KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
Ministry of Transportation
and Telecommunications

مملكة البحرين
وزارة المواصلات والاتصالات

AIR NAVIGATION TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

VOLUME III

PART 04

AERONAUTICAL CHARTS

18 July 2024

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications

مملكة البحرين
وزارة المواصلات والاتصالات

Air Navigation Technical Regulations (ANTR) Volume III Part 4

Charts

To ensure the Bahrain Civil Aviation Affairs has the most up to date regulatory system and continues to meet its regulatory responsibilities to the highest standard, the above named Regulation has been amended in order to update it to the latest ICAO and international standards, in line with the Kingdom's requirements.

The update of this Regulation will:

1. Translate the current version of ICAO Annex 4 (Amendment 59) into National Regulations.

I hereby issue these Regulations, being ANTR Volume III Part 4, effective the twenty sixth day of August, 2018.

Mohamed Thamir Al-Kaabi
Undersecretary for Civil Aviation

Mohamed Thamir Al Kaabi
Undersecretary for
Civil Aviation Affairs

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The following table records the complete history of the successive editions of the present document.

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	3rd November 2015	Final Draft	All
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A FOREWORD

In accordance with Annex 4 to the Chicago Convention (1944)[1] and other international obligations the Civil Aviation Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain (CAA) is responsible to manage and process the necessary data base; compile and print aeronautical charts and related products and services; and compile and print aeronautical charts and related products and services covering international airspace. This includes, but is not limited to the adoption of rules concerning the design, validation, production and maintenance of aeronautical charts.

The ICAO Council, on 13 April 1948, adopted a resolution inviting the attention of Contracting States to the desirability of using in their own national regulations, as far as is practicable, the precise language of those ICAO Standards that are of a regulatory character and also of indicating departures from the Standards, including any additional national regulations that are important for the safety or regularity of air navigation. Wherever possible, the provisions of the Annexes to the Chicago Convention have been written in such a way as would facilitate incorporation, without major textual changes, into national legislation.[2]

Therefore, the Regulation at hand reproduces the provision of ICAO Annex 4 “Aeronautical Charts” unchanged wherever possible and adapts it to the needs of the Kingdom of Bahrain wherever necessary.

The text does not take into account any (existing or planned) difference applicable in the Kingdom of Bahrain. According to Art. 38 of the Chicago Convention the Kingdom of Bahrain is obliged to communicate any difference between their national regulations and practices and the related ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices to ICAO and to publish in the AIP.

Any reference in the text to ICAO documents may be substituted by a reference to any existing CAA document (Manual, Instruction, Handbook) covering the same matters.

Hereinafter, wherever a reference is made to an ICAO Annex followed by a number, it shall refer to the Annex to the Chicago Convention (1944) corresponding to that number.

[1] Hereinafter: ICAO Annex (number).

[2] ICAO Annex 3, Foreword, p. (ix).

B. Remarks

To avoid any misunderstanding within this document:

1. The words ‘shall’ and ‘must’ indicate that compliance is compulsory.

2. The word ‘should’ indicates a recommendation. It does not mean that the compliance is optional but rather that, where insurmountable difficulties exist, the BCAA may accept an alternative means of compliance, and provided that an acceptable safety assurance from the authority shows that the safety requirements will not be reduced below that intended by the requirement.

3. The word ‘can’ or ‘may’ is used in a permissive sense to state authority or permission to do the act prescribed.

4. The word ‘will’ is used to express the future.

5. The “Notes” contained in the ICAO Annex 4 have not been included into the regulatory part of this Regulation. They have no regulatory function and, therefore, they may form a part of the handbooks, manuals etc. to Part 04 only.

CHAPTER 1 DEFINITIONS, APPLICABILITY AND AVAILABILITY

1.1 Definitions

When the following terms are used in this Regulation for aeronautical charts, they have the following meanings:

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

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

Aerodrome operating minima. The limits of usability of an aerodrome for:

a) take-off, expressed in terms of runway visual range and/or visibility and, if necessary, cloud conditions;

b) landing in precision approach and landing operations, expressed in terms of visibility and/or runway visual range and decision altitude/height (DA/H) as appropriate to the category of the operation;

c) landing in approach and landing operations with vertical guidance, expressed in terms of visibility and/or runway visual range and decision altitude/height (DA/H); and

d) landing in non-precision approach and landing operations, expressed in terms of visibility and/or runway visual range, minimum descent altitude/height (MDA/H) and, if necessary, cloud conditions.

Aerodrome reference point. The designated geographical location of an aerodrome.

Aeronautical chart. A representation of a portion of the Earth, its culture and relief, specifically designated to meet the requirements of air navigation.

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

Air defence identification zone. Special designated airspace of defined dimensions within which aircraft are required to comply with special identification and/or reporting procedures additional to those related to the provision of air traffic services (ATS).

Air traffic service. A generic term meaning variously, flight information service, alerting service, air traffic advisory service, air traffic control service (area control service, approach control service or aerodrome control service).

Air transit route. A defined route for the air transiting of helicopters.

Airway. A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor.

Altitude. The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level (MSL).

Application. Manipulation and processing of data in support of user requirements (ISO 19104*).

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

Area minimum altitude (AMA). The minimum altitude to be used under instrument meteorological conditions (IMC), that provides a minimum obstacle clearance within a specified area, normally formed by parallels and meridians.

Area navigation (RNAV). A method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of ground- or space-based navigation aids or within the limits of the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these.

Arrival routes. Routes identified in an instrument approach procedure by which aircraft may proceed from the en-route phase of flight to an initial approach fix.

ATS route. A specified route designed for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of air traffic services.

ATS surveillance system. A generic term meaning variously, ADS-B, PSR, SSR or any comparable ground-based system that enables the identification of aircraft.

Bare Earth. Surface of the Earth including bodies of water and permanent ice and snow, and excluding vegetation and man-made objects.

CAA. Bahrain Civil Aviation Affairs. The Civil aviation authority of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Calendar. Discrete temporal reference system that provides the basis for defining temporal position to a resolution of one day (ISO 19108*).

Canopy. Bare Earth supplemented by vegetation height.

Change-over point. The point at which an aircraft navigating on an ATS route segment defined by reference to very high frequency omnidirectional radio ranges is expected to transfer its primary navigational reference from the facility behind the aircraft to the next facility ahead of the aircraft.

Clearway. A defined rectangular area on the ground or water under the control of the appropriate authority, selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aeroplane may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height.

Contour line. A line on a map or chart connecting points of equal elevation.

Culture. All man-made features constructed on the surface of the Earth, such as cities, railways and canals.

Cyclic redundancy check (CRC). A mathematical algorithm applied to the digital expression of data that provides a level of assurance against loss or alteration of data.

Danger area. An airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times.

Data product specification. Detailed description of a data set or data set series together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party (ISO 19131*).

Data quality. A degree or level of confidence that the data provided meet the requirements of the data user in terms of accuracy, resolution and integrity.

Data set. Identifiable collection of data (ISO 19101*).

* All ISO Standards are listed at the end of this chapter.

Data set series. Collection of data sets sharing the same product specification (ISO 19115*).

Datum. Any quantity or set of quantities that may serve as a reference or basis for the calculation of other quantities (ISO 19104*).

Digital Elevation Model (DEM). The representation of terrain surface by continuous elevation values at all intersections of a defined grid, referenced to common datum.

Displaced threshold. A threshold not located at the extremity of a runway.

Electronic aeronautical chart display. An electronic device by which flight crews are enabled to execute, in a convenient and timely manner, route planning, route monitoring and navigation by displaying required information.

Elevation. The vertical distance of a point or a level, on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level.

Ellipsoid height (Geodetic height). The height related to the reference ellipsoid, measured along the ellipsoidal outer normal through the point in question.

Feature. Abstraction of real world phenomena (ISO 19101*).

Feature attribute. Characteristic of a feature (ISO 19101*).

Final approach. That part of an instrument approach procedure which commences at the specified final approach fix or point, or where such a fix or point is not specified,

a) at the end of the last procedure turn, base turn or inbound turn of a racetrack procedure, if specified; or

b) at the point of interception of the last track specified in the approach procedure; and

c) ends at a point in the vicinity of an aerodrome from which:

   1) a landing can be made; or

   2) a missed approach procedure is initiated.

Final approach and take-off area (FATO). A defined area over which the final phase of the approach manoeuvre to hover or landing is completed and from which the take-off manoeuvre is commenced. Where the FATO is to be used by performance Class 1 helicopters, the defined area includes the rejected take-off area available.

Final approach fix or point. That fix or point of an instrument approach procedure where the final approach segment commences.

Final approach segment. That segment of an instrument approach procedure in which alignment and descent for landing are accomplished.

Flight information region. An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.

Flight level. A surface of constant atmospheric pressure which is related to a specific pressure datum, 1 013.2 hectopascals (hPa), and is separated from other such surfaces by specific pressure intervals.

Geodesic distance. The shortest distance between any two points on a mathematically defined ellipsoidal surface.

Geodetic datum. A minimum set of parameters required to define location and orientation of the local reference system with respect to the global reference system/frame.

Geoid. The equipotential surface in the gravity field of the Earth which coincides with the undisturbed mean sea level (MSL) extended continuously through the continents.

Geoid undulation. The distance of the geoid above (positive) or below (negative) the mathematical reference ellipsoid.

Glide path. A descent profile determined for vertical guidance during a final approach.

Gregorian calendar. Calendar in general use; first introduced in 1582 to define a year that more closely approximates the tropical year than the Julian calendar (ISO 19108*).

Height. The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.

Helicopter stand. An aircraft stand which provides for parking a helicopter and where ground taxi operations are completed or where the helicopter touches down and lifts off for air taxi 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.

Holding procedure. A predetermined manoeuvre which keeps an aircraft within a specified airspace while awaiting further clearance.

