the aerodrome manual include particulars of the procedures for planning and safely carrying out aerodrome works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. Are provisions of safety precautions adhered to when aerodrome works are carried out, without aerodrome closure?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 4. Are aerodrome works carried out in the following manner: method of working plan; and short term maintenance/time-limited works. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. When a temporary displaced threshold is required for more than 300 m, is the matter referred to the CAA for	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S	
		STATUS	REMARKS
	assessment?		
	Method of Working Plans		□s □ NS
	6. For aerodrome used by aircraft of more than 5,700 kg maximum take-off weight, is there a Method of Working Plan (MOWP) prepared for aerodrome works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	7. Are arrangements for carrying out those works set out in the MOWP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	8. Is the MOWP prepared in accordance with [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 9. In the preparation of the MOWP, does the aerodrome operator consult the following? commercial air transport operators using the aerodrome; Air Traffic Control; and Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting Service. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	10. Does the aerodrome operator give a copy of the MOWP, and for any alteration thereof, to CAA as soon as possible after the MOWP is prepared or altered?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	11. Are aerodrome works, for which a MOWP is required, carried out in accordance with	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	REFERENCE NO. QUESTIONS		BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	the arrangements set out in the authorized MOWP?	[] N/A		
	 12. When the aerodrome is closed to aircraft operations while aerodrome works are being carried out, does the aerodrome operator give reasonable notice of intention to close the aerodrome to the following entities? CAA; Commercial Air Transport Operators; and All organizations and persons likely to be affected. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13. Does the operator give notice of closure at least 14 days before it takes place?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	14. For emergency aerodrome works carried out to repair unforeseen damage to part of the maneuvering area, or to remove an obstacle, or if the works do not require any restrictions to aircraft operations, where practicable, are NOTAMs issued, indicating the time and date of the commencement of the works, as early as possible, but preferably not less than 48 hours before commencement of the works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	Time-Limited Works 15. Are aerodrome works carried out as time-limited works, if normal aircraft operations are not disrupted, the movement area can be restored to normal safety standards in no more than 30 minutes, including the removal of any obstacle created by those works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 16. Does the time-limited works include the following? maintenance of markings and lights; grass mowing; rolling surfaces; sweeping pavements; minor repairs to pavements; and surveys and inspections. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17. Does a person commence time-limited works that require more than 10 minutes to restore normal safety standards to the movement area and remove obstacles, unless a NOTAM has been issued not less than 24 hours before the commencement, giving the date and time of commencement and the time required to restore normal safety standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	Restrictions on Time-Limited Works 18. Does time-limited works are carried out at night or if visibility is less than 5 kilometers? if yes are they authorized by Air Traffic Control at a controlled aerodrome or can normal safety standards can be promptly restored so as to allow an aircraft operation to take place without delay?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Restoration of Normal Safety Standards 19. Are Time-limited works stopped and normal safety standards restored when required to allow an aircraft operation to take place?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Are reasonable measures taken to complete the restoration of normal safety standards not less than 5 minutes before the scheduled or notified time of an aircraft operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Resumption of Aerodrome Works 21. Are Works that have been stopped to allow the restoration of normal safety standards are resumed under the following conditions?: • if stopped for an aircraft arrival, immediately after the arrival, if the safety of	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	the aircraft is not endangered by the resumption; or • if stopped for an aircraft departure, 15 minutes after the departure has taken place; or			
	 if stopped for an aircraft arrival that does not take place; 30 minutes after the time scheduled or notified for the arrival (when a new estimated time of arrival (ETA) is established). 			
	Management and control of aerodrome works 22. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that aerodrome works are carried out in accordance with the standards of aerodrome work safety?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 23. Is there a person appointed by the aerodrome operator in writing as a works safety officer for the purpose of ensuring the safe conduct of aerodrome works? appointment 		□S	□ NS
	 24. Does the aerodrome operator has qualification or attribute requirements for a works safety officer, in accordance with [MAS] duties of works safety officer 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE NO. QUESTIONS		REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	25. Is the works safety officer required to be present at all times if aerodrome works are being carried out and the aerodrome is open to aircraft operations?	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS
	For time limited work, a dedicated safety officer is not required if one of the persons conducting the work activity is competent to be a work safety officer	[] N/A		
	26. Does the aerodrome operator takes all reasonable measures to ensure that the works organization carries out aerodrome works in a manner that will ensure the safety of aircraft operations? • MOWP	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 safety arrangements/require ments with works organization 			
	27. Are Persons, vehicles, plant and equipment required for carrying out aerodrome works issued relevant permits to enter the movement area or remain on it for the purpose of carrying out those works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	28. Are access to works areas only along routes shown in the MOWP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS	
	29. Are Procedures for entering works areas stated in the MOWP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	Markers, Markings and Lights		□S □ NS	
	30. Are Aerodrome markers, markings and lights required for, or affected by, aerodrome works installed, altered or removed in accordance with the appropriate standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A		
	31. Are parts of the movement area that are unserviceable as a result of aerodrome works being carried out marked and lit in accordance with the appropriate standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	32. Are all obstacles created as a result of aerodrome works being carried out marked and lit in accordance the appropriate standards in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	33. Are vehicles and plant used in carrying out aerodrome works marked in accordance with [MAS] (Marking of vehicles)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	34. Are vehicles and plant used in carrying out aerodrome works at night lit in accordance with [MAS] (Monitoring, maintenance and serviceability of aerodrome lighting)?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	Communication Equipment 35. At a controlled aerodrome, is the vehicle used by a works safety officer while supervising aerodrome works equipped with a radio for two-way communication with Air Traffic Control?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	36. For the purpose of communication with Air Traffic Control, is the vehicle used by a works safety officer given a call sign?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	37. Any vehicle or plant that is not marked or lit; or equipped with a two-way radio, is there a direct supervision from the works safety officer, or is it used only within the limits of appropriately marked and lit work areas?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Completion 38. On the completion of aerodrome works and the restoration of normal safety standards to the movement area, does aerodrome operator initiate cancellation any NOTAM to advise of those works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Runway Pavement Overlays 39. Is there a provision for a temporary ramp between the new and the old runway surfaces at the end of an	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	overlay work session, when the runway is to be returned to an operational status, left with an abrupt vertical surface of more than 25 mm?		
	40. Is there a provision where the longitudinal slope of the temporary ramp described in [MAS] or paragraph 10.4.1 of Annex 14, Volume I, measured with reference to the existing runway surface or previous overlay course: a) 0.5 to 1.0 per cent for overlays up to and including 5 cm in thickness? and b) not more than 0.5 per cent for overlays more than 5 cm in thickness?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
RP A14 Vol.I,10.4.2	41. Where practicable, is the direction of pavement overlay proceeding from one end of the runway toward the other end so that based on runway utilization most aircraft operations will experience a down ramp?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	42. Where practicable, is the entire width of the runway overlaid during each work session? Where the entire width of the runway cannot be overlaid during a work session, is the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		STATUS	REMARKS
	central two-third width of the runway overlaid?		
	In this case, is a temporary transverse ramp of between 0.8 and 1.0 per cent provided between the edge of the new overlay surface and the existing runway surface or previous overlay course when the difference in level exceeds 25 mm?		
	 43. Before a runway being overlaid is returned to a temporary operational status, is a runway centerline marking conforming to the specifications in [MAS] provided? 44. Additionally, is the location of any temporary threshold identified by a 3.6 m wide transverse stripe? 		□S □ NS
	45. Is the overlay constructed and maintained above the minimum friction level specified in [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Works on Runway Strips		□S □ NS
	 54. Are works on runway strips carried out in the shortest possible time? 55. Where undertaken within 23 m of the edge of the runway or runway shoulder: (a) are works undertaken only 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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	on one side of the runway at any one time?;			
	(b) is the works area at any one time must not exceed 9 square meters, except for machine cut trenches, not exceeding a width of 100 mm and length of 280 m?;			
	(c) are materials such as gravel, signs and lights, etc. left within this part of the runway strip, must not exceed one half meter in height above ground. Any material likely to be affected by propeller wash or jet blast, must be removed?; and			
	(d) Do plant and vehicles vacate this area when the runway is in use?.			
	56. Where works are undertaken on a runway strip between 23 m from the edge of the runway or runway shoulder and the edge of the graded runway strip, do similar restriction applied within this area of the runway strip in accordance with [MAS]?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S] NS
	57. Where works are to be undertaken in the vicinity of navigational or landing aids located within the runway strips, does the aerodrome operator ensure that care must be taken to in order that	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s] NS

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			REMARKS
	neither the works nor vehicles or plant associated with the works, may affect the performance of the aids?		
	Method of Working Plans		□S □ NS
	58. Does he MOWP presented in sections in the following sequence? (a) title page (b) works information (c) restrictions to aircraft operations (d) restrictions to works organization (e) administration (f) authority (g) drawings (h) distribution list.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	Title Page 59. Is the MOWP given a reference number, consisting of the code used to identify the aerodrome in the AIP, the last two digits of the year and the number given to the MOWP by the aerodrome operator?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	60. Is the MOWPs issued in relation to the same aerodrome numbered consecutively in the order of their issue?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	61. Is the MOWP number, the date of issue, and the date and number of any amendment	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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	set out in the top right hand corner of the title page?	[] N/A	
	62. Does the title indicate the location of the work and does it give a short description of the project, for instance "[name Aerodrome]: Runway 07/25 repairs"?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	63. Does the date of approval of the MOWP, the date of commencement and the date of expiry of the MOWP, and the date of completion of the set out on the title page?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	64. Does the title page include a list of the sections of the MOWP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Works Information		□S □ NS
	65. Does the works information of MOWP contain the following: (a) an outline of the full scope of the works and state which aerodrome facilities are affected? (b) planned date and time of commencement, the duration of each stage and the time of completion; (c) the following sentence: "The actual date and time of commencement will be advised by a NOTAM, to be issued not less than 48 hours before work commences"?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
			REMARKS	
	Restrictions to aircraft operations and issue of NOTAMs 66. Does this section of the MOWP in a form that allows its separate issue to aircraft operators and permits those operators to have easy reference to the information as it affects them?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	67. Does this section of the MOWP state each restriction and each aircraft type affected by that restriction?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	Work Stages 68. Are any restrictions to aircraft operations on the maneuvering area, or in the approach and take-off areas listed and shown on drawings of each stage of the works?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	69. When complex works are being undertaken, is a table showing the restrictions applicable to each stage of the works and for each type of aircraft operation included?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	70. Does the table outline the various work stages with start and completion dates and have a remarks column to list details of special restrictions and the issue of NOTAMs for the information of a pilot before a flight?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	Emergencies and Adverse Weather	[] Yes	□S □ NS	

