



Australian Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Instrument number CASA EX45/14

I, GERARD JOHN CAMPBELL, Executive Manager, Operations Division, a delegate of CASA, make this instrument under subregulation 235A (4) of the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (CAR 1988)*.

[Signed G.J. Campbell]

Gerard J. Campbell
Executive Manager
Operations Division

6 June 2014

Exemption — from minimum runway width instructions – Pearl Aviation

1 Application

This instrument applies to Fairchild Metro type aircraft operated by Pearl Aviation Australia Pty Ltd, Aviation Reference Number 411832 (the *operator*).

2 Definitions

In this instrument:

CAR 217 organisation means a training and checking organisation provided by the operator in accordance with regulation 217 of CAR 1988 to ensure the members of the operator's operating crew maintain their competency.

narrow runway means a runway that is less than 30 metres in width.

4 Exemption

The aircraft operated by the operator are exempt from compliance with the instructions in instrument CASA 61/12.

5 Conditions

The exemption is subject to the conditions mentioned in Schedule 1.

6 Expiry

This instrument expires at the end of 13 November 2014, as if it had been revoked by another instrument.

Schedule 1 Conditions

- 1 Each aircraft operated by the operator must not land on, or take off from, a runway that is less than 18 metres wide.

- 2 The operator must conduct operations on a narrow runway in accordance with the following limitations:
 - (a) operations are limited to dry runway operations;
 - (b) the maximum cross-wind limitation for take-off and landing is 10 knots;
 - (c) single-engine operations must not be conducted;
 - (d) the operator may only conduct operations during daytime;
 - (e) the operator must ensure all equipment items that provide direction control on the ground are operational;
 - (f) the pilot in command must ensure that the speed at which the aircraft is rotated to lift off from the runway (V^R) is equal to the aircraft's take-off decision speed (V^1);
 - (g) the pilot in command must ensure flight planning allows for landing in an alternate aerodrome, with one of the aircraft's engines inoperative, within 1 hour after take-off;
 - (h) the pilot in command must conduct all take-offs and landings as the pilot flying;
 - (i) before a pilot assumes operations as pilot in command, that pilot must be assessed by an approved check captain with a CAR 217 organisation as competent to operate from a runway that is 18 metres wide.
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