Hot spot. A location on an aerodrome movement area with a history or potential risk of collision or runway incursion, and where heightened attention by pilots/drivers is necessary.

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

Hypsometric tints. A succession of shades or colour gradations used to depict ranges of elevation.

Initial approach segment. That segment of an instrument approach procedure between the initial approach fix and the intermediate approach fix or, where applicable, the final approach fix or point.

Instrument approach procedure. A series of predetermined manoeuvres by reference to flight instruments with specified protection from obstacles from the initial approach fix, or where applicable, from the beginning of a defined arrival route to a point from which a landing can be completed and thereafter, if a landing is not completed, to a position at which holding or en-route obstacle clearance criteria apply.

Intermediate approach segment. That segment of an instrument approach procedure between either the intermediate approach fix and the final approach fix or point, or between the end of a reversal, racetrack or dead reckoning track procedure and the final approach fix or point, as appropriate.

Intermediate holding position. A designated position intended for traffic control at which taxiing aircraft and vehicles shall stop and hold until further cleared to proceed, when so instructed by the aerodrome control tower.

Isogonal. A line on a map or chart on which all points have the same magnetic variation for a specified epoch.

Isogriv. A line on a map or chart which joins points of equal angular difference between the North of the navigation grid and Magnetic North.

Landing area. That part of a movement area intended for the landing or take-off of aircraft.

Landing direction indicator. A device to indicate visually the direction currently designated for landing and for take-off.

Level. A generic term relating to the vertical position of an aircraft in flight and meaning variously, height, altitude or flight level.

Logon address. A specified code used for data link logon to an ATS unit. Magnetic variation. The angular difference between True North and Magnetic North.

Manoeuvring area. That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, excluding aprons.

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

Metadata. Data about data (ISO 19115*).

Minimum en-route altitude (MEA). The altitude for an en-route segment that provides adequate reception of relevant navigation facilities and ATS communications, complies with the airspace structure and provides the required obstacle clearance.

Minimum obstacle clearance altitude (MOCA). The minimum altitude for a defined segment of flight that provides the required obstacle clearance.

Minimum sector altitude. The lowest altitude which may be used which will provide a minimum clearance of 300 m (1 000 ft) above all objects located in an area contained within a sector of a circle of 46 km (25 NM) radius centred on a radio aid to navigation.

Missed approach point (MAPt). That point in an instrument approach procedure at or before which the prescribed missed approach procedure must be initiated in order to ensure that the minimum obstacle clearance is not infringed.

Missed approach procedure. The procedure to be followed if the approach cannot be continued.

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

Navigation specification. A set of aircraft and flight crew requirements needed to support performance-based navigation operations within a defined airspace. There are two kinds of navigation specifications:

> *Required navigation performance (RNP) specification.* A navigation specification based on area navigation that includes the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNP, e.g. RNP 4, RNP APCH.
>
> *Area navigation (RNAV) specification.* A navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNAV, e.g. RNAV 5, RNAV 1.

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 clearance altitude (OCA) or obstacle clearance height (OCH). The lowest altitude or the lowest height above the elevation of the relevant runway threshold or the aerodrome elevation as applicable, used in establishing compliance with appropriate obstacle clearance criteria.

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.

Orthometric height. Height of a point related to the geoid, generally presented as an MSL elevation.

Performance-based navigation (PBN). Area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace.

Point light. A luminous signal appearing without perceptible length.

Portrayal. Presentation of information to humans (ISO 19117*).

Position (geographical). Set of coordinates (latitude and longitude) referenced to the mathematical reference ellipsoid which define the position of a point on the surface of the Earth.

Precision approach procedure. An instrument approach procedure utilizing azimuth and glide path information provided by ILS or PAR.

Procedure altitude/height. A specified altitude/height flown operationally at or above the minimum altitude/height and established to accommodate a stabilized descent at a prescribed descent gradient/angle in the intermediate/final approach segment.

Procedure turn. A manoeuvre in which a turn is made away from a designated track followed by a turn in the opposite direction to permit the aircraft to intercept and proceed along the reciprocal of the designated track.

Prohibited area. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of the Kingdom of Bahrain, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

Relief. The inequalities in elevation of the surface of the Earth represented on aeronautical charts by contours, hypsometric tints, shading or spot elevations.

Reporting point. A specified (named) geographical location in relation to which the position of an aircraft can be reported.

Resolution. A number of units or digits to which a measured or calculated value is expressed and used.

Restricted area. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of the Kingdom of Bahrain, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.

Reversal procedure. A procedure designed to enable aircraft to reverse direction during the initial approach segment of an instrument approach procedure. The sequence may include procedure turns or base turns.

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

Runway-holding position. A designated position intended to protect a runway, an obstacle limitation surface, or an ILS/MLS critical/sensitive area at which taxiing aircraft and vehicles shall stop and hold, unless otherwise authorized by the aerodrome control tower.

Runway strip. A defined area including the runway and stopway, if provided, 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 centre line of a runway can see the runway surface markings or the lights delineating the runway or identifying its centre line.

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

Significant point. A specified geographical location used in defining an ATS route or the flight path of an aircraft and for other navigation and ATS purposes.

Stopway. A defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of take-off run available prepared as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an abandoned take-off.

Taxiing. Movement of an aircraft on the surface of an aerodrome under its own power, excluding take-off and landing.

Taxi-route. A defined path established for the movement of helicopters from one part of a heliport to another. A taxi-route includes a helicopter air or ground taxiway which is centred on the taxi-route.

Taxiway. A defined path on a land aerodrome established for the taxiing of aircraft and intended to provide a link between one part of the aerodrome and another, including:

a) *Aircraft stand taxi lane.* A portion of an apron designated as a taxiway and intended to provide access to aircraft stands only.

b) *Apron taxiway.* A portion of a taxiway system located on an apron and intended to provide a through taxi route across the apron.

c) *Rapid exit taxiway.* A taxiway connected to a runway at an acute angle and designed to allow landing aeroplanes to turn off at higher speeds than are achieved on other exit taxiways thereby minimizing runway occupancy times.

Terminal Arrival Altitude (TAA). The lowest altitude that will provide a minimum clearance of 300 m (1 000 ft) above all objects located in an arc of a circle defined by a 46 km (25 NM) radius centred on the initial approach fix (IAF), or where there is no IAF on the intermediate approach fix (IF), delimited by straight lines joining the extremity of the arc to the IF.

The combined TAAs associated with an approach procedure shall account for an area of 360 degrees around the IF.

Terrain. The surface of the Earth containing naturally occurring features such as mountains, hills, ridges, valleys, bodies of water, permanent ice and snow, and excluding obstacles.

Threshold. The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.

Touchdown and lift-off area (TLOF). A load bearing area on which a helicopter may touch down or lift off.

Touchdown zone. The portion of a runway, beyond the threshold, where it is intended landing aeroplanes first contact the runway.

Track. The projection on the earth's surface of the path of an aircraft, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic or grid).

Transition altitude. The altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitudes.

Vectoring. Provision of navigational guidance to aircraft in the form of specific headings, based on the use of an ATS surveillance system.

Visual approach procedure. A series of predetermined manoeuvres by visual reference, from the initial approach fix, or where applicable, from the beginning of a defined arrival route to a point from which a landing can be completed and thereafter, if a landing is not completed, a go-around procedure can be carried out.

Waypoint. A specified geographical location used to define an area navigation route or the flight path of an aircraft employing area navigation. Waypoints are identified as either:

Fly-by waypoint. A waypoint which requires turn anticipation to allow tangential interception of the next segment of a route or procedure; or

Flyover waypoint. A waypoint at which a turn is initiated in order to join the next segment of a route or procedure.

1.2 Applicability

1.2.1 The specifications in this Regulation are applicable on and after 1st November 2015

1.2.2 All charts coming within the scope of this Regulation and bearing the aeronautical information date of 1st November 2015 or later shall conform to the provisions relevant to the particular chart.

1.2.2.1 All such charts shall in addition conform to the provisions relevant to the particular chart.

1.3 Availability

1.3.1 *Information.* The CAA shall on request by another Contracting State provide all information relating to the territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain that is necessary to enable the provisions of this Regulation to be met.

1.3.2 *Charts.* The CAA shall, when so specified, ensure the availability of charts in whichever of the following ways is appropriate for a particular chart or single sheet of a chart series.

1.3.2.1 For any chart or single sheet of a chart series entirely contained within the territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the CAA shall either:

a) produce the chart or sheet itself; or

b) arrange for its production by another Contracting State or by an agency; or

c) provide another Contracting State prepared to accept an obligation to produce the chart or sheet with the data necessary for its production.

1.3.2.2 For any chart or single sheet of a chart series which includes the territory of two or more Contracting States, the States having jurisdiction over the territory so included shall determine the manner in which the chart or sheet will be made available. This determination shall be made with due regard being given to regional air navigation agreements and to any programme of allocation established by the Council of ICAO.

1.3.3 The CAA shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that the information it provides and the aeronautical charts made available are adequate and accurate and that they are maintained up to date by an adequate revision service.

1.3.4 To improve worldwide dissemination of information on new charting techniques and production methods, appropriate charts produced by the CAA shall be made available without charge to other Contracting States on request on a reciprocal basis.

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* ISO Standard

19101, *Geographic information - Reference model*

19104, *Geographic information - Terminology*

19108, *Geographic information - Temporal schema*

19115, *Geographic information - Metadata*

19117, *Geographic information - Portrayal*

19131, *Geographic information - Data product specifications*

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

2.1 Operational requirements for charts

2.1.1 Each type of chart shall provide information relevant to the function of the chart and its design shall observe Human Factors principles which facilitate its optimum use.

2.1.2 Each type of chart shall provide information appropriate to the phase of flight to ensure the safe and expeditious operation of the aircraft.

2.1.3 The presentation of information shall be accurate, free from distortion and clutter, unambiguous, and be readable under all normal operating conditions.