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REFERENCE NO. QUESTIONS		REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY AERODROME /S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	71. Does the MOWP outline details, if any, of special arrangements to be made during works if emergencies or adverse weather conditions occur?	[] No [] N/A	
	NOTAMs 72. Does the full text of all planned NOTAMs associated with the aerodrome works included?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Restrictions to Works Organizations 73. Does the MOWP provide any restrictions on the organization carrying out of aerodrome works and requirements for the restoration of normal safety standards?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Personnel and Equipment 74. When personnel and equipment are required to vacate the movement area for certain operations, does the MOWP specifically mention of this fact be made, for example: "All personnel and equipment will clear runway strip 11/29 for all operations by aircraft larger than B737"?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Access 75. Does the MOWP identify the routes to and from the works area and the procedures for entering the works areas within the movement area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY AERODROME /S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	76. Are the particulars of routes to and from the works area shown in drawings attached to the MOWP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Aerodrome Markers, Markings and Lights 77. Are details of arrangements for the installation, alteration and removal of aerodrome markers, markings and lights in the work areas and other areas	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	affected by the aerodrome works shown in drawings attached to the MOWP?		
	Protection of Electrical Services 78. Does the MOWP set out procedures for ensuring that electrical services and control cables are not damaged?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	79. Does the MOWP provide details of any special requirements arising during or on completion of aerodrome works, for example, arrangements for leaving pavement surfaces swept and clean before evacuation of the works area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	Administration 80. Does the MOWP provide the name of the Project Manager appointed by the aerodrome operator and the means of contact, including the means	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO. QUESTIONS		REVIEW INSPECTOR		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	outside normal working hours?			
	81. Does the MOWP provide the names of the works safety officer or officers appointed by the aerodrome operator and the means of contact, including the means outside normal working hours?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	82. Does the MOWP provide the name of the works organizer (where appropriate) and the means of contact, including the means outside working hours?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Authority 83. Do each MOWP contain the following statement: "All works will be carried out in accordance with the MOWP"?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	84. Do each MOWP set out its expiry date, and any alteration of that date?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	85. Do each MOWP signed by the aerodrome operator or the project manager?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Drawings 86. Are drawings, which provide a visual reference for each stage of the works attached in the MOWP? Does the drawings contain specific details such as works	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR	BY AERODROME /S
		STATUS	REMARKS
	area, restrictions to aircraft, location of radio navigational aids, exact location of visual ground aids and markings, details of the height and location of critical obstacles, location of temporary taxiways, access routes, storage areas for material and equipment, and the location of electrical services and control cables which may be disturbed during the works?		
	87. Does the distribution list of the MOWP include at least the following persons and organizations? (a) the project manager; (b) the works safety officer; (c) the aerodrome security manager, if any; (d) the works organizer; (e) the CAA aerodrome inspector; (f) ATC and the Rescue and Firefighting Service Unit for the aerodrome; (g) the air transport aircraft operators using the aerodrome at which the aerodrome works are to be carried out; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	(h) fixed-base operators using the aerodrome at which the aerodrome works are		

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTOR,	BY /S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	to be carried out.			
			□S	□ NS
	Works Safety Officer 88. Are the responsibilities of the Works Safety Officer provided in the aerodrome manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Reportable occurrences and reporting procedures 89. Are works related incidents noted and reported?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	90. Are follow-up action being taken after the incident has occurred?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Aerodrome occurrence records 91. Does the aerodrome operator establish and maintain Aerodrome Occurrence Reports for any accident, serious incident, incident, serious injury or any occurrence or event that has a bearing on the safety of aerodrome operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	Aerodrome accident/incident investigations 92. In the event of an accident or serious incident, does the aerodrome operator carry out its own investigations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	93. List of documents checked.	[] Yes [] No	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY INSPECTOR/S		AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] N/A		

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Appendix 6C-9: APRON MANAGEMENT

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY DR/S	AERODROME
NO.		STATUS	REMARKS	
STD A14 Vol.I,9.5 GM Doc 9137,P8,C10 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.10	4.9 APRON MANAGEMENT Particulars of the apron management			
	 Is there an appropriate apron management service in the aerodrome? 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2. Does the apron management unit regulate movement with the objective of preventing collisions between aircraft, and between aircraft and obstacles?		□S	□ NS
	3. Does the aerodrome operator regulate entry of aircraft into, and coordinate exit of aircraft from, the apron with the aerodrome control tower?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does the aerodrome operator ensure safe and expeditious movement of vehicles and appropriate regulation of other activities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. When the aerodrome control tower does not participate in the apron management service, are there procedures	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY DR/S	AERODROME
NO.		STATUS	REMARKS	
	established to facilitate the orderly transition of aircraft between the apron management unit and the aerodrome control tower?			
	6. Is the apron management unit provided with radiotelephony communications facilities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	7. Are persons and vehicles operating on an apron restricted to the essential minimum when low visibility procedures are in effect?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	8. Is priority given to an emergency vehicle responding to an emergency over all other surface movement traffic?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	9. Does a vehicle operating on an apron give way to an emergency vehicle; an aircraft taxiing, about to taxi, or being pushed or towed; and to other vehicles in accordance with local regulations?	[] No	□S	□ NS
	10. Does the apron management unit visually monitor the aircraft stand to ensure that the recommended clearance distances are provided to an aircraft using the stand?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	11. Are traffic management control procedures in place when a single unit takes over the responsibility for aircraft	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY DR/S	AERODROME
NO.	·	STATUS	REMARKS	
	and vehicles at a pre- determined handover point between the apron and the maneuvering area?			
	12. Is the handover point clearly indicated on the ground and on aeronautical charts, for the benefit of aircraft vehicle operators?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	13. Does the apron management unit assume responsibility for managing and coordinating all aircraft traffic on the apron, issuing verbal instructions on an agreed radio frequency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	14. Does the apron management unit manage all apron vehicle traffic and other apron activities in order to advise aircraft of potential hazards within the apron area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	15. If an apron management service is not provided, does the aerodrome operator ensure the safety of aircraft operations on apron areas, considering the movement of vehicles? If an apron management service is not provided, does the aerodrome operator ensure the safety of aircraft operations on apron areas, considering the movement of vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	OUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY	AERODROME
NO.	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	16. Is there an arrangement between the apron management unit and the aerodrome control unit with regard to start-up and taxi clearance of departing aircraft to the handover point?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s	□ NS
	17. Does the apron management service maintain close communication with the aerodrome control service?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	18. Does the apron management service take responsibility for aircraft stand allocation, dissemination of movement information to aircraft operators by monitoring ATC frequencies?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	19. Does the apron management service update basic information continuously on aircraft arrival times, landings and take-offs?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	20. Does the apron management unit ensure that the apron area is kept clean by airport maintenance?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	21. Does the apron management service ensure that established aircraft clearance distances are available at the aircraft stand?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	22. Is there a marshalling service?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	REVIEW BY AERODROI INSPECTOR/S		
NO.		STATUS	REMARKS		
		[] Yes	□S	□ NS	
	23. Is there a leader van service?	[] No			
		[] N/A			

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Appendix 6C-10: APRON SAFETY MANAGEMENT

REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS		BY OME OR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
GM Doc 9137,P8,10.6 Doc 9774, App.1-4.10 Doc 9981,P2,C7 Generic Aerodrome Manual, P 4.11	4.10 APRON SAFETY MANAGEMENT Particulars of the apron management procedures, inc.	luding the	following:
	1. Where apron congestion is a problem, does the aerodrome operator include in the aerodrome manual particulars of the procedures for aircraft parking control to ensure the safety of aircraft during ground maneuvering?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	2. Has the aerodrome operator developed appropriate apron safety procedures that are useful components of congestion mitigation measures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. Does the aerodrome operator have written arrangements with relevant organizations such as the airlines, ground handlers and caterers in regard to the apron safety procedures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	4. Are there arrangements for monitoring on a regular basis the safety compliance of all personnel working on the apron?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. Does aerodrome operator ensure that organizations performing activities at the aerodrome comply with the aerodrome safety requirements?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	6. Are there procedures for aircraft docking, ground servicing, engine start and push back operations in place?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS		INSPECTO			
		STATUS	REMARKS			
	7. Are the procedures for aircraft docking, ground servicing, engine start and push back operations in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	8. Are the aircraft and tug operator guidance markings in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	9. Are there means and procedures for protection from jet blast?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	10. Are there provisions of blast protection structures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	11. Are the provisions for blast protection in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	12. Is the staff aware of safety requirements relating to clearances and blast?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	13. Are suitable staffs available to control monitor and/or supervise apron safety activities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	14. Are there procedures to protect aircraft from FOD?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	15. Do the apron safety management procedures ensure that people engaged in apron activities are provided with appropriate equipment such as communications and high visibility garments?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	16. Do the apron safety management procedures ensure that people involved are appropriately trained and experience?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			
	17. Does the aerodrome operator ensure that other organizations operating in the apron follow apron safety management procedures?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS			

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW AERODRO INSPECTO	
		STATUS	REMARKS
	18. Are there arrangements for safety precautions during aeroplane refueling operations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	19. Is there a fire extinguishing equipment suitable for at least initial intervention in the event of a fuel fire and a means for quickly summoning the rescue and firefighting service in the event of a fire or major fuel spill?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Is there an available and sufficient number of personnel trained to use the fire extinguishing equipment available for use in the event of fuel fire or major fuel spill during ground servicing of aircraft?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	21. When aircraft refueling operations take place while passengers are embarking or disembarking, are the ground equipment positioned so as to allow the use of a sufficient number of exits for expeditious evacuation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	22. When aircraft refueling operations take place while passengers are embarking or disembarking, are the ground equipment positioned so as to allow a ready escape route from each of the exits to be used in an emergency?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	23. Does the aerodrome operator ensure the apron is swept to remove debris?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	24. Does the aerodrome operator ensure the apron is clean of hazardous contamination?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □ NS

