



**Australian Government**  
**Civil Aviation Safety Authority**

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Instrument number CASA EX112/14

I, GERARD JOHN CAMPBELL, Executive Manager, Operations Division, a delegate of CASA, make this instrument under regulation 11.160 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

**[Signed G.J. Campbell]**

Gerard J. Campbell  
Executive Manager  
Operations Division

5 September 2014

**Exemption – from standard take-off and landing minima – Thomson Airways Limited**

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**1 Definitions**

In this instrument:

*advisory* means that the zone can be used to advise pilots of expected RVR but it is not a controlling element for the procedure.

*ATC* means Air Traffic Control.

*CAT* means category, and refers to Category I, Category II or Category III minima.

*controlling* means that this element must be operational to use that applicable minima.

*DH* means decision height.

*low-visibility operation* or *LVO* means:

- (a) a landing with less than CAT I minima; or
- (b) a take-off with less than 550 m RV or RVR.

*runway zone* means the touchdown zone (*TDZ*), the mid-zone (*MID*) or the end zone (*END*) of a runway.

*RV* means runway visibility and is assessed by an approved observer and reported by ATC. RV only applies where the visibility is 350 m or more.

*RVR* means runway visual range and is measured by instrument and reported by ATC.

## 2 Application

This instrument applies only to aircraft mentioned in Schedule 1 operated by Thomson Airways Limited of Luton, England, Aviation Reference Number 503025 (the *operator*), in LVO at an aerodrome when both of the following apply:

- (a) ATC is in operation;
- (b) ATC has informed the pilot of the aircraft that low-visibility procedures are in force.

## 3 Exemption

Each aircraft operated by the operator is exempt from compliance with regulation 257 of the *Civil Aviation Regulations 1988 (CAR 1988)* in relation to the standard take-off and landing minima determined by CASA under subregulation 257 (1) of CAR 1988.

*Note* Details of the determination are set out in AIP En Route 1.5.

## 4 Conditions

The exemption is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) each aircraft must use not less than the aerodrome minima mentioned for it in Schedule 1 in accordance with Schedule 1;
- (b) the requirements mentioned in Schedule 2 must be complied with.

## 5 Expiry

This instrument expires at the end of August 2017, as if it had been revoked by another instrument.

### Schedule 1 Aerodrome minima for LVO

- 1 At aerodromes that have the facilities required to support low-visibility take-offs and CAT II, III A and CAT III B landings installed and in operation, the following are the minima that may be used by the aircraft mentioned.
- 2 Within Australia, an aerodrome's runways capable of supporting LVO will be shown in the AIP or by NOTAM.

### Take-off minima

- 3 Take-off minima with TDZ, MID and END RVR measurements available for B737-800, and B757-200 aircraft are:  
125 m RVR TDZ and 125 m RVR MID and 125 m RVR END.
- 4 Take-off minima with TDZ, MID and END RVR measurements available for B767-300 aircraft are:  
150 m RVR TDZ and 150 m RVR MID and 150 m RVR END.
- 5 Take-off minima with TDZ, MID and END RVR measurements available for B787-8 aircraft are:  
75 m RVR TDZ and 75 m RVR MID and 75 m RVR END.
- 6 Take-off minima with TDZ, and either MID or END RVR measurements available for B737-800, B757-200, B767-300 and B787-8 aircraft are:  
150 m RVR TDZ and 150 m RVR MID or, if RVR MID is not available then 150 m RVR END.

- 7 Take-off minima with TDZ, and either MID or END RVR measurements available for B737-800, B757-200, B767-300 and B787-8 aircraft are:  
350 m RV TDZ and 350 m RV MID or, if RV MID is not available then 350 m RV END. For 350 m or greater RV TDZ, the pilot in command must act as the observer for the TDZ.

*Note* Also see Schedule 2, clause 7, for specific runway lighting and marking requirements.

### **Landing minima**

- 8 CAT II minima for B737-800, B757-200, B767-300 and 787-8 aircraft are:  
(a) visibility: 300 m RVR TDZ and 300 m RVR MID or, if RVR MID is not available, then 300 m RVR END; and  
(b) DH: 100 feet.
- 9 CAT III A minima for B737-800, B757-200, B767-300 and 787-8 aircraft are:  
(a) visibility: 200 m RVR TDZ and 200 m RVR MID or, if RVR MID is not available, then 200 m RVR END; and  
(b) DH: 50 feet.
- 10 CAT III B minima for B737-800, B757-220, B767-300 and 787-8 aircraft are:  
(a) visibility: 75 m RVR TDZ and 75 m RVR MID and 75 m END all controlling;  
(b) DH: 0 feet.

## **Schedule 2 Requirements for LVO**

### **Approach bans**

- 1 For CAT II, CAT III A and CAT III B landings, the following approach ban rules apply:  
(a) when making an approach, the pilot in command of the aircraft must not continue beyond 1 000 feet above aerodrome elevation if a controlling zone RVR is reported by ATC as continually less than the specified minimum for the approach;  
(b) if, after passing 1 000 feet above aerodrome elevation, a controlling zone RVR is reported by ATC as falling below the specified minimum, the approach may be continued to the minima.

### **Required visual references**

- 2 For CAT II, CAT IIIA and CAT IIIB landings, the pilot in command of the aircraft must not continue an approach below the applicable minima unless visual reference is established and maintained in accordance with the following:  
(a) for CAT II — at least:  
(i) 3 consecutive longitudinally aligned lights, being the centreline of the approach lights, the TDZ lights, or the runway lights; and  
(ii) a lateral element of lighting, being an approach lighting crossbar, landing threshold or a barrette of touchdown lighting;  
(b) for CAT III A — at least 3 consecutive longitudinally aligned lights, being:  
(i) the centreline of the approach lights; or  
(ii) the touchdown zone lights; or  
(iii) the runway centreline lights; or

- (iv) the runway edge lights; or
  - (v) a combination of these has been attained and can be maintained
- (c) for CAT III B — with no DH, no visual contact is required.

### **Operational restrictions**

- 3 The maximum cross-wind component for an aircraft conducting an LVO is:
    - (a) if any RVR is less than 200 m — 10 knots; or
    - (b) otherwise — 15 knots.
  - 4 For a CAT II landing, until visual conditions are established, the aircraft must have and use at least a fail-passive automatic landing system.
  - 5 For a CAT IIIA landing, the aircraft must have and use at least a fail-passive automatic landing system and an automatic go-round capability.
  - 6 For a CAT IIIB landing, the aircraft must have and use a fail-operational automatic landing system with roll-out control guidance and an automatic go-round capability.
  - 7 For take-offs, the following runway lighting and markings are required:
    - (a) with RVR or RV at 350 m or more — high intensity runway edge lights (**HIREL**) spaced at not more than 60 m and either runway centreline lighting (**RCLL**) or runway centreline markings (**RCLM**) are required;
    - (b) with less than 350 m RVR — HIREL spaced at not more than 60 m, RCLL spaced at not more than 15 m and RCLM are required.
  - 8 The LVO must be conducted in accordance with the operator's relevant foreign Civil Aviation Authority approval.
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