2.1.4 Colours or tints and type size used shall be such that the chart can be easily read and interpreted by the pilot in varying conditions of natural and artificial light.

2.1.5 The information shall be in a form which enables the pilot to acquire it in a reasonable time consistent with workload and operating conditions.

2.1.6 The presentation of information provided on each type of chart shall permit smooth transition from chart to chart as appropriate to the phase of flight.

2.1.7 The charts shall be True North orientated.

2.1.8 The basic sheet size of the charts shall be 210 × 148 mm (8.27 × 5.82 in) (A5).

2.2 Titles

The title of a chart or chart series prepared in accordance with the specifications contained in this Regulation and intended to satisfy the function of the chart shall be that of the relevant chapter heading as modified by application of any provisions contained therein, except that such title shall not include “ICAO” unless the chart conforms with all provisions specified in this Chapter 2 and any specified for the particular chart.

2.3 Miscellaneous information

2.3.1 The marginal note layout shall be as given in Appendix 1, except as otherwise specified for a particular chart.

2.3.2 The following information shall be shown on the face of each chart unless otherwise stated in the specification of the chart concerned:

a) designation or title of the chart series;

b) name and reference of the sheet;

c) on each margin an indication of the adjoining sheet (when applicable).

2.3.3 A legend to the symbols and abbreviations used shall be provided. The legend shall be on the face or reverse of each chart except that, where it is impracticable for reasons of space, a legend may be published separately.

2.3.4 The name and adequate address of the producing agency shall be shown in the margin of the chart except that, where the chart is published as part of an aeronautical document, this information may be placed in the front of that document.

2.4 Symbols

2.4.1 Symbols used shall conform to those shown in Appendix 2 - ICAO Chart Symbols, except that where it is desired to show on an aeronautical chart special features or items of importance to civil aviation for which no ICAO symbol is at present provided, any appropriate symbol may be chosen for this purpose, provided that it does not cause confusion with any existing ICAO chart symbol or impair the legibility of the chart.

2.4.2 To represent ground-based navigation aids, intersections and waypoints, the same basic symbol shall be used on all charts on which they appear, regardless of chart purpose.

2.4.3 The symbol used for significant points shall be based on a hierarchy of symbols and selected in the following order: ground-based navigation aid, intersection, waypoint symbol. A waypoint symbol shall be used only when a particular significant point does not already exist as either a ground-based navigation aid or intersection.

2.4.4 The CAA shall ensure that symbols are shown in the manner specified in 2.4.2, 2.4.3 and Appendix 2 - ICAO Chart Symbols, symbol number 121.

2.4.5 *(Intentionally left blank)*

2.5 Units of measurement

2.5.1 Distances shall be derived as geodesic distances.

2.5.2 Distances shall be expressed in either kilometres or nautical miles or both, provided the units are clearly differentiated.

2.5.3 Altitudes, elevations and heights shall be expressed in either metres or feet or both, provided the units are clearly differentiated.

2.5.4 Linear dimensions on aerodromes and short distances shall be expressed in metres.

2.5.5 The order of resolution of distances, dimensions, elevations and heights shall be that as specified for a particular chart.

2.5.6 The units of measurement used to express distances, altitudes, elevations and heights shall be conspicuously stated on the face of each chart.

2.5.7 Conversion scales (kilometres/nautical miles, metres/feet) shall be provided on each chart on which distances, elevations or altitudes are shown. The conversion scales shall be placed on the face of each chart.

2.6 Scale and projection

2.6.1 For charts of large areas, the name and basic parameters and scale of the projection shall be indicated.

2.6.2 For charts of small areas, a linear scale only shall be indicated.

2.7 Date of validity of aeronautical information

The date of validity of aeronautical information shall be clearly indicated on the face of each chart.

2.8 Spelling of geographical names

2.8.1 The symbols of the Roman alphabet shall be used for all writing.

2.8.2 The names of places and of geographical features in countries which officially use varieties of the Roman alphabet shall be accepted in their official spelling, including the accents and diacritical marks used in the respective alphabets.

2.8.3 Where a geographical term such as “cape”, “point”, “gulf”, “river” is abbreviated on any particular chart, that word shall be spelt out in full in the language used by the publishing agency, in respect of the most important example of each type. Punctuation marks shall not be used in abbreviations within the body of a chart.

2.8.4 In areas where romanized names have not been officially produced or adopted, and outside the territory of the Kingdom of Bahrain, names shall be transliterated from the non-Roman alphabet form by the system generally used by the producing agency.

2.9 Abbreviations

2.9.1 Abbreviations shall be used on aeronautical charts whenever they are appropriate.

2.9.2 Where applicable, abbreviations shall be selected from the Procedures for Air Navigation Services - ICAO Abbreviations and Codes (Doc 8400).

2.10 Political boundaries

2.10.1 International boundaries shall be shown, but may be interrupted if data more important to the use of the chart would be obscured.

2.10.2 Where the territory of more than one State appears on a chart, the names identifying the countries shall be indicated.

2.11 Colours

Colours used on charts shall conform to Appendix 3 - Colour Guide.

2.12 Relief

2.12.1 Relief, where shown, shall be portrayed in a manner that will satisfy the chart users’ need for:

a) orientation and identification;

b) safe terrain clearance;

c) clarity of aeronautical information when shown;

d) planning.

2.12.2 Where relief is shown by hypsometric tints, the tints used shall be based on those shown in the Hypsometric Tint Guide in Appendix 4.

2.12.3 Where spot elevations are used, they shall be shown for selected critical points.

2.12.3.1 The value of spot elevations of doubtful accuracy shall be followed by the sign ±.

2.13 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

When prohibited, restricted or danger areas are shown, the reference or other identification shall be included, except that the nationality letters may be omitted.

2.14 Air traffic services airspaces

2.14.1 When ATS airspace is shown on a chart, the class of airspace, the type, name or call sign, the vertical limits and the radio frequency(ies) to be used shall be indicated and the horizontal limits depicted in accordance with Appendix 2 - ICAO Chart Symbols.

2.14.2 On charts used for visual flight, those parts of the ATS Airspace Classes table (Appendix 4) in ICAO Annex 11 applicable to the airspace depicted on the chart shall be on the face or reverse of each chart.

2.15 Magnetic variation

2.15.1 True North and magnetic variation shall be indicated. The order of resolution of magnetic variation shall be that as specified for a particular chart.

2.15.2 When magnetic variation is shown on a chart, the values shown shall be those for the year nearest to the date of publication that is divisible by 5, i.e. 1980, 1985, etc. In exceptional cases where the current value would be more than one degree different, after applying the calculation for annual change, an interim date and value shall be quoted.

2.15.3 For instrument procedure charts, the publication of a magnetic variation change shall be completed within a maximum of six AIRAC cycles.

2.15.4 In large terminal areas with multiple aerodromes, a single rounded value of magnetic variation shall be applied so that the procedures that service multiple aerodromes use a single, common variation value.

2.16 Typography

2.17 Aeronautical data

2.17.1 The CAA shall take all necessary measures to introduce a properly organized quality system containing procedures, processes and resources necessary to implement quality management at each function stage as outlined in ICAO Annex 15, 3.1.7. The execution of such quality management shall be made demonstrable for each function stage, when required. In addition, the CAA shall ensure that established procedures exist in order that aeronautical data at any moment is traceable to its origin so to allow any data anomalies or errors, detected during the production/maintenance phases or in the operational use, to be corrected.

2.17.2 The CAA shall ensure that the order of chart resolution of aeronautical data shall be that as specified for a particular chart and as presented in a tabular form in Appendix 6.

2.17.3 The CAA shall ensure that integrity of aeronautical data is maintained throughout the data process from survey/origin to the next intended user. Aeronautical data integrity requirements shall be based upon the potential risk resulting from the corruption of data and upon the use to which the data item is put. Consequently, the following classification and data integrity level shall apply:

a) critical data, integrity level 1×10^{-8}: there is a high probability when using corrupted critical data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe;

b) essential data, integrity level 1×10^{-5}: there is a low probability when using corrupted essential data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe; and

c) routine data, integrity level 1×10^{-3}: there is a very low probability when using corrupted routine data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe.

2.17.4 Aeronautical data quality requirements related to the integrity and data classification shall be as provided in Tables 1 to 6 in Appendix 6.

2.17.5 Electronic aeronautical data sets shall be protected by the inclusion in the data sets of a 32-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) implemented by the application dealing with the data sets. This shall apply to the protection of all integrity levels of data sets as specified in 2.17.3.

2.18 Common reference systems

2.18.1 Horizontal reference system

2.18.1.1 World Geodetic System - 1984 (WGS-84) shall be used as the horizontal (geodetic) reference system. Published aeronautical geographical coordinates (indicating latitude and longitude) shall be expressed in terms of the WGS-84 geodetic reference datum.

2.18.1.2 Geographical coordinates which have been transformed into WGS-84 coordinates but whose accuracy of original field work does not meet the requirements in ICAO Annex 11, Chapter 2, and ICAO Annex 14, Volumes I and II, Chapter 2, shall be identified by an asterisk.

2.18.1.3 The order of chart resolution of geographical coordinates shall be that specified for a particular chart series and in accordance with Appendix 6, Table 1.

2.18.2 Vertical reference system

2.18.2.1 Mean sea level (MSL) datum, which gives the relationship of gravity-related height (elevation) to a surface known as the geoid, shall be used as the vertical reference system.

2.18.2.2 In addition to the elevations referenced to MSL, for the specific surveyed ground positions, geoid undulation (referenced to the WGS-84 ellipsoid) for those positions shall also be published as specified for a particular chart.

2.18.2.3 The order of chart resolution of elevation and geoid undulation shall be that specified for a particular chart series and in accordance with Appendix 6, Table 2.

2.18.3 Temporal reference system

2.18.3.1 The Gregorian calendar and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) shall be used as the temporal reference system.