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Appendix 6C-11: AIRSIDE VEHICLE CONTROL

REFERENCE QUESTIONS		REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S	
NO.		STATUS	REMARKS
STD A14 Vol. I, 9.7 GM Doc 9137,P8,C19 Doc 9774, App.1-4.11 Doc 9981, P2, C9 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.12	4.11 AIRSIDE VEHICLE OPERATION Particulars of the procedure for the control of surfactor or in the vicinity of the movement area, including the surfactor of the vicinity of the movement area, including the surfactor of the vicinity of the movement area, including the surfactor of the vicinity of the movement area, including the vicinity of the vicinity of the movement area, including the vicinity of the vicinity of the movement area, including the vicinity of vicinity of vicinity of vic		
	 details of the arrangements for controlling airside access for vehicle and personnel: maneuvering areas authorized by ATC apron as authorized by relevant designated authority 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □ NS
	maintain a permit system for approval of airside vehicle operations.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. Is there a procedure for the issuance of airside permit? Is it implemented?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	4. Have the drivers complied with issuance requirements before been issued with permits?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. vehicles and ground equipment operating airside must be maintained in a sound mechanical and roadworthy condition, so as to prevent avoidable breakdowns and spillage of fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 established speed limits for vehicles on the movement area and a regime to enforce them. 	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			BY OME OR/S	
NO.			REMARKS	
		[] N/A		
	7. vehicles must not be driven under an aircraft or within 3 m of any part of an aircraft except when required for the servicing of aircraft.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	8. vehicles operating on the movement area by day must be marked in accordance with [MAS].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	 vehicles operating on the movement area at night, or in conditions of poor visibility, must display dipped headlights and must be lit with vehicle warning lights. 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	10. Are vehicles marked/ lit and approvals attached in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	11. drivers operating vehicle on the airside must be trained and competent to do so and comply with instructions issued by the aerodrome controller when on the maneuvering area and the appropriate authority when operating on the apron.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	 12. any person operating vehicles and ground equipment, must: hold an appropriate license to operate; comply with instructions conveyed by markings and signs; and 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □ NS	
	13. comply with all mandatory instructions conveyed by light signals.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	14. drivers operating vehicles and ground equipment holding an appropriate license.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	15. driver of a radio equipped vehicle shall establish satisfactory two-way communications with the aerodrome controller before entering the maneuvering area, and/or apron if required, and maintain a continuous listening watch on the assigned frequency while on the maneuvering area (and/or apron).	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □ NS	

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REFERENCE NO.			BY OME OR/S
140.			REMARKS
	16. Does the operator have a training programme (initial and recurrent) for drivers?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17. Is the curriculum for drivers training adequate as par CAA regulations and guidance materials on ground vehicle operation?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	18. Do drivers display their driver's permit before being allowed into the airside?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	19. Are drivers with expired permits prevented from entering the airside?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Are vehicles operating on the maneuvering areas fitted with R/T or closely escorted by an R/T equipped vehicle?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	21. Are the drivers informed about runway incursion, airfield safety and security?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	22. Are drivers knowledgeable of the terms used on the Aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	23. Are the drivers conversant with the ground vehicle rules and regulations?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	24. Are drivers periodically tested to ensure currency in fitness and competence?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	25. Are drivers authorized to drive on the movement area familiar with runway configuration/safety area, taxiway configuration, runway lightings, airfield signage, airfield markings and aerodrome NAVAIDS?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	26. Are drivers capable of sending or receiving a radio messages correctly?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	27. Do drivers operating on the movement areas understand and use the terms and phrases used in the air traffic control?	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS		REVIEW AERODROM QUESTIONS INSPECTOR/		
NO.		STATUS	REMARKS		
		[] N/A			
	28. Are drivers operating on the movement areas familiar with speed limits, authorized routes, roles relating to rights of way of aircraft and vehicles, and authorized parking areas, traffic lights and warning signs?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	29. Are there an enforcement procedure in the event of violation of airside driving rules?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	30. If yes, is it implemented?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	31. Are enforcement records maintained?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	32. Are accident/incident records maintained?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	33. Are unauthorized entry incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	34. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available to test drivers, issue permits and monitor driving?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	35. Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to airside vehicles?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	36. Are copies of driving rules available and in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	37. And the names, telephone numbers and roles of the persons who are responsible for airside vehicle control provided in the Manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	38. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		

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Appendix 6C-12: WILDLIFE HAZARD MANAGEMENT

		REVIEW INSPECT	BY AERODROME OR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
STD	4.12 WILDLIFE HAZAR	_	
A14 Vol.I,9.4	Particulars of the pr		
GM Doc 9137,P3	danger posed to aircra of birds or mammals	•	•
Doc 9774, App.1-4.12	aerodrome or move		, ,
Doc 9981, P2, 6	following:		,
Generic Aerodrome Manual, P4.13			
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.3,7.1 Doc9981,P2,6.3.8	1. Does the aerodrome operator monitor and record, on a regular basis, the presence of birds or animals on or in the vicinity of the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	2. Are the monitoring personnel suitably trained for this purpose?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.4.11-2.2.4.17	3. Where regular monitoring confirms existence of a bird or animal hazard to aircraft operations, or when CAA so directs, has the aerodrome operator developed a Wildlife Hazard	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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			REVIEW INSPECT	BY AERODROME OR/S
REFERENCE	QUES	STIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
		Management Plan (WHMP), which would be included as part of the Aerodrome Manual?		
GM Doc9981,P2,6.3.5,6.3.7	4.	Does a comprehensive wildlife management plan including coordination among the aviation regulatory authority, airport operator, aircraft operators and the surrounding communities implemented to successfully deal with landuse issues?	[] Yes []No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.3	5.	If directed by the CAA, is the WHMP prepared by a suitably qualified person such as an ornithologist or a biologist, etc.?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.2.4	6.	Does the WHMP address: • hazard assessment	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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	, including monitoring action and analysis; pilot notification; liaison and working relationship s with land use planning authorities; on-airport bird and animal attractors which provide food, water or shelter; suitable harassment methods; and an ongoing strategy for bird and animal hazard reduction, including provision of appropriate fencing?	[] N/A	
GM Doc9137,P3,9.3,9.4.2,9.4.3,9.4.5,9.4.6 Doc9981,P1,App1toC2,2.3	7. Is the wildlife hazard management plan reviewed for effectiveness, on a regular basis, at least as part of each technical	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS inspection?	REVIEW INSPECT STATU S	BY AERODROME OR/S REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
GM Doc9137,P3,8.5	8. Where the presence of birds or animals is assessed as constituting an ongoing hazard to aircraft, does the aerodrome operator notify the CAA in writing, and include a warning notice for publication in the AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,8.3	9. Where a bird or animal hazard is assessed as acute, of short term or seasonal nature, are additional warnings given to pilots by means of NOTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.4.10.1 Doc9981,P2,6.3.7.1	10. Do airport operators, local government units (LGUs), and other stakeholders assist in identifying and managing wildlife issues at the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
	11. Invite relevant external stakeholders to quarterly Runway Safety meetings to assist with wildlife management at off airport sites?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.1 GM Doc9137,P3,2.4.10.1,2.5.4 (a)	12. Does the wildlife strike hazard on, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome assessed through: (a) the establishment of a national procedure for recording and reporting wildlife strikes to aircraft; (b) the collection of information from aircraft operators, aerodrome personnel and other sources on the presence of wildlife on or around the aerodrome constituting a potential hazard to aircraft operations; and (c) an ongoing evaluation of the wildlife	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	hazard by competent personnel?		
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.2 GM Doc9137,P3,2.5.4 (c)	13. Are wildlife strike reports collected and forwarded to ICAO for inclusion in the ICAO Bird Strike Information System (IBIS) database?	[] Yes []No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.2 GM Doc9137,P3,2.5.4 (b)	14. Is an action taken to decrease the risk to aircraft operations by adopting measures to minimize the likelihood of collisions between wildlife and aircraft?	[] Yes []No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9981,P2,6.3.7.4	15. Does a bird/wildlife strike control program describe a process for liaison with non-airport agencies and local landowners, etc., to ensure	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	that airport operator is aware of developments that may contribute to creating additional bird hazards in the infrastructure, vegetation, land use and activities in the airport vicinity (e.g. crop harvesting, seed planting, ploughing, establishment of land or water features, hunting, etc., that might attract birds/wildlife)?		
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.4 GM Doc9137,P3,2.4.7.1,2.4.11,4.2.1.4,4.2.1 .5	16. Does the appropriate authority take action to eliminate or to prevent the establishment of garbage disposal dumps or any other source which may attract wildlife to the aerodrome, or its vicinity, unless an appropriate wildlife assessment indicates that they are unlikely to	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
	create conditions conducive to a wildlife hazard problem?		
	17. Are there local ordinances issued banning pigeon raising, establishment of animal sanctuaries, etc. near the airport?	[] Yes [] No []	□S □ NS
	18. Are there MOU, MOA, LOU, LOA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	19. Where the elimination of existing sites is not possible, Does the appropriate authority ensure that any risk to aircraft posed by these sites is assessed and reduced to as low as reasonably practicable?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.5.4	20. Are the names and roles of the persons	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	EFERENCE QUESTIONS		REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
	responsible for dealing with wildlife hazards and their telephone numbers available?	[] No [] N/A	
GM Doc9137,P3,9.2	21. Does the WHMP contain particulars of the procedures to deal with the danger to aircraft operations caused by the presence of birds or animals on or near the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,1.3.5	22. And the arrangements for the removal of any bird or animal hazard?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.3	23. Is the operator maintaining records?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,9.4.2	24. Are bird strikes reported?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
STD A14 Vol.I,7.1.1	25. Are adequate and suitable staff and	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
GM Doc9137,P3,9.1.3.5	resources available?	[] No [] N/A	
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.1.2	26. Are the equipment available in accordance with the WHMP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,5.3	27. Is harassment carried out in accordance with the WHMP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9148	28. Is environmental management undertaken in accordance with the WHMP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9137,P3,2.2.3	29. Are the airport wildlife control personnel formally trained, competent and equipped for detection and dispersal tasks?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
GM Doc9981,P2,2.2.4.5	30. Are bird and animal hazard related incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATU S	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non- compliance/non -applicability)
GM Doc9137,P3,9.2.1	31. List of do presented duri audit:	cuments ng the	

