



## FLIGHT OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS AEROPLANE

CHAP 3-4

3.4.6 Holders of licences provided for in CAAN PELR, shall not engage in any problematic use of substances.

3.4.7 No person whose function is critical to the safety of aviation (safety-sensitive personnel) shall undertake that function while under the influence of any psychoactive substance, by reason of which human performance is impaired. No such person shall engage in any kind of problematic use of substances.

### 3.5 AIRCRAFT TRACKING

*(Applicable on and after 8 November 2018)*

3.5.1 The operator shall establish an aircraft tracking capability to track aeroplanes throughout its area of operations.

*Note.— Guidance on aircraft tracking capabilities is contained in the Normal Aircraft Tracking Implementation Guidelines (Cir 347).*

#### 3.5.2 RESERVED

3.5.3 The operator shall track the position of an aeroplane through automated reporting at least every 15 minutes for the portion(s) of the in-flight operation(s) that is planned in an oceanic area(s) under the following conditions:

a) the aeroplane has a maximum certificated take-off mass of over 45 500 kg and a seating capacity greater than 19; and

b) where an ATS unit obtains aeroplane position information at greater than 15 minute intervals.

*Note 1.— Oceanic area, for the purpose of aircraft tracking, is the airspace which overlies waters outside the territory of a State.*

*Note 2.— See ICAO Annex 11, Chapter 2, for coordination between the operator and air traffic services providers regarding position report messages.*

3.5.4 The operator shall establish procedures, approved by the State of the Operator, for the retention of aircraft tracking data to assist SAR in determining the last known position of the aircraft.

*Note.— Refer to 4.2.1.3.1 for operator responsibilities when using third parties for the conduct of aircraft tracking under 3.5.*

#### 3.6 RESERVED