2.18.3.2 When a different temporal reference system is used for charting, this shall be indicated in GEN 2.1.2 of the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

CHAPTER 3 AERODROME OBSTACLE CHART - ICAO TYPE A (OPERATING LIMITATIONS)

3.1 Function

This chart, in combination with the relevant information published in the AIP of the Kingdom of Bahrain, shall provide the data necessary to enable an operator to comply with the operating limitations of ICAO Annex 6, Part I, Chapter 5, and Part III, Section II, Chapter 3.

3.2 Availability

3.2.1 Aerodrome Obstacle Charts - ICAO Type A (Operating Limitations) shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 for all aerodromes regularly used by national and international civil aviation, except for those aerodromes where there are no obstacles in the take-off flight path areas.

3.2.2 Where a chart is not required because no obstacles exist in the take-off flight path area, a notification to this effect shall be published in the AIP of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

3.3 Units of measurement

3.3.1 Elevations shall be shown to the nearest half-metre or to the nearest foot.

3.3.2 Linear dimensions shall be shown to the nearest half-metre.

3.4 Coverage and scale

3.4.1 The extent of each plan shall be sufficient to cover all obstacles.

3.4.2 The horizontal scale shall be within the range of 1:10 000 to 1:15 000.

3.4.3 The horizontal scale shall be 1:10 000.

3.4.4 The vertical scale shall be ten times the horizontal scale.

3.4.5 *Linear scales.* Horizontal and vertical linear scales showing both metres and feet shall be included in the charts.

3.5 Format

3.5.1 The charts shall depict a plan and profile of each runway, any associated stopway or clearway, the take-off flight path area and obstacles.

3.5.2 The profile for each runway, stop way, clearway and the obstacles in the take-off flight path area shall be shown above its corresponding plan. The profile of an alternative take-off flight path area shall comprise a linear projection of the full take-off flight path and shall be disposed above its corresponding plan in the manner most suited to the ready interpretation of the information.

3.5.3 A profile grid shall be ruled over the entire profile area exclusive of the runway. The zero for vertical coordinates shall be mean sea level. The zero for horizontal coordinates shall be the end of the runway furthest from the take-off flight path area concerned. Graduation marks

indicating the sub-divisions of intervals shall be shown along the base of the grid and along the vertical margins.

3.5.3.1 The vertical grid shall have intervals of 30 m (100 ft) and the horizontal grid shall have intervals of 300 m (1 000 ft).

3.5.4 The chart shall include:

a) a box for recording the operational data specified in 3.8.3;

b) a box for recording amendments and dates thereof.

3.6 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the country in which the aerodrome is located, the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves, the name of the aerodrome and the designator(s) of the runway(s).

3.7 Magnetic variation

The magnetic variation to the nearest degree and date of information shall be indicated.

3.8 Aeronautical data

3.8.1 Obstacles

3.8.1.1 Objects in the take-off flight path area which project above a plane surface having a 1.2 per cent slope and having a common origin with the take-off flight path area shall be regarded as obstacles, except that obstacles lying wholly below the shadow of other obstacles as defined in 3.8.1.2 need not be shown. Mobile objects such as boats, trains and trucks, which may project above the 1.2 per cent plane, shall be considered obstacles but shall not be considered as being capable of creating a shadow.

3.8.1.2 The shadow of an obstacle is considered to be a plane surface originating at a horizontal line passing through the top of the obstacle at right angles to the centre line of the take-off flight path area. The plane covers the complete width of the take-off flight path area and extends to the plane defined in 3.8.1.1 or to the next higher obstacle if it occurs first. For the first 300 m (1 000 ft) of the take-off flight path area, the shadow planes are horizontal and beyond this point such planes have an upward slope of 1.2 per cent.

3.8.1.3 If the obstacle creating a shadow is likely to be removed, objects that would become obstacles by its removal shall be shown.

3.8.2 Take-off flight path area

3.8.2.1 The take-off flight path area consists of a quadrilateral area on the surface of the earth lying directly below, and symmetrically disposed about, the take-off flight path. This area has the following characteristics:

a) it commences at the end of the area declared suitable for take-off (i.e. at the end of the runway or clearway as appropriate);

b) its width at the point of origin is 180 m (600 ft) and this width increases at the rate of 0.25D to a maximum of 1 800 m (6 000 ft), where D is the distance from the point of

origin;

c) it extends to the point beyond which no obstacles exist or to a distance of 10.0 km (5.4 NM), whichever is the lesser.

3.8.2.2 For runways serving aircraft having operating limitations which do not preclude the use of a take-off flight path gradient of less than 1.2 per cent, the extent of the take-off flight path area specified in 3.8.2.1 c) shall be increased to not less than 12.0 km (6.5 NM) and the slope of the plane surface specified in 3.8.1.1 and 3.8.1.2 shall be reduced to 1.0 per cent or less.

3.8.3 Declared distances

3.8.3.1 The following information for each direction of each runway shall be entered in the space provided:

a) take-off run available;

b) accelerate-stop distance available;

c) take-off distance available;

d) landing distance available.

3.8.3.2 Where a declared distance is not provided because a runway is usable in one direction only, that runway shall be identified as “not usable for take-off, landing or both”.

3.8.4 Plan and profile views

3.8.4.1 The plan view shall show:

a) the outline of the runways by a solid line, including the length and width, the magnetic bearing to the nearest degree, and the runway number;

b) the outline of the clearways by a broken line, including the length and identification as such;

c) take-off flight path areas by a dashed line and the centre line by a fine line consisting of short and long dashes;

d) alternative take-off flight path areas. When alternative take-off flight path areas not centred on the extension of the runway centre line are shown, notes shall be provided explaining the significance of such areas;

e) obstacles, including:

1) the exact location of each obstacle together with a symbol indicative of its type;

2) the elevation and identification of each obstacle;

3) the limits of penetration of obstacles of large extent in a distinctive manner identified in the legend.

3.8.4.1.1 The nature of the runway and stopway surfaces shall be indicated.

3.8.4.1.2 Stopways shall be identified as such and shall be shown by a broken line.

3.8.4.1.3 When stopways are shown, the length of each stopway shall be indicated.

3.8.4.2 The profile view shall show:

a) the profile of the centre line of the runway by a solid line and the profile of the centre line of any associated stopways and clearways by a broken line;

b) the elevation of the runway centre line at each end of the runway, at the stopway and at the origin of each take- off flight path area, and at each significant change in slope of runway and stopway;

c) obstacles, including:

1) each obstacle by a solid vertical line extending from a convenient grid line over at least one other grid line to the elevation of the top of the obstacle;

2) identification of each obstacle;

3) the limits of penetration of obstacles of large extent in a distinctive manner identified in the legend.

3.9 Accuracy

3.9.1 The order of accuracy attained shall be shown on the chart.

3.9.2 The horizontal dimensions and the elevations of the runway, stopway and clearway to be printed on the chart shall be determined to the nearest 0.5 m (1 ft).

3.9.3 The order of accuracy of the field work and the precision of chart production shall be such that measurements in the take-off flight path areas can be taken from the chart within the following maximum deviations:

a) horizontal distances: 5 m (15 ft) at a point of origin increasing at a rate of 1 per 500;

b) vertical distances: 0.5 m (1.5 ft) in the first 300 m (1 000ft) and increasing at a rate of 1 per 1 000.

3.9.4 *Datum.* Where no accurate datum for vertical reference is available, the elevation of the datum used shall be stated and shall be identified as assumed.

CHAPTER 4 *(Intentionally left blank)*[3]

[3] „Reserved“ for “Aerodrome Obstacle Chart - ICAO Type B”.

CHAPTER 4A AERODROME OBSTACLE CHART - ICAO TYPE C[4]

4A.1 Function

When produced, this chart shall provide the obstacle data necessary to enable an operator to develop procedures to comply with the operating limitations of ICAO Annex 6, Parts I and II, Chapter 5, and Part III, Chapter 3, with particular reference to information on obstacles that limit the maximum permissible take-off mass, and also to:

a) determine minimum safe heights including those for circling procedures;

b) determine procedures for use in the event of an emergency during take-off or landing;

c) provide source material for aeronautical charts and aeronautical data bases.

4A.2 Availability

This chart is not required where:

a) the obstacle data specified in 4A.1 are published in the AIP of the Kingdom of Bahrain; or

b) no significant obstacles exist and notification of this is published in the AIP of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

4A.3 Coverage and scale

4A.3.1 The extent of each chart shall be sufficient:

a) to cover all significant obstacles, including obstacles in the shadow of a significant obstacle, in the take-off flight path area which project above a plane surface having a 1.2 per cent slope and having a common origin with the take-off flight path area. Account shall be taken of mobile obstacles such as boats, trains, trucks, etc., which may project above the 1.2 per cent plane;

b) to cover all obstacles exceeding 120 m (400 ft) above the lowest elevation on the runway(s) which may influence the maximum permissible take-off mass or the choice of the aircraft's flight profile both straight ahead and in all areas where turning departures may occur;

c) to provide topographical information covering a distance of approximately 45 km (24 NM) from the aerodrome reference point.

4A.3.2 The horizontal scale shall be within the range of 1:20 000 to 1:100 000.

4A.4 Format

The chart shall include:

a) any necessary explanation of the projection used;

b) any necessary identification of the grid used;

[4] „Reserved“ for “Aerodrome Obstacle Chart - ICAO Type B”.

c) a box for recording amendments and dates thereof;

d) a box for recording the declared distances specified in 4A.8.2;

e) graduation marks at consistent intervals outside the neat line, at least every 10 minutes of latitude and longitude and marked in degrees and minutes.

4A.5 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the country in which the aerodrome is located, the name of the city or town which the aerodrome serves, and the name of the aerodrome.

4A.6 Magnetic variation

The chart shall show the magnetic variation to the nearest degree with the date and annual change.

4A.7 Units of measurement

4A.7.1 Elevations shall be shown to the nearest metre or foot.