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Appendix 6C-13: OBSTACLE CONTROL

			REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)		
GM Doc 9137,P6 Doc 9774,App.1- 4.13 Doc 9981,P1,2.4.5 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.14	4.13 OBSTACLE CONTROL Particulars setting out the procedure.	s for:			
	1. Is there an obstacle as a fixed or mobile object on the following: (a) stands on, or stands above, the specified surface of an obstacle restriction area which comprises the runway strips, runway end safety areas, clearways and taxiway strips; or (b) any object that penetrates the obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS), a series of surfaces that set the height limits of objects, around an aerodrome; or (c) stands outside an OLS and has been assessed as being a hazard to air navigation.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	 Is the Obstacle data requirements for the design of instrument procedures is determined in liaison with flight procedure designers 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. Is there an objects, except for approved visual and navigational aids, located within the obstacle restriction area of the aerodrome without the specific approval of CAA	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	4. Is the equipment and installations required for air navigation purposes are to be of minimum practicable mass and height, frangibly designed and mounted, and sited in such a manner as to reduce the hazard to aircraft to a minimum.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	5. Is the Obstacles on the obstacle restriction area taken into account when determining the obstacle clear approach or take-off surfaces	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	 Is the following OLS established for a non- instrument runway and a non-precision approach 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE			REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	runway and a precision approach runway category I: (a) conical surface; (b) inner horizontal surface; (c) approach surface; (d) transitional surface; and (e) take-off climb surface if the runway is meant for take-off.		
	7. Is the following obstacle limitation surfaces established for a precision approach runway category I: (a) inner approach surface; (b) inner transitional surfaces; and (c) balked landing surface.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	8. Is the heights and slopes of the surfaces (For non-instrument runways) shall not be greater than, and their other dimensions not less than, those specified in [MAS].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	9. Is the heights and slopes of the surfaces (For non-precision runways) shall not be greater than, and their other dimensions not less than, those specified in [MAS], except in the case of the horizontal section of the approach surface.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	10. Is the approach surface shall be horizontal beyond the point at which the 2.5 % slope intersects: (a) a horizontal plane 150 m above the threshold elevation; or (b) the horizontal plane passing through the top of any object that governs the obstacle clearance altitude/height (OCA/H);	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	whichever is the higher 11. Is the heights and slopes of the surfaces (For precision runways) shall not be greater than, and their other dimensions not less than, those specified in Table of [MAS], except in the case of the horizontal section of the approach surface.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	12. Is the approach surface shall be horizontal beyond the point at which the 2.5 % slope intersects: (a) a horizontal plane 150 m above the threshold elevation; or (b) the horizontal plane passing through the top of	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□s □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	any object that governs the obstacle clearance limit; whichever is the higher.		
	13. Is the following OLS must be established for a precision approach runway category II or III: (a) outer horizontal surface, if so directed by CAA; (b) conical surface; (c) inner horizontal surface; (d) approach surface; (e) inner approach surface; (f) transitional surface; (g) inner transitional surface; (h) balked landing surface; and (i) take-off climb surface if the runway is meant for take-off.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	14. Is the physical dimensions and slopes of the OLS surfaces, for approach runways, determined using Table of [MAS].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	15. Is the following obstacle limitation surface shall be established for a runway meant for take-off: (a) take-off climb surface.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	16. Is the dimensions of the surface shall be not less than the dimensions specified in [MAS], except that a lesser length may be adopted for the takeoff climb surface where such lesser length would be consistent with procedural measures adopted to govern the outward flight of aeroplanes.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	17. Is the physical dimensions of the take-off climb OLS surfaces for take-off runways is determined using [MAS].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	18. Is the operational characteristics of aeroplanes for which the runway is intended to examined to see if it is desirable to reduce the slope specified in [MAS] when critical operating conditions are to be catered to. If the specified slope is reduced, corresponding adjustment in the length of the take-off climb surface shall be made so as to provide protection to a height of 300 m.	, Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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		INSPECT	
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	19. If no object reaches the 2 % (1:50) take-off climb surface, new objects shall be limited to preserve the existing obstacle free surface or a surface down to a slope of 1.6 % (1:62.5).	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Where two OLS surfaces overlap, is the lower surface used as the controlling OLS.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	21. Is the aerodrome operator monitor the OLS applicable to the aerodrome and report to CAA any infringement or potential infringement of the OLS.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	When a new obstacle is detected, is the aerodrome operator ensure that the information is passed on to pilots, through NOTAM, in accordance with the standards for aerodrome reporting procedures set out in 4.1 of Generic Aerodrome Manual.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	22. Are the information on any new obstacle include the following:	[] Yes [] No	□S □ NS

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			OR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for noncompliance/nonapplicability)
	(a) the nature of the obstacle (for instance structure or machinery); (b) distance and bearing of the obstacle from the start of the take-off end of the runway if the obstacle is within the take-off area, or else from the ARP; (c) height of the obstacle in relation to the aerodrome elevation; and if it is a temporary obstacle, the time it exists as an obstacle. 23. Under [CAR], are any object which extends to a height of xxx m or more above local	[] N/A	□S □ NS
	ground level are notified to CAA.	[] No [] N/A	
	24. If a proposed object or structure is determined to be an obstacle, is the details of the proposal is referred to CAA to determine whether it will be a hazard to aircraft operations.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	25. In Shielded Obstacle. Is the new obstacle is shielded by an existing obstacle is assessed as not imposing additional restrictions to aircraft operations.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	26. Is there a marking and lighting of obstacles? (a) Aerodrome Operator may direct that obstacles be marked and or lit and may impose operational restrictions on the aerodrome as a result of an obstacle. (b) If directed by CAA, lighting and/or marking of obstacles, including terrain, must be carried out in accordance with the standards set out in [MAS]	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	27. For Temporary and transient obstacles. Is the Temporary obstacles and transient (mobile) obstacles, such as road vehicles, rail carriages or ships, in close proximity to the aerodrome and which penetrate the OLS for a short duration are referred to CAA whether they will be a hazard to aircraft operations. 28. For Fences or levee banks. Is the fence or levee bank that	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS □S □ NS
	penetrates the OLS be treated as an obstacle.	[] No [] N/A	

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REFERENCE QUESTIONS		STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	29. Is there a hazardous objects below the OLS where CAA has identified an object which does not penetrate the OLS to be a hazard to aircraft operations. Is the Aerodrome Operator require the object to be either: (a) removed, if appropriate; or (b) marked and/or lit.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	30. Is there objects which do not project through the approach surface but which will nevertheless adversely affect the optimum siting or performance of visual or non-visual aids shall, as far as practicable, be removed.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	31. Is there an aeronautical study prepared that, endanger aeroplanes on the movement area or in the air within the limits of the inner horizontal and conical surfaces regarded as an obstacle and shall be removed in so far as practicable.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	32. Is Aerodrome operators establish procedures to monitor the OLS and the	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for noncompliance/nonapplicability)
	critical obstacles associated with any additional requirements and have them included in the Aerodrome Manual if provided.	[] No [] N/A	
	33. Is there a Type A chart that identifies information on all significant obstacles within the take-off area of an aerodrome up to 10 km from the end of the runway.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	34. Is there a Type A chart prepared for each runway that is used for international operations.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	35. Is the obstacle data collected and the manner of presentation of the Type A chart are in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in [CAR]-ANS [or ICAO Annex 4].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	36. Where no significant obstacle exists within the take-off flight path area, as specified by [CAR]-ANS [or ICAO Annex 4], a Type A chart is not required but is there a statement included in the Aerodrome Manual.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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	37. At aerodromes with no international operations but used by aircraft above 5,700 kg engaged in air transport operations, Is the decision to prepare Type A charts, or discrete obstacle information instead of a Type A chart, is a matter for the aerodrome operator to be made in conjunction with the relevant airline.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	38. Where a Type A chart has been prepared, or updated, is a copy of the chart is given to CAA.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	39. Where a Type A chart has been prepared and issued, is the take-off area monitored and any changes to the Type A chart information must immediately be communicated to all users of the Type A chart.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	40. Is a distribution list of current Type A chart holders maintained in the Aerodrome Manual.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	41. Is a Type A chart updated when the number of	[]	□S □ NS

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	changes to the chart and notified through NOTAM or separate advice, reaches a level which CAA considers excessive.	Yes [] No [] N/A	
	42. Is a Type B chart provides obstacle data around the aerodrome.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	43. Is the Type B chart prepared in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in [CAR]-ANS [or ICAO Annex 4], may be provided.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	44. Is the decision to prepare a Type B chart be made in consultation with CAA.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	45. Where required, the obstacle data to be collected and the manner of presentation of the Type B chart is in accordance with the standards and procedures set out in [CAR]-ANS [or ICAO Annex 4].	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	46. Is the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) identify the lower limits of the	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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	aerodrome airspace above which objects become obstacles to aircraft operations, and reported to CAA.	[] No [] N/A	
	47. Is the OLS comprises following: (a) outer horizontal surface; (b) conical surface; (c) inner horizontal surface; (d) approach surface; (e) inner approach surface; (f) transitional surface; (g) inner transitional surface; (h) balked landing surface; and (i) take-off climb surface.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	48. Is there a new obstacle located in the vicinity of an existing obstacle assessed and deemed be shielded may be considered as not being a hazard to aircraft.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	49. When assessing existing obstacle shields by an obstacle, Is the aerodrome operator guided by the principles of shielding detailed in [MAS]	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	50. Is the new obstacle assessed as not imposing additional restrictions to the following:	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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		DEV/IEVA/	DV AFRODROME
		REVIEW	BY AERODROME
		INSPECT	REMARKS
			(Include reference to
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		documentation or
		STATUS	reason for non-
			compliance/non-
			applicability)
	(a) when located between	[] No	,,
	the inner edge end and the	[]	
	critical obstacle, the new	N/A	
	obstacle is below a plane	1,7,7	
	sloping downwards at 10%		
	from the top of the critical		
	obstacle toward the inner		
	edge; or		
	(b) when located beyond the		
	critical obstacle from the		
	inner edge end, the new		
	obstacle is not higher than		
	the height of the permanent		
obstacle; and			
	(c) where there is more than		
	one critical obstacle within		
	the approach and take-off		
	climb area, and the new		
	obstacle is located between		
	two critical obstacles, the		
	height of the new obstacle is		
	not above a plane sloping downwards at 10% from the		
	top of the next critical obstacle.		
	51. Is the new objects or		□S □ NS
	extensions of existing	[]	LIS LINS
	objects shall not be	Yes	
	permitted above an	[] No	
	approach surface within 3,	[] NO	
	000 m of the inner edge or		
	above a transitional surface	N/A	

