Instrument number CASA EX11/20


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CASA EX11/20 — Helicopter Recovery Operations (Babcock Offshore Services Australasia) Instrument 2020

1 Name
This instrument is CASA EX11/20 — Helicopter Recovery Operations (Babcock Offshore Services Australasia) Instrument 2020.

2 Repeal of instrument CASA EX10/18
CASA EX10/18 — Helicopter Winching Operations (Babcock Offshore Services Australia) Exemption 2018 is repealed.

3 Definitions
In this instrument:

daylight means the time of a day that is after the start of morning civil twilight (first light) and before the end of evening civil twilight (last light).

helicopter recovery operation means an operation in which a relevant aircraft is used to winch a person, or object, at a site for the primary purpose of assisting in the recovery of an unserviceable helicopter.

operator means Babcock Offshore Services Australasia Pty Ltd, ARN 800160.

qualified personnel, for a helicopter recovery operation, means personnel of the operator who have successfully completed a course of training for a winching operation, as set out in the operator’s operations manual, as existing immediately before the date that this instrument is signed.

relevant aircraft means any of the following kinds of helicopter operated by the operator under an AOC:

(a) AW 139;
(b) BH 412;
(c) AS 332;
(d) H 225;
(e) H 175;
(f) S 92.
site means an offshore platform or vessel.
site permission means a written permission, given by the operator or owner of a site, for a helicopter recovery operation at the site.

4 Application
This instrument applies in relation to a helicopter recovery operation conducted at a site by the operator with a relevant aircraft.

5 Exemption
(1) The operator, and pilot in command of the relevant aircraft, are exempt from compliance with paragraphs 5.1 and 7.1 of Civil Aviation Order 29.11 to the extent necessary for the helicopter recovery operation.
(2) The exemption is subject to the conditions mentioned in Schedule 1.

6 Direction
For subregulation 215 (3) of CAR, the operator is directed to include in its operations manual:
(a) details of any conditions on the site permission for the helicopter recovery operation at the site; and
(b) instructions requiring its operations personnel to comply with the conditions, to the extent permitted by law and this instrument.

7 Repeal of this instrument
This instrument is repealed at the end of 31 January 2023.

Schedule 1 Conditions
1 Before commencing the helicopter recovery operation, the operator must ensure that the operator’s chief pilot:
(a) has approved a written safety assessment for the operation that mentions,
   for the flight of the relevant aircraft:
      (i) the place at which the flight is to commence; and
      (ii) the place, or any alternative place, at which the flight is to end; and
(b) has given the operator a written approval, based on the safety assessment, for the operation.
2 Before commencing the helicopter recovery operation, the operator must:
(a) obtain a site permission for the operation at the site; and
(b) give a copy of the permission, including any conditions, to the pilot in command of the relevant aircraft.
3 During the helicopter recovery operation, the pilot in command of the relevant aircraft must ensure that the aircraft hovers wholly, or partially, over the site to the minimum extent necessary for the safe conduct of the operation.
During the helicopter recovery operation, the operator, and pilot in command of the relevant aircraft, must not allow a person to be winched unless the person:

(a) is required to assist in the operation; and

(b) is:

(i) a member of the qualified personnel for the operation; or

(ii) a member of the operations personnel of the operator, other than qualified personnel, who is accompanied by a rescue crew officer in accordance with clause 5.

The operator and the pilot in command of the relevant aircraft may, during the helicopter recovery operation, winch a person together with a rescue crew officer only if:

(a) before the operation commences — the operator’s chief pilot has determined that the winching of the person with the rescue crew officer can be conducted safely during the operation; and

(b) at the site, the pilot in command of the relevant aircraft determines that the winching of the person with the rescue crew officer can be conducted safely during the operation.

The pilot in command of the relevant aircraft must operate the aircraft, during the helicopter recovery operation, at the minimum practicable weight and with the minimum practicable fuel load, including reserves, necessary for:

(a) successful completion of the operation; and

(b) fly-away capability at the site in the event of an engine failure.

The pilot in command of the relevant aircraft must conduct the helicopter recovery operation:

(a) in daylight, with the horizon visible; and

(b) at the safest working area of the site that allows fly-away alternatives for the aircraft; and

(c) using a winching technique that the pilot reasonably believes to be the safest in the circumstances, in accordance with the procedures set out in the operator’s operations manual, as existing immediately before the date that this instrument is signed.

Note The operator’s operations manual contains procedures for conducting winching operations with the relevant aircraft. Subregulation 215 (9) of CAR requires each member of the operations personnel of an operator to comply with all instructions contained in the operator’s operations manual insofar as they relate to the member’s duties or activities.

The pilot in command must have a copy of this instrument on the pilot’s person during the helicopter recovery operation.

The operator must, within 48 hours of the completion of the helicopter recovery operation, give CASA:

(a) written details of the operation; and

(b) a copy of the safety assessment, for the operation, mentioned in clause 1; and

(c) a copy of the site permission for the operation at the site, including any conditions.