4A.7.2 Linear dimensions shall be shown to the nearest metre.

4A.8 Aeronautical data

4A.8.1 The chart shall show:

a) the aerodrome reference point and its geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

b) the runways and the extended runway centre lines;

c) significant obstacles as specified in 4A.3.1 a) and b); the extent of each plan shall be sufficient to cover all significant obstacles except that isolated distant obstacles that would unnecessarily increase the sheet size may be indicated by an arrow, provided that the distance and bearing from a reference point and their elevation and geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and tenths of seconds are given;

d) the exact position of each significant obstacle by a symbol and its geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and tenths of seconds;

e) the elevation of each significant obstacle;

f) an indication of the type of each significant obstacle;

g) the limits of penetration of significant obstacles of large extent in a distinctive manner identified in the legend;

h) the positions of all radio navigation aids.

4A.8.2 Declared distances

4A.8.2.1 The following information for each direction of each runway shall be entered in the space provided:

a) take-off run available;

b) accelerate-stop distance available;

c) take-off distance available;

d) landing distance available.

4A.8.2.2 Where a declared distance is not provided because a runway direction cannot be used for take-off or landing or both, then this shall be indicated and the words “not usable” or the abbreviation “NU” entered.

4A.9 Accuracy

The order of accuracy attained shall be shown on the chart.

CHAPTER 5 *(Intentionally left blank)*[5]

[5] „Reserved“ for “Aerodrome Terrain and Obstacle Chart - ICAO (Electronic)”.

CHAPTER 6 PRECISION APPROACH TERRAIN CHART - ICAO

6.1 Function

The chart shall provide detailed terrain profile information within a defined portion of the final approach so as to enable aircraft operating agencies to assess the effect of the terrain on decision height determination by the use of radio altimeters.

6.2 Availability

6.2.1 The Precision Approach Terrain Chart - ICAO shall be made available for all precision approach runways Categories II and III at aerodromes used by national and international civil aviation.

6.2.2 The Precision Approach Terrain Chart - ICAO shall be revised whenever any significant change occurs.

6.3 Scale

6.3.1 The horizontal scale shall be 1:2 500, and the vertical scale 1:500.

6.3.2 When the chart includes a profile of the terrain to a distance greater than 900 m (3 000 ft) from the runway threshold, the horizontal scale shall be 1:5 000.

6.4 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the country in which the aerodrome is located, the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves, the name of the aerodrome and the designator of the runway.

6.5 Plan and profile information

6.5.1 The chart shall include:

a) a plan showing contours at 1 m (3 ft) intervals in the area 60 m (200 ft) on either side of the extended centre line of the runway, to the same distance as the profile, the contours to be related to the runway threshold;

b) an indication where the terrain or any object thereon, within the plan defined in a), differs by ±3 m (10 ft) in height from the centre line profile and is likely to affect a radio altimeter;

c) a profile of the terrain to a distance of 900 m (3 000 ft) from the threshold along the extended centre line of the runway.

6.5.2 Where the terrain at a distance greater than 900 m (3 000 ft) from the runway threshold is mountainous or otherwise significant to users of the chart, the profile of the terrain shall be shown to a distance not exceeding 2 000 m (6 500 ft) from the runway threshold.

6.5.3 The ILS reference datum height shall be shown to the nearest half metre or foot.

CHAPTER 7 ENROUTE CHART - ICAO

7.1 Function

This chart shall provide flight crews with information to facilitate navigation along ATS routes in compliance with air traffic services procedures.

7.2 Availability

7.2.1 The Enroute Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 for all areas where flight information regions have been established.

7.2.2 Where different air traffic services routes, position reporting requirements or lateral limits of flight information regions or control areas exist in different layers of airspace and cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on one chart, separate charts shall be provided.

7.3

7.3 Coverage and scale

7.3.1 Layout of sheet lines shall be determined by the density and pattern of the ATS route structure.

7.3.2 Large variations of scale between adjacent charts showing a continuous route structure shall be avoided.

7.3.3 An adequate overlap of charts shall be provided to ensure continuity of navigation.

7.4 Projection

7.4.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle should be used.

7.4.2 Parallels and meridians shall be shown at suitable intervals.

7.4.3 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along selected parallels and meridians.

7.5 Identification

Each sheet shall be identified by chart series and number.

7.6 Culture and topography

7.6.1 Generalized shore lines of all open water areas, large lakes and rivers shall be shown except where they conflict with data more applicable to the function of the chart.

7.6.2 Within each quadrilateral formed by the parallels and meridians, the area minimum altitude shall be shown, except as provided for in 7.6.3.

7.6.3 In areas of high latitude where it is determined by the CAA that True North orientation of the chart is impractical, the area minimum altitude should be shown within each quadrilateral formed by reference lines of the graticule (grid) used.

7.6.4 Where charts are not True North orientated, this fact and the selected orientation used shall be clearly indicated.

7.7 Magnetic variation

Isogonals should be indicated and the date of the isogonic information given.

7.8 Bearings, tracks and radials

7.8.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic, except as provided for in 7.8.2. Where bearings and tracks are additionally provided as true values for RNAV segments, they shall be shown in parentheses to the nearest tenth of a degree, e.g. 290° (294.9°T).

7.8.2 In areas of high latitude where it is determined by CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, should be used.

7.8.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

7.9 Aeronautical data

7.9.1 Aerodromes

All aerodromes used by national and international civil aviation to which an instrument approach can be made shall be shown.

7.9.2 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited, restricted and danger areas relevant to the layer of airspace shall be depicted with their identification and vertical limits.

7.9.3 Air traffic services system

7.9.3.1 Where appropriate, the components of the established air traffic services system shall be shown.

7.9.3.1.1 The components shall include the following:

a) the radio navigation aids associated with the air traffic services system together with their names, identifications, frequencies and geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

b) in respect of DME, additionally the elevation of the transmitting antenna of the DME to the nearest 30 m (100 ft);

c) an indication of all designated airspace, including lateral and vertical limits and the appropriate class of airspace;

d) All ATS routes for en-route flight including route designators, the track to the nearest degree in both directions along each segment of the routes and, where established, the designation of the navigation specification(s) including any limitations and the direction

of traffic flow;

e) all significant points which define the ATS routes and are not marked by the position of a radio navigation aid, together with their name-codes and geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

f) in respect of waypoints defining VOR/DME area navigation routes, additionally,

   1. the station identification and radio frequency of the reference VOR/DME;

   2. the bearing to the nearest tenth of a degree and the distance to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre (tenth of a nautical mile) from the reference VOR/ DME, if the waypoint is not collocated with it;

g) an indication of all compulsory and “on-request” reporting points and ATS/MET reporting points;

h) the distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile between significant points constituting turning points or reporting points;

i) change-over points on route segments defined by reference to very high frequency omnidirectional radio ranges, indicating the distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile to the navigation aids;

j) minimum en-route altitudes and minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, on ATS routes to the nearest higher 50 metres or 100 feet (see ICAO Annex 11, 2.22);

k) minimum en-route altitudes and minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, on ATS routes to the nearest higher 50 metres or 100 feet (see Annex 11, 2.22);

l) air defence identification zone (ADIZ) properly identified.

7.9.4 Supplementary information

7.9.4.1 Details of departure and arrival routes and associated holding patterns in terminal areas shall be shown unless they are shown on an Area Chart, a Standard Departure Chart - Instrument (SID) - ICAO or a Standard Arrival Chart - Instrument (STAR) - ICAO.

7.9.4.2 Where established, altimeter setting regions shall be shown and identified.

CHAPTER 8 AREA CHART - ICAO

8.1 Function

This chart shall provide the flight crew with information to facilitate the following phases of instrument flight:

a) the transition between the en-route phase and approach to an aerodrome;

b) the transition between take-off/missed approach and en-route phase of flight; and

c) flights through areas of complex ATS routes or airspace structure.

8.2 Availability

8.2.1 The Area Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 where the air traffic services routes or position reporting requirements are complex and cannot be adequately shown on an Enroute Chart - ICAO.

8.2.2 Where air traffic services routes or position reporting requirements are different for arrivals and for departures, and these cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on one chart, separate charts shall be provided.

8.3 Coverage and scale

8.3.1 The coverage of each chart shall extend to points that effectively show departure and arrival routes.

8.3.2 The chart shall be drawn to scale and a scale-bar shown.

8.4 Projection

8.4.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

8.4.2 Parallels and meridians shall be shown at suitable intervals.

8.4.3 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along the neat lines, as appropriate.

8.5 Identification

The chart shall be identified by a name associated with the airspace portrayed.

8.6 Culture and topography

8.6.1 Generalized shorelines of all open water areas, large lakes and rivers shall be shown except where they conflict with data more applicable to the function of the chart.

8.6.2 To improve situational awareness in areas where significant relief exists, all relief exceeding 300 m (1 000 ft) above the elevation of the primary aerodrome shall be shown by smoothed contour lines, contour values and layer tints printed in brown. Appropriate spot

elevations, including the highest elevation within each top contour line, shall be shown printed in black. Obstacles shall also be shown.

8.7 Magnetic variation

The average magnetic variation of the area covered by the chart shall be shown to the nearest degree.

8.8 Bearings, tracks and radials

8.8.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic, except as provided for in 8.8.2. Where bearings and tracks are additionally provided as true values for RNAV segments, they shall be shown in parentheses to the nearest tenth of a degree, e.g. 290° (294.9°T).

8.8.2 In areas of high latitude, where it is determined by the CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, shall be used.

8.8.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

8.9 Aeronautical data

8.9.1 Aerodromes

All aerodromes which affect the terminal routings shall be shown. Where appropriate, a runway pattern symbol shall be used.

8.9.2 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited, restricted and danger areas shall be depicted with their identification and vertical limits.

8.9.3 Area minimum altitudes

Area minimum altitudes shall be shown within quadrilaterals formed by the parallels and meridians.