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		REVIEW INSPECT	
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	except when, the new object or extension would be shielded by an existing immovable object.		
	Is the new objects or extensions of existing objects shall not be permitted above a take-off climb surface except when, the new object or extension would be shielded by an existing immovable object.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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Appendix 6C-14: REMOVAL OF DISABLED AIRCRAFT

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW B	Y AERODROME	INSPECTOR/S	
KLFLKLINCL	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS		
STD&RP A14 Vol.I,2.10,9.3 GM Doc9774,App.1- 4.13 Doc9137,P8,C14 Doc9137,P5 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.15	Particulars of the procedures	removal of Disabled Aircraft iculars of the procedures for removing a disabled aircraft on or cent to the movement area, including the following:			
	1. Is there a plan for the removal of an aircraft disabled on, or adjacent to, the movement area established for an aerodrome, and a coordinator designated to implement the plan, when necessary?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	2. Does the aerodrome has plans for the rapid availability and deployment of salvage and removal equipment between aerodromes, and the protection of evidence, custody and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	

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REFERENCE	OLIECTIONS	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
	the removal of aircraft in accordance with ICAO Annex 13?			
	3. Is the disabled aircraft removal plan based on the characteristics of the aircraft that may normally be expected to operate at the aerodrome?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	4.Is there a list of equipment and personnel on, or in the vicinity of, the aerodrome which would be available for such purpose?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	5. Are there arrangements for the rapid receipt of aircraft recovery equipment kits available from other aerodromes?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	
	6. Is there an information concerning the capability to remove an aircraft disabled on or adjacent to the movement area published in the AIP?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS	

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DEFEDENCE	OLIFCTIONS	REVIEW B	Y AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	7. the names, role and telephone numbers of persons responsible for arranging for the removal of disabled aircraft	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	8. Does the manual contain particulars of the procedures for removing an aircraft that is disabled on or near the movement area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	9. Does it include details of the roles of the aerodrome operator and the holder of the aircraft's certificate of registration?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	10. And the arrangements for telling the holder of the certificate of registration?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	11. And the arrangements for liaising with air traffic control and the CAA?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	12. And the arrangements for obtaining	[] Yes	□S □ NS

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DEFEDENCE	REFERENCE QUESTIONS		REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
KEFEKENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS		
	equipment and persons to remove the aircraft?	[] No [] N/A			
	13. And the names and roles of the persons who are responsible for arranging for the removal of an aircraft which is disabled, and the telephone numbers for contacting them during and after working hours?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	14. List of documents checked. If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	15. Is the operator maintaining records in accordance with the aerodrome manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	16. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	17. Are the arrangements for contacting the certificate of registration in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	18. Are the arrangements	[] Yes	□S □ NS		

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		REVIEW I	BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	for liaising with ATC and CAA in accordance with the manual?	[] No [] N/A	
	19. Are the arrangements for obtaining equipment and persons to remove the aircraft in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	20. Is the staff aware of safety requirements during aircraft removal?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	21. Are any conditions or exemptions complied with?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	22. If observed, was the removal in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	23. Are disabled aircraft removal incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
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Appendix 6C-15: HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR			BY AEDODDOME INSDECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
GM	4.15 HANDLING OF HAZA		
Doc9774,App.1-	Particulars of the proce	dures for	the safe handling and storage of
4.15	hazardous materials on th	e aerodror	ne, including the following:
Generic			
Aerodrome			
Manual,P4.16			
	1. arrangements for special areas on the aerodrome to be set up for the storage of inflammable liquids (including aviation fuels) and any other hazardous materials; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	2. the method to be followed for the delivery, storage, dispensing and handling of hazardous materials.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	3. Does the manual contain particulars of the procedures for the safe handling of hazardous materials on the	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
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CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA

DEEEDENCE	REFERENCE QUESTIONS		REVIEW I	REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S		
REFERENCE	QUES	QUESTIONS		RE	MARKS	
		aerodrome?				
	4.	Does it include the names, telephone numbers and role of the person who are to receive and hazardous materials?	es [] No es [] ns N/A		S	
	5.	And the arrangements for special areas of the aerodrome to be set up for the storage of flammable liquic (including aviation fuels) and other hazardous materials?	or on		S	
	6.	And the method to be followed for the delivery storage, dispensing an handling of these materials?	or [] Yes y, [] No		S 🗆 NS	
	7.	List of document checked.	ts [] Yes		S 🗆 NS	
		1		1		
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DEEEDENICE OLIESTIONS		REVIEW BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S			
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS		
	If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] No [] N/A			
	8. Is the operator maintaining records in accordance with the aerodrome manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	9. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	10. Are the persons who receive and handle hazardous materials the same as identified in the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		
	11. Are the procedures for delivery, storage, dispensing and handling of these materials in accordance with	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS		

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DEFEDENCE	OUESTIONS	REVIEW	BY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	the manual?		
	12. Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to hazardous materials?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	13. Are any conditions or exemptions complied with?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	14. Are the arrangements for special areas for storage of hazardous materials in accordance with the manual?		□S □ NS
	15. Are the materials stored correctly?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS
	16. Are hazardous material related incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S □ NS

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Appendix 6C-16: LOW-VISIBILITY OPERATIONS

DECEDENCE	EFERENCE QUESTIONS		VIEW B	Y AERODE	ROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE			ATUS	REMARK	S
GM Doc9137,P8,6.6 Doc9774,App.1- 4.16 Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.17	4.16 LOW-VISIBILITY OPERATIO Particulars of procedures to be including the measurement and when required, and the names working hours, of the persons regarde.	e int d rep and	oorting I teleph	of runway one numb	visual range as and ers, during and after
	1. Does the manual contain the measurement and reporting of runway visual range as and when required?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□s	□ NS
	2. Does the manual contain the names and telephone numbers, during and after working hours, of the persons responsible for measuring the runway visual range?	_] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3. Does the manual contain particulars of the procedures for aerodrome operators staff involved in ground activities for low visibility operations?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4. Does it include the arrangements for: the alerting procedures, airside access restrictions and checks of lighting installations and signs?	[[[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	5. Does aerodrome operators restrict the operation of personnel and vehicles on an apron during low visibility operations? Does aerodrome operators restrict the operation of personnel and vehicles on an apron during low visibility operations?	[] Yes] No] N/A	□S	□ NS
	6. Where RVR is determined manually,	[] Yes	□S	□ NS

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DEFENSAGE	DEFENSE OFFICE		SY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	does the manual contain information		
	about: - Measurement methods, reporting procedures,	[] N/A	
	observation positions and personnel requirements including training to be undertaken?		
	7. And the names and contact details for the	[] Yes	□S □ NS
	persons responsible?	[] No	
		[] N/A	
	8. List of documents checked.	[] Yes	□S □ NS
	If an half are the	[] No	
	If yes, what are the documents checked?	[] N/A	
	9. Is the operator maintaining record in	[] 103	□S □ NS
	accordance with the aerodrome manual?	[] No	
		[] N/A	
	10. Are adequate and suitable staff and	[] 163	□S □ NS
	equipment available?	[] No	
		[] N/A	
	11. Are visibility measurement arrangements along the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	□S □ NS
	runwäys in accordance	1.10	
	with the manual?	[] N/A	
	12. Are procedures for minimizing vehicular traffic carried out in	[] 163	□S □ NS
	accordance with the	1,10	
	manual?	[] N/A	
	13. Are arrangements for runway inspections during 'low vis' periods	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	□S □ NS
	is in accordance with the manual?	[] No [] N/A	
	14. Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to low visibility	[] Vos	□S □ NS
	relatéd to low visibility operations?	' ' ' ' '	
		[] N/A	

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REFERENCE	CE QUESTIONS		SY AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
	15. Are appropriate signs, gates and warning signs in place for low vis ops	[] Yes	□S □ NS
	in accordance with the	[] No	
	manual?	[] N/A	
	16. Are low visibility operationally related	[] Yes	□S □ NS
	incidents ' noted, reported and followed up?	[] No	
	up ⁱ ?	[] N/A	

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Appendix 6C-17: PROTECTION OF SITES FOR RADAR AND NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

		REVIEW		AERODROME
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS	
CM	4.17 PROTECTION OF SITES FOR RADA			LAIDC
GM Doc9774,App.1-	Particulars of the procedures for the p			
	navigational aids located on the			
4.16	performance will not be degraded, inc			e that then
Generic Aerodrome Manual,P4.18	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,	
Maridal, F4.10	arrangements for the control	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	 arrangements for the control of activities in the vicinity of radar and navaids installations; 	[] No	⊔3	□ IN3
	radar and navaids installations;	[] N/A		
	2. arrangements for ground	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	maintenance in the vicinity of these installations;	[] No		
	inese motanacione,	[] N/A		
	3. arrangements for the supply and installation of signs	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	warning of hazardous	[] No		
	microwave radiation. 4. Does the manual contain	[] N/A		
	4. Does the manual contain particulars of the procedures for the protection of radar and	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	for the protection of radar and nav-aids located on the	[] No		
	aerodrome to ensure that their	[] N/A		
	performance will not be degraded?			
	5. Does it include the	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	arrangements for the control of activities near radar and	[] No		
	navigational aid installations?	[] N/A		
	6. And the arrangements, made in consultation with the	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	provider of the navigational aid installation, for the supply	[] No		
	and installation of signs	[] N/A		
	warning of hazardous microwave radiation?			
	7. And the arrangements for	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	ground maintenance near these installations?	[] No		
		[] N/A		
	8. List of documents checked.	[] Yes	□S	□ NS
	If yes, what are the documents	[] No		
	checked?	[] N/A		