8.9.4 Air traffic services system

8.9.4.1 The components of the established relevant air traffic services system shall be shown.

8.9.4.1.1 The components shall include the following:

a) the radio navigation aids associated with the air traffic services system, together with their names, identifications, frequencies and geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

b) in respect of DME, additionally the elevation of the transmitting antenna of the DME to the nearest 30 m (100 ft);

c) terminal radio aids which are required for outbound and inbound traffic and for holding patterns;

d) the lateral and vertical limits of all designated airspace and the appropriate class of airspace;

e) the designation of the navigation specification(s) including any limitations, where established;

f) holding patterns and terminal routings, together with the route designators, and the track to the nearest degree along each segment of the prescribed airways and terminal routings;

g) all significant points which define the terminal routings and are not marked by the position of a radio navigation aid, together with their name-codes and geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

h) in respect of waypoints defining VOR/DME area navigation routes, additionally,,

    1. the station identification and radio frequency of the reference VOR/DME;

    2. the bearing to the nearest tenth of a degree and the distance to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre (tenth of a nautical mile) from the reference VOR/DME, if the waypoint is not collocated with it;

i) an indication of all compulsory and “on-request” reporting points;

j) the distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile between significant points constituting turning points or reporting points;

k) change-over points on route segments defined by reference to very high frequency omnidirectional radio ranges, indicating the distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile to the radio navigation aids;

l) minimum en-route altitudes and minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, on ATS routes to the nearest higher 50 metres or 100 feet (see ICAO Annex 11, 2.22);

m) established minimum vectoring altitudes to the nearest higher 50 m or 100 ft, clearly identified;

n) area speed and level/altitude restrictions where established;

o) communication facilities listed with their channels and, if applicable, logon address and SATVOICE number; and.

p) an indication of “flyover” significant points.

CHAPTER 9 STANDARD DEPARTURE CHART INSTRUMENT (SID) - ICAO

9.1 Function

This chart shall provide the flight crew with information to enable it to comply with the designated standard departure route - instrument from take-off phase to the en-route phase.

9.2 Availability

The Standard Departure Chart - Instrument (SID) - ICAO shall be made available wherever a standard departure route - instrument has been established and cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on the Area Chart - ICAO.

9.3 Coverage and scale

9.3.1 The coverage of the chart shall be sufficient to indicate the point where the departure route begins and the specified significant point at which the en-route phase of flight along a designated air traffic services route can be commenced.

9.3.2 The chart shall be drawn to scale.

9.3.3 If the chart is drawn to scale, a scale-bar shall be shown.

9.3.4 When the chart is not drawn to scale, the annotation “NOT TO SCALE” shall be shown and the symbol for scale- break shall be used on tracks and other aspects of the chart which are too large to be drawn to scale.

9.4 Projection

9.4.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

9.4.2 When the chart is drawn to scale, parallels and meridians shall be shown at suitable intervals.

9.4.3 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along the neat lines.

9.5 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves, the name of the aerodrome and the identification of the standard departure route(s) - instrument as established in accordance with the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services - Aircraft Operations* (PANS-OPS*,* Doc 8168), Volume II, Part I, Section 3, Chapter 5.

9.6 Culture and topography

9.6.1 Where the chart is drawn to scale, generalized shore lines of all open water areas, large lakes and rivers shall be shown except where they conflict with data more applicable to the function of the chart.

9.6.2 To improve situational awareness in areas where significant relief exists, the chart shall be drawn to scale and all relief exceeding 300 m (1 000 ft) above the aerodrome elevation shall be shown by smoothed contour lines, contour values and layer tints printed in brown. Appropriate spot elevations, including the highest elevation within each top contour line, shall be shown printed in black. Obstacles shall also be shown.

9.7 Magnetic variation

Magnetic variation used in determining the magnetic bearings, tracks and radials shall be shown to the nearest degree.

9.8 Bearings, tracks and radials

9.8.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic, except as provided for in 9.8.2. Where bearings and tracks are additionally provided as true values for RNAV segments, they shall be shown in parentheses to the nearest tenth of a degree, e.g. 290° (294.9°T).

9.8.2 In areas of high latitude, where it is determined by the CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, shall be used.

9.8.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

9.9 Aeronautical data

9.9.1 Aerodromes

9.9.1.1 The aerodrome of departure shall be shown by the runway pattern.

9.9.1.2 All aerodromes which affect the designated standard departure route - instrument shall be shown and identified. Where appropriate, the aerodrome runway patterns shall be shown.

9.9.2 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited, restricted and danger areas which may affect the execution of the procedures shall be shown with their identification and vertical limits.

9.9.3 Minimum sector altitude

9.9.3.1 The established minimum sector altitude shall be shown with a clear indication of the sector to which it applies.

9.9.3.2 Where the minimum sector altitude has not been established, the chart shall be drawn to scale and area minimum altitudes shall be shown within quadrilaterals formed by the parallels and meridians. Area minimum altitudes shall also be shown in those parts of the chart not covered by the minimum sector altitude.

9.9.4 Air traffic services system

9.9.4.1 The components of the established relevant air traffic services system shall be shown.

9.9.4.1.1 The components shall comprise the following:

a. graphic portrayal of each standard departure route - instrument, including:

   1) for departure procedures designed specifically for helicopters, the term “CAT H” shall be depicted in the departure chart plan view;

   2) route designator;

   3) significant points defining the route;

   4) track or radial to the nearest degree along each segment of the route;

   5) distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile between significant points;

   6) minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, along the route or route segments and altitudes required by the procedure to the nearest higher 50 m or 100 ft and flight level restrictions where established;

   7) where the chart is drawn to scale and vectoring on departure is provided, established minimum vectoring altitudes to the nearest higher 50 m or 100 ft, clearly identified;

b. the radio navigation aid(s) associated with the route(s) including: 1) plain language name; 2) identification; 3) frequency; 4) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds; 5) for DME, the channel and the elevation of the transmitting antenna of the DME to the nearest 30 m (100 ft);

c. the name-codes of the significant points not marked by the position of a radio navigation aid, their geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds and the bearing to the nearest tenth of a degree and distance to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre (tenth of a nautical mile) from the reference radio navigation aid;

d. applicable holding patterns;

e. transition altitude/height to the nearest higher 300 m or 1 000 ft;

f. the position and height of close-in obstacles which penetrate the obstacle identification surface (OIS). A note shall be included whenever close-in obstacles penetrating the OIS exist but which were not considered for the published procedure design gradient;

g. area speed restrictions, where established;

h. the designation of the navigation specification(s) including any limitations, where established;

i. all compulsory and “on-request” reporting points;

j. radio communication procedures, including:

   1) call sign(s) of ATS unit(s);

   2) frequency and, if applicable, SATVOICE number;

   3) transponder setting, where appropriate;

k. an indication of “flyover” significant points.

9.9.4.2 A textual description of standard departure route(s) — instrument (SID) and relevant communication failure procedures shall be provided and shall, whenever feasible, be shown on the chart or on the same page which contains the chart.

9.9.4.3 Aeronautical database requirements

Appropriate data to support navigation database coding shall be published in accordance with the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services - Aircraft Operations* (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, Part III, Section 5, Chapter 2, 2.1, on the verso of the chart or as a separate, properly referenced sheet.

CHAPTER 10 STANDARD ARRIVAL CHART - INSTRUMENT (STAR) - ICAO

10.1 Function

This chart shall provide the flight crew with information to enable it to comply with the designated standard arrival route- instrument from the en-route phase to the approach phase.

10.2 Availability

The Standard Arrival Chart - Instrument (STAR) - ICAO shall be made available wherever a standard arrival route - instrument has been established and cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on the Area Chart.

10.3 Coverage and scale

10.3.1 The coverage of the chart shall be sufficient to indicate the points where the en-route phase ends and the approach phase begins.

10.3.2 The chart shall be drawn to scale.

10.3.3 If the chart is drawn to scale, a scale-bar shall be shown.

10.3.4 When the chart is not drawn to scale, the annotation “NOT TO SCALE” shall be shown and the symbol for scale break shall be used on tracks and other aspects of the chart which are too large to be drawn to scale.

10.4 Projection

10.4.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

10.4.2 When the chart is drawn to scale, parallels and meridians shall be shown at suitable intervals.

10.4.3 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along the neat lines.

10.5 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves, the name of the aerodrome, and the identification of the standard arrival route(s) - instrument as established in accordance with the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services* - Aircraft Operations (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, Part I, Section 4, Chapter 2.

10.6 Culture and topography

10.6.1 Where the chart is drawn to scale, generalized shore lines of all open water areas, large lakes and rivers shall be shown except where they conflict with data more applicable to the function of the chart.

10.6.2 To improve situational awareness in areas where significant relief exists, the chart shall be drawn to scale and all relief exceeding 300 m (1 000 ft) above the aerodrome elevation shall be

shown by smoothed contour lines, contour values and layer tints printed in brown. Appropriate spot elevations, including the highest elevation within each top contour line, shall be shown printed in black. Obstacles shall also be shown.

10.7 Magnetic variation

Magnetic variation used in determining the magnetic bearings, tracks and radials shall be shown to the nearest degree.

10.8 Bearings, tracks and radials

10.8.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic, except as provided for in 10.8.2. Where bearings and tracks are additionally provided as true values for RNAV segments, they shall be shown in parentheses to the nearest tenth of a degree, e.g. 290° (294.9°T).

10.8.2 In areas of high latitude, where it is determined by the CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, shall be used.

10.8.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

10.9 Aeronautical data

10.9.1 Aerodromes

10.9.1.1 The aerodrome of landing shall be shown by the runway pattern.

10.9.1.2 All aerodromes which affect the designated standard arrival route - instrument shall be shown and identified. Where appropriate, the aerodrome runway patterns shall be shown.

10.9.2 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited, restricted and danger areas which may affect the execution of the procedures shall be shown with their identification and vertical limits.

10.9.3 Minimum sector altitude

10.9.3.1 The established minimum sector altitude shall be shown with a clear indication of the sector to which it applies.

10.9.3.2 Where the minimum sector altitude has not been established, the chart shall be drawn to scale and area minimum altitudes shall be shown within quadrilaterals formed by the parallels and meridians. Area minimum altitudes shall also be shown in those parts of the chart not covered by the minimum sector altitude.

10.9.4 Air traffic services system

10.9.4.1 The components of the established relevant air traffic services system shall be shown.

10.9.4.1.1 The components shall comprise the following:

a) a graphic portrayal of each standard arrival route - instrument, including:

   1) route designator;

   2) significant points defining the route;

   3) track or radial to the nearest degree along each segment of the route;

   4) distances to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile between significant points;

   5) minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, along the route or route segments and altitudes required by the procedure to the nearest higher 50 m or 100 ft and flight level restrictions where established;

   6) where the chart is drawn to scale and vectoring on arrival is provided, established minimum vectoring altitudes to the nearest higher 50 m or 100 ft, clearly identified;

b) the radio navigation aid(s) associated with the route(s) including:

   1) plain language name;

   2) identification;

   3) frequency;

   4) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds;

   5) for DME, the channel and the elevation of the transmitting antenna of the DME to the nearest 30 m (100 ft);

c) the name-codes of the significant points not marked by the position of a radio navigation aid, their geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds and the bearing to the nearest tenth of a degree and distance to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre (tenth of a nautical mile) from the reference radio navigation aid;;

d) applicable holding patterns;

e) transition altitude/height to the nearest higher 300 m or 1 000 ft;

f) area speed restrictions, where established;

g) the designation of the navigation specification(s) including any limitations, where established;

h) all compulsory and “on-request” reporting points;

i) radio communication procedures, including:

   1) call sign(s) of ATS unit(s);

   2) frequency and, if applicable, SATVOICE number;;

   3) transponder setting, where appropriate;

j) an indication of “flyover” significant waypoints.

k) for arrival procedures to an instrument approach designed specifically for helicopters, the term “CAT H” shall be depicted in the arrival chart plan view.

10.9.4.2 A textual description of standard arrival route(s) — instrument (STAR) and relevant communication failure procedures shall be provided and shall, whenever feasible, be shown on the chart or on the same page which contains the chart.

10.9.4.3 Aeronautical database requirements

Appropriate data to support navigation database coding shall be published in accordance with the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Aircraft Operations (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, Part III, Section 5, Chapter 2, 2.2, on the verso of the chart or as a separate, properly referenced sheet.

CHAPTER 11 INSTRUMENT APPROACH CHART - ICAO

11.1 Function

This chart shall provide flight crews with information which will enable them to perform an approved instrument approach procedure to the runway of intended landing including the missed approach procedure and, where applicable, associated holding patterns.

11.2 Availability

11.2.1 Instrument Approach Charts - ICAO shall be made available for all aerodromes used by national and international civil aviation where instrument approach procedures have been established by the CAA.

11.2.2 A separate Instrument Approach Chart - ICAO shall normally be provided for each precision approach procedure established by the CAA.

11.2.3 A separate Instrument Approach Chart - ICAO shall normally be provided for each non-precision approach procedure established by the CAA.

11.2.4 When the values for track, time or altitude differ between categories of aircraft on other than the final approach segment of the instrument approach procedures and the listing of these differences on a single chart could cause clutter or confusion, more than one chart shall be provided.

11.2.5 Instrument Approach Charts - ICAO shall be revised whenever information essential to safe operation becomes out of date.

11.3 Coverage and scale

11.3.1 The coverage of the chart shall be sufficient to include all segments of the instrument approach procedure and such additional areas as may be necessary for the type of approach intended.

11.3.2 The scale selected shall ensure optimum legibility consistent with: a) the procedure shown on the chart; b) sheet size.

11.3.3 A scale indication shall be given.

11.3.3.1 Except where this is not practicable, a distance circle with a radius of 20 km (10 NM) centred on a DME located on or close to the aerodrome, or on the aerodrome reference point where no suitable DME is available, shall be shown; its radius shall be indicated on the circumference.

11.3.3.2 A distance scale shall be shown directly below the profile.

11.4 Format

The sheet size shall be 210× 148 mm (8.27 × 5.82 in).

11.5 Projection

11.5.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

11.5.2 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along the neat lines.

11.6 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves, the name of the aerodrome and the identification of the instrument approach procedure as established in accordance with the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services - Aircraft Operations* (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, Part I, Section 4, Chapter 9.

11.7 Culture and topography

11.7.1 Culture and topographic information pertinent to the safe execution of the instrument approach procedure, including the missed approach procedure, associated holding procedures and visual manoeuvring (circling) procedure when established, shall be shown. Topographic information shall be named, only when necessary, to facilitate the understanding of such information, and the minimum shall be a delineation of land masses and significant lakes and rivers.

11.7.2 Relief shall be shown in a manner best suited to the particular elevation characteristics of the area. In areas where relief exceeds 1 200 m (4 000 ft) above the aerodrome elevation within the coverage of the chart or 600 m (2 000 ft) within 11 km (6 NM) of the aerodrome reference point or when final approach or missed approach procedure gradient is steeper than optimal due to terrain, all relief exceeding 150 m (500 ft) above the aerodrome elevation shall be shown by smoothed contour lines, contour values and layer tints printed in brown. Appropriate spot elevations, including the highest elevation within each top contour line, shall also be shown printed in black.

11.7.3 In areas where relief is lower than specified in 11.7.2, all relief exceeding 150 m (500 ft) above the aerodrome elevation shall be shown by smoothed contour lines, contour values and layer tints printed in brown. Appropriate spot elevations, including the highest elevation within each top contour line, shall also be shown printed in black.

11.8 Magnetic variation

11.8.1 The magnetic variation shall be shown.

11.8.2 When shown, the value of the variation, indicated to the nearest degree, shall agree with that used in determining magnetic bearings, tracks and radials.

11.9 Bearings, tracks and radials

11.9.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic, except as provided for in 11.9.2. Where bearings and tracks are additionally provided as true values for RNAV segments, they shall be shown in parentheses to the nearest tenth of a degree, e.g. 290° (294.9°T).

11.9.2 In areas of high latitude, where it is determined by CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, shall be used.

11.9.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

11.10 Aeronautical data

11.10.1 Aerodromes

11.10.1.1 All aerodromes which show a distinctive pattern from the air shall be shown by the appropriate symbol. Abandoned aerodromes shall be identified as abandoned.

11.10.1.2 The runway pattern, at a scale sufficiently large to show it clearly, shall be shown for:

a) the aerodrome on which the procedure is based;

b) aerodromes affecting the traffic pattern or so situated as to be likely, under adverse weather conditions, to be mistaken for the aerodrome of intended landing.

11.10.1.3 The aerodrome elevation shall be shown to the nearest metre or foot in a prominent position on the chart.

11.10.1.4 The threshold elevation or, where applicable, the highest elevation of the touchdown zone shall be shown to the nearest metre or foot.

11.10.2 Obstacles

11.10.2.1 Obstacles shall be shown on the plan view of the chart.

11.10.2.2 If one or more obstacles are the determining factor of an obstacle clearance altitude/height, those obstacles shall be identified.

11.10.2.3 The elevation of the top of obstacles shall be shown to the nearest (next higher) metre or foot.

11.10.2.4 The heights of obstacles above a datum other than mean sea level (see 11.10.2.3) shall be shown. When shown, they shall be given in parentheses on the chart.

11.10.2.5 When the heights of obstacles above a datum other than mean sea level are shown, the datum shall be the aerodrome elevation except that, at aerodromes having an instrument runway (or runways) with a threshold elevation more than 2 m (7 ft) below the aerodrome elevation, the chart datum shall be the threshold elevation of the runway to which the instrument approach is related.

11.10.2.6 Where a datum other than mean sea level is used, it shall be stated in a prominent position on the chart.

11.10.2.7 Where an obstacle free zone has not been established for a precision approach runway Category I, this shall be indicated.

11.10.2.8 Obstacles that penetrate the visual segment surface (VSS) shall be identified on the chart.

11.10.3 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited areas, restricted areas, and danger areas which may affect the execution of the procedures shall be shown with their identification and vertical limits.

11.10.4 Radio communication facilities and navigation aids

11.10.4.1 Radio navigation aids required for the procedures together with their frequencies, identifications and track-defining characteristics, if any, shall be shown. In the case of a procedure in which more than one station is located on the final approach track, the facility to be used for track guidance for final approach shall be clearly identified. In addition, consideration shall be given to the elimination from the approach chart of those facilities that are not used by the procedure.

11.10.4.2 The initial approach fix (IAF), the intermediate approach fix (IF), the final approach fix (FAF) (or final approach point (FAP) for an ILS approach procedure), the missed approach point (MAPt), where established, and other essential fixes or points comprising the procedure shall be shown and identified.

11.10.4.3 The final approach fix (or final approach point for an ILS approach procedure) shall be identified with its geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds.

11.10.4.4 Radio navigation aids that might be used in diversionary procedures together with their track-defining characteristics, if any, shall be shown or indicated on the chart.

11.10.4.5 Radio communication frequencies, including call signs, that are required for the execution of the procedures shall be shown.

11.10.4.6 When required by the procedures, the distance to the aerodrome from each radio navigation aid concerned with the final approach shall be shown to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile. When no track-defining aid indicates the bearing of the aerodrome, the bearing shall also be shown to the nearest degree.

11.10.5 Minimum sector altitude or terminal arrival altitude

The minimum sector altitude or terminal arrival altitude established by the CAA shall be shown, with a clear indication of the sector to which it applies.