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		REVIEW	ВҮ	AERODROME	
REFERENCE	E QUESTIONS		INSPECTOR/S		
		STATUS	REMARKS		
	9. Is the operator maintaining records in accordance with the aerodrome manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	10. Are adequate and suitable staff and resources available?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	11. Are activities near radar and navaids controlled in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	12. Is ground maintenance near these facilities carried out in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	13. Is the staff aware of safety requirements related to radar and navaids?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	14. Are all conditions or exemptions complied with?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	15. Are appropriate signs warning of microwave radiation hazards supplied and installed in accordance with the manual?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	
	16. Are radar and navaid related incidents noted, reported and followed up?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS	

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Appendix 6C-18: SNOW AND ICE CONTROL, AND HAZARDOUS METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY DR/S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	S
GM Doc 9981 Generic Aerodrome Manual, P4.18	4.18 SNOW AND ICE CONTROL, AN CONDITIONS	D HAZARD	OUS MET	EOROLOGICAL
	A) At aerodromes subjected to snow and icing conditions: Does aerodrome operator have a snow and ice control plan, including the means and procedures used as well as the responsibilities and criteria for closing and reopening the runway?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2) Does aerodrome operator have a formal coordination for snow and ice removal between the aerodrome operator and ATS?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	 B) For other hazardous meteorological situations that may occur at the aerodrome (such as thunderstorms, strong surface winds and gusts, sandstorms): 1) Does the aerodrome operator have procedures for hazardous meteorological situations that may occur at the aerodrome (such as thunderstorms, strong surface winds and gusts), 	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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REFERENCE	NCE QUESTIONS		BY OR/S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
	describing the actions that have to be taken and defining the responsibilities and criteria for suspension of operations on the runway?			
	2) Does the aerodrome operator have a formal coordination with the meteorological service provider in order to be advised of any significant meteorological conditions?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6C-19: REPORTING OF RUNWAY SURFACE CONDITIONS

REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	REVIEW INSPECTO	BY DR/S	AERODROME
		STATUS	REMARKS	
GM Doc 9981 Generic Aerodrome Manual, P4.19	4.18 REPORTING OF RUNWAY SURF	ACE COND	ITIONS	
	1) Does the aerodrome operator have procedure for assessing and reporting runway condition code (RWYCC) for each third of the runway in the prescribed format?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	2) Does the aerodrome operator have procedure for reporting to ATC the significant changes to RWYCC without delay?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	3) Does the aerodrome operator have procedure for initiating SNOWTAM?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
	4) Are personnel assessing and reporting runway surface conditions trained and competent to perform their duties?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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Appendix 6D: CRITERIA ON COMPETENCE OF AERODROME PERSONNEL

Note:- Please also refer to Asia/Pacific Regional Guidance On Aerodrome Operations Personnel Competency Requirement Framework.

POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
AIRPORT MANAGER / GENERAL MANAGER	Performance Criteria	
	 a) Full control of the human resources required for the operations authorized to be conducted under the operations approval certificate (e.g. Aerodrome Certificate) 	
	 Full control of the financial resources required for the operations authorized to be conducted under the operations approval certificate (e.g. Aerodrome Certificate) 	
	 c) Final authority over operations authorized to be conducted under the operations approval certificate (e.g. Aerodrome Certificate) 	
	 d) Direct responsibility for the conduct of the organization's affairs 	
	e) Final responsibility for all safety issues	
	Knowledge Criteria	
	 a) Knowledge and understanding of the documents that prescribe relevant aerodrome safety standards 	
	b) Understanding of the requirements for competence of aerodrome management personnel, so as to ensure that competent persons are in place	
	 c) Knowledge and understanding of safety, quality, and security management systems related principles and practices, and how these are applied within the organization 	
	d) Knowledge and understanding of the key issues of risk management within the aerodrome operational aspects	
	e) CAA regulatory framework	

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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
	f) State Safety Programme and Aerodrome SMS	
	g) Aerodrome Certification Process	
	h) CAA Regulatory Oversight Process	
	i) CAA Enforcement Procedure	
HEAD OF SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE	Performance Criteria	
	 a) Responsible individual and focal point for the development and maintenance of an effective safety management system; 	
	b) Ensure that processes needed for the SMS are established, implemented and maintained	
	 c) Reportable directly to the Accountable Manager on the performance of the SMS and on any need for improvement 	
	d) Ensure safety promotion throughout the organization	
	e) The role of the safety manager should be to:	
	i. facilitate hazard identification, risk analysis,	
	and management;	
	ii. monitor the implementation and functioning of the safety management system, including the	
	necessary safety actions; iii. manage the safety reporting system of the aerodrome;	
	iv. provide periodic reports on safety performance;	
	v. ensure maintenance of safety management documentation;	
	vi. ensure that there is safety management training available, and that it meets acceptable standards;	
	vii. provide advice/mitigation measures on safety matters; and	
	viii. initiate and participate in internal occurrence/accident investigations.	
	Knowledge Criteria	
	a) Practical experience and expertise in aerodrome	
	operations, maintenance or similar area b) Knowledge of the Aerodrome Manual	
	b) knowledge of the Actouronie Mandai	

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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
	c) Comprehensive knowledge of the applicable	
	requirements in the area of aerodromes	
	d) CAA Regulatory framework	
	e) Aerodrome SMS and State Safety Programme (SSP)	
	f) CAA Aerodrome Certification Process	
	g) Knowledge of CAA Technical Guidance Material	
	h) Knowledge of [ANNEX 14]([MAS]) and related ICAO	
	Documents (Aerodromes)	
	i) Managing Findings and Recommendations (F&R),	
	preparation and implementation of corrective	
	action plan (CAP) from the certification/continuing	
	surveillance of	
	j) aerodrome	
	k) Implementation of Aerodrome emergency plan	
	l) Implementation of Wildlife Hazard Management	
	m) Aerodrome Projects Management	
	n) Aerodrome Engineering	
	o) CAA Regulatory Oversight Process	
HEAD AEDODDOME		
HEAD AERODROME OPERATIONS	Performance Criteria	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for and status of the Aerodrome Manual	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for and status of the Aerodrome Manual d) Responsible for the management of the	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for and status of the Aerodrome Manual d) Responsible for the management of the operational services and maintenance of the	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for and status of the Aerodrome Manual d) Responsible for the management of the operational services and maintenance of the aerodrome	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and regulatory requirements b) Accountable for day-to-day aerodrome operations c) Ensure an understanding by the aerodrome management of the certification requirement for and status of the Aerodrome Manual d) Responsible for the management of the operational services and maintenance of the aerodrome e) Analyze auditing findings and inspections to the	
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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
	h) Monitor airside planning and development for	
	compliance	
	i) Develop proactive working relationships with	
	aerodrome users/third parties	
	j) Ensure that aerodrome certification requirements	
	are met, and that the aerodrome operates in accordance with certificate conditions and	
	statutory requirements.	
	Knowledge Criteria	
	a) Practical experience and expertise in aerodrome	
	operations or maintenance (or similar area)	
	respectively	
	b) Comprehensive knowledge of the applicable	
	requirements in the area of aerodromes	
	c) Appropriate level of knowledge of safety and	
	quality management	
	d) Knowledge of the Aerodrome Manual	
	e) CAA Regulatory Framework	
	f) Safety Management System/State Safety	
	Programme	
	g) CAA Aerodrome Certification Process	
	h) Aerodrome Projects	
	i) CAA Regulatory Oversight Process	
HEAD AERODROME	j) CAA Enforcement Procedure	
HEAD AERODROME MAINTENANCE	Performance Criteria	
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certification requirements	
	are met, and that the conditions of the aerodrome	
	facilities are accurately reported (Aerodrome	
	Manual/AIP) in accordance with the regulatory	
	requirements b) Ensure aerodrome facilities are commensurate	
	with the types and frequency of aircraft in	
	accordance with legislative requirements	
	c) Ensure that maintenance policies, procedures and	
	training are compatible with the aerodrome	
	operational requirements	
	d) Ensure understanding of regulatory requirements	
	related to electrical systems	

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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
	e) Ensure understanding of regulatory requirements related to aeronautical ground lighting and other visual aids such as markings and signage f) Ensure understanding of regulatory requirements
	related to aerodrome pavements
	g) Ensure understanding of role as related to aerodrome reporting systems to include hazard identification, defect identification and reporting of safety critical information to the aerodrome Air Traffic Service Unit
	h) Ensure basic understanding of aerodrome wildlife hazard management
	i) Ensure understanding of requirement for corrective and preventive maintenance programme of the aerodrome facilities, equipment and installations
	j) Ensure understanding of competency standards and evaluation programme for maintenance staff maintaining safety critical assets or working in safety critical areas (including both technical and operational competencies as necessary)
	k) Ensure understanding of [MAS] : Aerodrome Maintenance
	Knowledge Criteria
	 a) Qualified in the role with appropriate education, experience and/or certification
	 b) Practical experience and expertise in aerodrome maintenance
	 c) Comprehensive knowledge of the applicable requirements in the areas of electrical systems, aeronautical ground lighting and pavements
	d) Knowledge of the Aerodrome Manual operational requirements
	e) Knowledge of applicable ICAO guidance materials such as the Aerodrome Design Manual
	f) CAA Regulatory Framework (Act CAP 80 and Regulations)
	g) Safety Management System/State Safety Programme

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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
1 OSITION	h) CAA Aerodrome Certification Process (Part IV of the
	Regulations)
	i) Aerodrome Projects
	j) CAA Regulatory Oversight Process
	k) CAA Enforcement Procedure
	Process for the reporting and follow-up of
	accidents, incidents and emergencies on the
	aerodrome
HEAD AERODROME EMERGENCY SERVICES	Performance Criteria
	a) Ensure that aerodrome certificating requirements
	are met, and that the aerodrome operates in
	accordance with the regulatory requirements in
	the provision of Aerodrome Emergency Services
	b) Ensure emergency fire and rescue facilities are
	compatible with sizes, types and frequency of
	aircraft in accordance with regulatory
	requirements
	c) Ensure that rescue and firefighting policies,
	procedures and training meet regulatory requirements and are commensurate with
	aerodrome operations
	d) Ensure that procedures for auditing driver training
	programmes are to established standards
	e) Ensure the use of communication protocols and
	procedures is in accordance with regulations
	f) Assess the feasibility of continuing aerodrome
	operations in an emergency situation
	g) Ensure appliances and equipment meet all
	regulatory requirements
	h) Establish an effective Command & Control System
	Knowledge Criteria
	a) Qualified in the role with appropriate education,
	experience and/or certification
	 b) Practical experience and expertise in aerodrome AES
	c) Comprehensive knowledge of the applicable
	regulatory requirements in the areas of Aerodrome
	Emergence Services and aerodromes

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POSITION	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		
	d) Knowledge of [MAS] and ICAO document		
	e) Knowledge of the Aerodrome Manual		
	f) CAA Regulatory Framework		
	g) Safety Management System/State Safety		
	Programme		
	h) CAA Aerodrome Certification Process		
	i) CAA Regulatory Oversight Process		
	j) CAA Enforcement Procedure		
	k) Process and procedure for the reporting and		
	follow-up of accidents, incidents and emergencies		
	on the aerodrome		

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Appendix 6E: ASSESSMENT OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL CHECKLIST

Note:- Please also refer to Asia/Pacific Regional Guidance On Aerodrome Operations Personnel Competency Requirement Framework.

QUESTIONNAIRE		Review by Aerodrome Inspectors		
		Status	Remarks	
1.	Does the officer possess basic qualifications to carry out assigned responsibilities?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
		[] []		
2.	Does the officer have the required knowledge and experience on the job (OJT) to perform the responsibility at the expected level of competence?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
3.	Does the officer have the required tools and equipment to carry out the operation in line with job specification?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
4.	Does the officer have a job description?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
5.	Is there a personnel roster that indicates satisfactory workload for each officer?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
6.	Are the officers adequately and regularly trained to discharge the responsibility optimally?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS

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	Review by Aerodrome Inspectors		
QUESTIONNAIRE	Status Remarks		
7. In demonstrating operations and maintenance competence, is the knowledge, skills and experience required to inspect aerodrome movement area, obstacle limitation surface, marking, signs and lights, for conducting or supervising aerodrome works, for using the portable radio and completing the NOTAM forms displayed?.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
8. Are the officers' refresher trainings at such duration/interval to guarantee currency on the job?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
9. Does the officer have adequate knowledge of the working documents available for the performance of his duties?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	□S	□ NS
Inspectors Remarks:			
Name of Inspector: Sign	gnature:		Date:

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Appendix 6F: COMPETENCY CHECKLIST FOR AERODROME TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Note:- Please also refer to Asia/Pacific Regional Guidance On Aerodrome Operations Personnel Competency Requirement Framework.

		REVIEW BY	AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason
			for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	1. Reporting Officer Has the reporting officer possesses the following attributes? a) sound knowledge of the physical characteristics of the aerodrome movement area, the aerodrome obstacle limitation surfaces, aerodrome markings, lighting and ground signals and essential aerodrome safety equipment; b) an understanding of the aerodrome information included in AIP; c) the ability to carry out a serviceability inspection of the aerodrome; d) a knowledge of the aerodrome emergency procedures; and e) a knowledge of the NOTAM system and the ability to carry out aerodrome reporting procedures.	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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		REVIEW BY	AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to
NO.	QUESTIONS		documentation or reason for non-compliance/non- applicability)
	2. Airside Drivers Does the airside drivers operating vehicles and ground equipment, hold an appropriate license to operate in entering the movement area?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	3. Airside Drivers Is the driver of a vehicle on the movement area appropriately trained for the tasks to be performed and comply with instructions issued by: a) the aerodrome controller when on the maneuvering area; and b) the appropriate authority when operating on the apron?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	4. Aerodrome Technical Inspectors Is operator of a certified aerodrome ensure that a person or persons with appropriate technical qualifications and experience conducts an aerodrome technical inspection? In particular: a) the movement area, other pavements and drainage is inspected by a person who has a recognized degree, diploma or certificate in civil engineering or appropriate technical experience; and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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		REVIEW BY	AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
		STATUS	REMARKS
REFERENCE	QUESTIONS		(Include reference to
NO.	•		documentation or reason
			for non-compliance/non- applicability)
	b) the lighting and electrical facilities is inspected by a person who has a recognized degree, diploma or certificate in electrical engineering or a licensed electrician; and		
	c) the obstacle limitation surfaces is inspected by a person who:		
	 d) is technically qualified or experienced in surveying; and 		
	e) has a sound knowledge and understanding of the standards and survey procedures for obstacle limitation surfaces.		
	5. Aerodrome Safety Inspectors		
	Does a person apply to CAA for approval to conduct aerodrome safety inspections as Aerodrome Safety Inspectors?		
	CAA approve a person if the person has:	[] Yes	
	a) a recognized degree, diploma or certificate in civil engineering, surveying or a related field and a sound knowledge of the parts of these Regulations and the standards, practices and procedures that are applicable	[] No [] N/A	

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		REVIEW BY	AERODROME INSPECTOR/S
REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	maintenance of aerodromes; or b) other qualifications, knowledge and experience that CAA considers suitable for conducting an aerodrome safety inspection; and c) the capability, if the approval is given, to perform properly the aerodrome safety inspection function.		
	6. Wildlife Personnel Is the wildlife personnel responsible for preparing a WHMP a suitably qualified person such as an ornithologist or a biologist?	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	
	7. Persons Involved with Aerodrome Safety Functions Are persons involved with aerodrome safety functions possess essential competencies which include: a) inspect and report on the physical characteristics and conditions of the aerodrome; b) inspect and report on aerodrome lighting systems; c) inspect and report on the OLS; d) initiating a NOTAM; e) use of radio, and	[] Yes [] No [] N/A	

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REFERENCE NO.	QUESTIONS	REVIEW BY STATUS	AERODROME INSPECTOR/S REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance/non-applicability)
	f) supervise the safety of aerodrome works?		аррисавинту
	8. Work Safety Officer Is works safety officer for the aerodrome works has not been trained, in accordance with aerodrome standards, to perform the works safety officer's functions?		

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APPENDIX - 7: Suggested Agenda Items for an Exit Meeting

Welcome
Thanks for the co-operation of the auditee staff and assistance to the audit team
Re-state the purpose scope and reason for the audit
Presentation of the audit context
If appropriate, mention the previous audit
Review of objectives of the audit
Brief review of the audit methodology while emphasizing its standardized nature
Presentation of the audit findings:
Positive aspects to be highlighted
Listing of the findings but without discussion of the evidence
Stress that the exit meeting is not the place for discussion, just presentation to alert
the auditee.
Next steps:
 Audit draft report to be finalized (when) and copied to auditee
• Auditee then has the opportunity to review and discuss any contentions issues
with Team Leader
Final report to follow within (time/date/event)
After final report, CAP is expected which will address short term remedial action as
well as long term preventative action
Record of attendees
Conclusion

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APPENDIX - 8: Standard Audit Report Format

AUDIT REPORT FOR XXX ORGANIZATION

[Insert Table of contents]

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1.	1 I V I I	าบบ	ULI	IUIV

INTRODU	CTION								
1.1. Airpo	ort/Organizati	on Informa	tion						
Dates	ort Visited: s of Audit: n Members:	International Airport dd to dd mm yy Mr. H. O. Exceptional, Audit Leader Mr. A.N. Other, Team M Mr. A.N. Other, Team M Mr. A.N. Other,							
1.2. Audit	Scope & Obje	ectives							
1.2.1.	2.1. The audit was designed to assess compliance with the (<u>insert procedures, regulations, manual etc.</u>) of International Airport/Organization.								
1.3. Ident	ity & Adminis	trative Info	rmation	of Audited O	rganization				
1.3.1.	The manag			International	Airport,	representing	the		
	? Mr A. O. B ? Mr T Isee,		_						
	? M B Karfu	, Safety Ma	nager						
1.4. Docu	ments Review	ed							
1.4.1.	The followi audit:	ng docum	ents we	re reviewed	prior to,	and during	, the		
	?			List	the		ments		
		 List the documents List the documents							
1.5. Perso	on Contacted 8	& Interview	ed						
1.5.1.	The followi audit;	ng person	s were	interviewed	and ques	tioned during	g the		
	Mr. A. M.Ms. A. N.	_		nan FAAN ef, RFFS, XXX	Airport				

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1.6. Opening Meeting

1.6.1. An opening meeting was carried out on _Date_ at Location. This briefing was conducted by the CAA Audit Team Leader, Mr. XXXXX and attended by:

List the persons in attendance.

1.7. Closing Meeting

1.7.1. A closing meeting was carried out on _Date_ at Location. This was conducted by the NCAA Audit Leader, Mr. XXXXX and attended by:

List the persons in attendance.

1.8. Distribution of Report

1.8.1.	This fin	ıal rep	ort will	be	sen	t to					Chai	rman	for	XXX
	Internat	ional	Airport.	lt	is	the	resp	ons	sibility	of	Mr.	Man	ager	to
	ensure	that	distributi	on	of	the	repo	rt (conclus	sions	and	findi	ngs	are
	dissemi	nated	amongs	st	app	ropri	ate	per	sonnel	fre	om	the	aud	ited
	Organiza	ation.												

1.9. Confidential Nature of the Report

1.9.1. This report and all the information contained therein should be regarded as confidential and not for general dissemination.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A short explanation of the main activities of the audit and the principal findings.

3. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A summary of all the findings in order of priority.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1. The audit was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the [DASS] of CAA which establishes the various processes and procedures required to be undertaken by the different Organizations and persons to whom this programme applies, in order to satisfy the needs of ensuring that aviation practices within the [STATE] are maintained in accordance with the requirements of the CAA.
- 4.2. This airport/ Organization has been the subject of previous audits on XXXX (date(s)).

5. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS

- 5.1. Describe each finding as a result of an observed condition.
 - 5.1.1. Finding: Describe the deficiency and the corrective action required by

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the audited Organization together with reference to mandatory requirement and associated evidence of non-conformity.

- 5.1.2. Status: Assign category of finding
- 5.1.3. Timing: Agreed deadline for rectification
- 5.2. **Observation:** Record comments

When drafting find	lings following an	audit or	inspection,	the f	ollowing	guidelines
should be used:						

Do not wait until the last moment to draft the documents; the draft findings must be filled in as the observations are made to maintain a satisfactory level of objectivity.
The final report of the audit must be drafted as quickly as possible after the audit is completed.
Every formulation must be clear, concise and comprehensive.
Sentences should be short.
The classification of recommendations must be carried out with objectivity and candour.

5.3. Findings Form

Regulatory					Finding
Requiremer	nt/				Number:
Reference:					
Finding/s:					
Туре	of	Non-compliance	(Finding)	Non-compliand	e (Finding)
Finding:		Level 1 *		Level 2**	
Evidences:					
Auditor/s:					

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Corrective Action	ո Plan։		
Target Date:		Auditee/Person	
		Responsible:	

6. CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

6.1. List all the corrective action required by the audited Organization in the Corrective Action Plan form in order of priority as classified by Section 5.1.11 of the Handbook. (See Table 1).

Table 1: AUDIT/INSPECTION CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

DOCUMEN	FINDINGS	FINDING	CORRECTIVE ACTION	PERSON	AGREED
Т		S	(BY THE	RESPONSIB	TARGET
REFERENCE		CATEGO	AERODROME	LE	DATE
		RY	OPERATOR)		

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^{*} **Non-compliance (Finding) Level 1:** Any non-compliance is detected with the regulations, requirements, standards, aerodrome procedures and manuals, the terms of an approval or certificate which lower standard or has the potential to result in loss of life, serious injury or damage to facilities.

^{**} **Non-compliance (Finding) Level 2:** Any non-compliance is detected with the regulations, requirements, standards, aerodrome procedures and manuals, the terms of an approval or certificate which could lower standard or has the potential to cause significant safety problems.



APPENDIX - 9: Post audit feedback form

Item	Activity	Comments/Remarks
1.	Post audit opening	
2.	Conduct of auditors	
3.	Documentation	
4.	Comment on findings	
5.	Quality of the audit report	
6.	General	

Notes:	
NO(E3	

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APPENDIX - 10: Aerodrome Surveillance Checklist

ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
I.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:			
Α	RUNWAY:			
i	ORIENTATION OF ALL RUNWAY(S)			
ii	SURFACE CONDITION (DEPRESSION, POT HOLE, RUTTING):			
iii	SURFACE FRICTION/RUBBER DEPOSIT/ DATE OF LAST FRICTION TEST WITH COEFFICIENT VALUE:			
iv	SLOPES:			
V	VISUAL MARKINGS (TDZ, AIMING POINT, THR,C/L,SIDE STRIP , DESIGNATION, RET/ TWY LINKS ETC) :			
vi	BASIC STRIP (FLUSHING , GRADING , OBSTACLE):			
vii	LIGHTINGS (THR, END, TDZ,C/L , RETIL):			
viii	SIGNAGES (INFORMATION / MANDATORY INSTRUCTION):			
ix	APPROACH LIGHTS (SIMPLE/ CAT-I/II/III)			
х	VASIS, such as, PAPI (DATE OF LAST SURVEY):			
xi	RESA:			
xii	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
В	APRON:			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
i	SURFACE CONDITION (DEPRESSION, POT HOLE, RUTTING):			
ii	VISUAL MARKINGS (BREAK AWAY POINT, EDGE, VEHICULAR LANE, TAXI LANE, SAFETY LINE, EQPT PARKING AREA ETC):			
iii	LIGHTS: EDGE, FLOOD LIGTS ETC.:			
iv	ILLUMINATION LEVEL ON APRON (IN LUX):			
V	SIGNAGES (INFORMATION / MANDATORY INSTRUCTION):			
vi	PARKING STAND IDENTIFICATION / VISUAL DOCKING GUIDANCE SYSTEM (VDGS) / AEROBRIDGE ETC. :			
vii	EQUIPMENT PARKING AREA :			
viii	FOD COLLECTION SYSTEM:			
ix	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
С	OPERATIONAL AREA:			
i	AERODROME PERIMETER FENCING:			
ii	NORMAL AND EMERGENCY ACCESS ROUTES:			
iii	SIGNAL AREA .WIND DIRECTION INDICATOR (WDI):			
iv	ISOLATED PARKING STAND:			
V	OBS. LIGHTS OF OBSTRUCTIONS / OBSTACLES:			
vii	AERODROME RREFERENCE POINT (ARP) & ITS MAINTENANCE:			
vii	DRAINAGE:			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
ix	HOLDING POSITION MARKING (TWY , ROAD ETC):			
х	DEMARCATION OF LOCALIZER & GLIDE PATH SENSITIVE / CRITICAL AREAS:			
xi	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
D	TAXIWAYS:			
i	MARKINGS (C/L, EDGE):			
ii	LIGHTS: EDGE, CENTER LINE (IF AVBL.), STOPBARS, GUARD LIGHTS ETC:			
iii	SURFACE CONDITION:			
iv	STRIP:			
V	SIGNAGES (INFORMATION / MANDATORY INSTRUCTION)			
vi	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
II.	ARFF:			
i	CATEGORY:			
ii	EQUIPMENTS OF RESCUE & FIRE FIGHTING:			
iii	EXTINGUISHING AGENTS :			
iv	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs):			
V	TRAININGS/ DRILL (FULL SCALE & TABLE TOP EMERGENCY EXERCISE):			
vi	COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS :			
vii	RESCUE RESOURCES , EXTINGUISHING AGENTS, WATER STORAGE :			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
viii	HYDRANT SYSTEM :			
ix	MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS(LOG BOOKS, VEHICLE, DRILL ETC) :			
х	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
	AERODROME INFORMATION:			
i	DATE OF PUBLICATION :			
ii	ADEQUACY OF INFORMATION :			
iii	CURRENT NOTAMs/SNOWTAMs:			
iv	OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS, IF ANY :			
V	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
III.	AERODROME OPERATIONS :			
i	AERODROME MANUAL : (CHANGE IN PERSONNEL, CONTACT NUMBERS, PROCEDURES, NAVAIDS, ETC.)			
ii	SOPS FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE:			
iii	AIRPORT EMERGENCY PLAN :			
iv	DISABLED AIRCRAFT REMOVAL PLAN			
V	OBSTACLE REGULATION & CONTROL PROCEDURES :			
vi	COORDINATION BETWEEN ATM & AERODROME OPERATIONS :			
vii	WILD LIFE CONTROL MECHANISM:			
viii	AERODROME EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (AEMC) MEETING & ACTION ITEMS :			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
ix	CONSTRUCTION/ DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:			
Х	CONTROL & COMPLIANCE OF OBSTACLES, DATE OF LAST SURVEY CARRIED :			
xi	AERODROME CHARTS: GRID MAP, ZONING MAP, TYPE A & B, DATE OF PUBLICATION,: HOTSPOT LOCATION			
xii	CERTIFICATION COMPLIANCE SYSTEM & AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENTS FOR STNDARDISATION :			
xiii	STAND BY POWER SUPPLY FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES :			
xiv	FOLLOW ME / OPS. JEEP :			
XV	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
IV.	SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:			
i	SAFETY MANAGEMENT MANUAL :			
ii	SAFETY MANAGER AND SYSTEMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION :			
iii	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION:			
iv	COMPLIANCE OF SMS:			
V	SAFETY DATA REPORTING AND RECORDING SYSTEM (VOLUNTARY AND MANDATORY REPORTING)			
vi	SAFETY PROMOTION (TRAINING, SEMINAR, WORKSHOP)			
vii	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION:			
V.	RUNWAY SAFETY TEAM (RST)			
i	COMPOSITION, TOR			
ii	MINUTES OF RST MEETINGS			
iii	HOT SPOTS (RUNWAY INCURSION ISSUES); RUNWAY CONDITION			
	REPORTING (RUNWAY EXCURSIONS)			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
iv	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
VI.	AVAILABILITY & ADEQUACY OF TRAINED MANPOWER FOR AERODROME OPERATIONS :			
i	AERODROME OPERATIONS :			
ii	ARFF:			
iii	MAINTENANCE:			
iv	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
VII.	ATC:			
i	SERVICES PROVIDED / UNIT :			
ii	COMMUNICATION FACILITIES: VHF, TELEPHONE, DSC, FIRE ALARM, AERODROME BEACON, LIGHT GUN, ETC.:			
iii	AVAILABILITY OF RELEVANT ICAO DOCS, ATS CIRCULARS, AICS, NOTAMS, DGCA- CARS :			
iv	DISPLAY OF LANDING, INSTRUMENT APPROACH, AERODROME CHARTS, GRID MAP ETC.:			
V	AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DOCS REGARDING: AEP, BOMB THREAT, SEARCH & RESCUE, AIR SAFETY CIRCULARS TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION IN THE EVENT OF AIRCRAFT INCIDENT / ACCIDENT ETC.:			
vi	DISPLAY OF THE LIST OF MEDICAL PRECTIONERS, WHO SHOULD BE AVAILABLE IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY, TOGETHER WITH THEIR ADDRESSES & TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN THE CONTROL TOWER:			

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ARE	A OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
vii	RWY LIGHTING AND REMOTE STATUS INDICATOR OF NAV. AIDS :			
viii	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION:			
VIII.	COMMUNICATION/NAVIGATION FACILITIES:			
i	NAV FACILITIES (NDB/DVOR/MSSR/ILS)			
ii	SERVICEABILITY / RELIABILITY STATUS OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS:			
iii	SERVICEABILITY / RELIABILITY STATUS OF AIR GROUND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (VHF,HF ETC), INTER UNIT COMMUNICATION :			
iv	GROUND / AIR CALIBRATION STATUS OF NAVIGATION AID DVOR , ILS, SMR , ASMGCS :			
٧	CHECK QUALITY OF RECORDING :			
vi	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			
IX.	METEOROLOGY:			
i	FACILITIES – CLASS I/ II/III :			
ii	SERVICES PROVIDED AND THEIR ADEQUACY:			
iii	MET REPORTS :			
iv	TIMELY DISSEMINATION:			
v	ANY OTHER OBSERVATION :			

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AREA OF INSPECTION	REFERENCES	OBSERVATIONS	FINDING CATEGORY
REMARKS :			
LIST OF OBSERVATION :			
	SIGNATURE (OF INSPECTING OFFICE	ER:

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