11.10.6 Portrayal of procedure tracks

11.10.6.1 The plan view shall show the following information in the manner indicated:

a) the approach procedure track by an arrowed continuous line indicating the direction of flight;

b) the missed approach procedure track by an arrowed broken line;

c) any additional procedure track, other than those specified in a) and b), by an arrowed dotted line;

d) bearings, tracks, radials to the nearest degree and distances to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre or tenth of a nautical mile or times required for the procedure;

e) where no track-defining aid is available, the magnetic bearing to the nearest degree to the aerodrome from the radio navigation aids concerned with the final approach;

f) the boundaries of any sector in which visual manoeuvring (circling) is prohibited;

g) where specified, the holding pattern and minimum holding altitude/height associated with the approach and missed approach;

h) caution notes where required, prominently displayed on the face of the chart;

i) an indication of “flyover” significant points.

11.10.6.2 The plan view shall show the distance to the aerodrome from each radio navigation aid concerned with the final approach.

11.10.6.3 A profile shall be provided normally below the plan view showing the following data:

a) the aerodrome by a solid block at aerodrome elevation;

b) the profile of the approach procedure segments by an arrowed continuous line indicating the direction of flight;

c) the profile of the missed approach procedure segment by an arrowed broken line and a description of the procedure;

d) the profile of any additional procedure segment, other than those specified in b) and c), by an arrowed dotted line;

e) bearings, tracks, radials to the nearest degree and distances to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre or tenth of a nautical mile or times required for the procedure;

f) altitudes/heights required by the procedures, including transition altitude and procedure altitudes/heights, where established;

g) limiting distance to the nearest kilometre or nautical mile on procedure turn, when specified;

h) the intermediate approach fix or point, on procedures where no course reversal is authorized;

i) a line representing the aerodrome elevation or threshold elevation, as appropriate, extended across the width of the chart including a distance scale with its origin at the runway threshold.

11.10.6.4 Heights required by procedures shall be shown in parentheses, using the height datum selected in accordance with 11.10.2.5.

11.10.6.5 The profile view shall include a ground profile or a minimum altitude/height portrayal as follows:

a) a ground profile shown by a solid line depicting the highest elevations of the relief occurring within the primary area of the final approach segment. The highest elevations of the relief occurring in the secondary areas of the final approach segment shown by a dashed line; or

b) minimum altitudes/heights in the intermediate and final approach segments indicated within bounded shaded blocks.

11.10.7 Aerodrome operating minima

11.10.7.1 Aerodrome operating minima when established by the CAA shall be shown.

11.10.7.2 The obstacle clearance altitudes/heights for the aircraft categories for which the procedure is designed shall be shown; for precision approach procedures, additional OCA/H for Cat DL aircraft (wing span between 65 m and 80 m and/or vertical distance between the flight path of the wheels and the glide path antenna between 7 m and 8 m) shall be published, when necessary.

11.10.8 Supplementary information

11.10.8.1 When the missed approach point is defined by:

- a distance from the final approach fix, or
- a facility or a fix and the corresponding distance from the final approach fix,

the distance to the nearest two-tenths of a kilometre or tenth of a nautical mile and a table showing ground speeds and times from the final approach fix to the missed approach point shall be shown.

11.10.8.2 When DME is required for use in the final approach segment, a table showing altitudes/heights for each 2 km or 1 NM, as appropriate, shall be shown. The table shall not include distances which would correspond to altitudes/heights below the OCA/H.

11.10.8.3 For procedures in which DME is not required for use in the final approach segment but where a suitably located DME is available to provide advisory descent profile information, a table showing the altitudes/heights shall be included.

11.10.8.4 A rate of descent table shall be shown.

11.10.8.5 For non-precision approach procedures with a final approach fix, the final approach descent gradient to the nearest one-tenth of a per cent and, in parentheses, descent angle to the nearest one-tenth of a degree shall be shown.

11.10.8.6 For precision approach procedures and approach procedures with vertical guidance, the reference datum height to the nearest half metre or foot and the glide path/elevation/vertical path angle to the nearest one-tenth of a degree shall be shown.

11.10.8.7 When a final approach fix is specified at the final approach point for ILS, a clear indication shall be given whether it applies to the ILS, the associated ILS localizer only procedure, or both. In the case of MLS, a clear indication shall be given when an FAF has been specified at the final approach point.

11.10.8.8 If the final approach descent gradient/angle for any type of instrument approach procedure exceeds the maximum value specified in the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Aircraft Operations* (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, a cautionary note shall be included.

11.10.9 Aeronautical database requirements

Appropriate data to support navigation database coding shall be published in accordance with the *Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Aircraft Operations* (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume II, Part III, Section 5, Chapter 2, 2.3, for RNAV procedures and Volume II, Part I, Section 4, Chapter 9, 9.4.1.3, for non-RNAV procedures, on the verso of the chart or as a separate, properly referenced sheet.

CHAPTER 12 VISUAL APPROACH CHART - ICAO

12.1 Function

This chart shall provide flight crews with information which will enable them to transit from the en-route/descent to approach phases of flight to the runway of intended landing by means of visual reference.

12.2 Availability

The Visual Approach Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 for all aerodromes used by national and international civil aviation where:

a) only limited navigation facilities are available; or

b) radio communication facilities are not available; or

c) no adequate aeronautical charts of the aerodrome and its surroundings at 1:500 000 or greater scale are available; or

d) visual approach procedures have been established.

12.3 Scale

12.3.1 The scale shall be sufficiently large to permit depiction of significant features and indication of the aerodrome layout.

12.3.2 The scale shall not be smaller than 1:500 000.

12.3.3 When an Instrument Approach Chart is available for a given aerodrome, the Visual Approach Chart shall be drawn to the same scale.

12.4 Format

The sheet size shall be 210 × 148 mm (8.27 × 5.82 in).

12.5 Projection

12.5.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

12.5.2 Graduation marks shall be placed at consistent intervals along the neat lines.

12.6 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town which the aerodrome serves and the name of the aerodrome.

12.7 Culture and topography

12.7.1 Natural and cultural landmarks shall be shown (e.g. bluffs, cliffs, sand dunes, cities, towns, roads, railroads, isolated lighthouses).

12.7.1.1 Geographical place names shall be included only when they are required to avoid confusion or ambiguity.

12.7.2 Shore lines, lakes, rivers and streams shall be shown.

12.7.3 Relief shall be shown in a manner best suited to the particular elevation and obstacle characteristics of the area covered by the chart.

12.7.4 When shown, spot elevations shall be carefully selected.

12.7.5 The figures relating to different reference levels shall be clearly differentiated in their presentation.

12.8 Magnetic variation

The magnetic variation shall be shown.

12.9 Bearings, tracks and radials

12.9.1 Bearings, tracks and radials shall be magnetic except as provided for in 12.9.2.

12.9.2 In areas of high latitude, where it is determined by the CAA that reference to Magnetic North is impractical, another suitable reference, i.e. True North or Grid North, shall be used.

12.9.3 Where bearings, tracks or radials are given with reference to True North or Grid North, this shall be clearly indicated. When Grid North is used, its reference grid meridian shall be identified.

12.10 Aeronautical data

12.10.1 Aerodromes

12.10.1.1 All aerodromes shall be shown by the runway pattern. Restrictions on the use of any landing direction shall be indicated. Where there is any risk of confusion between two neighbouring aerodromes, this shall be indicated. Abandoned aerodromes shall be identified as abandoned.

12.10.1.2 The aerodrome elevation shall be shown in a prominent position on the chart.

12.10.2 Obstacles

12.10.2.1 Obstacles shall be shown and identified.

12.10.2.2 The elevation of the top of obstacles shall be shown to the nearest (next higher) metre or foot.

12.10.2.3 The heights of obstacles above the aerodrome elevation shall be shown.

12.10.2.3.1 When the heights of obstacles are shown, the height datum shall be stated in a prominent position on the chart and the heights shall be given in parentheses on the chart.

12.10.3 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited areas, restricted areas, and danger areas shall be depicted with their identification and vertical limits.

12.10.4 Designated airspace

Where applicable, control zones and aerodrome traffic zones shall be depicted with their vertical limits and the appropriate class of airspace

.

12.10.5 Visual approach information

12.10.5.1 Visual approach procedures shall be shown where applicable.

12.10.5.2 Visual aids for navigation shall be shown as appropriate.

12.10.5.3 Location and type of the visual approach slope indicator systems with their nominal approach slope angle(s), minimum eye height(s) over the threshold of the on-slope signal(s), and where the axis of the system is not parallel to the runway centre line, the angle and direction of displacement, i.e. left or right, shall be shown.

12.10.6 Supplementary information

12.10.6.1 Radio navigation aids together with their frequencies and identifications shall be shown as appropriate.

12.10.6.2 Radio communication facilities with their frequencies shall be shown as appropriate.

CHAPTER 13 AERODROME/HELIPORT CHART - ICAO

13.1 Function

This chart shall provide flight crews with information which will facilitate the ground movement of aircraft:

a) from the aircraft stand to the runway; and

b) from the runway to the aircraft stand;

c) and helicopter movement:

d) from the helicopter stand to the touchdown and lift-off area and to the final approach and take-off area;

e) from the final approach and take-off area to the touchdown and lift-off area and to the helicopter stand;

f) along helicopter ground and air taxiways; and

g) along air transit routes; it shall also provide essential operational information at the aerodrome/heliport.

13.2 Availability

13.2.1 The Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 for all aerodromes/heliports regularly used by national and international civil aviation.

13.2.2 The Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO shall be made available also, in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2, for all other aerodromes/heliports available for use by national and international civil aviation.

13.3 Coverage and scale

13.3.1 The coverage and scale shall be sufficiently large to show clearly all the elements listed in 13.6.1.

13.3.2 A linear scale shall be shown.

13.4 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome/heliport serves and the name of the aerodrome/heliport.

13.5 Magnetic variation

True and Magnetic North arrows and magnetic variation to the nearest degree and annual change of the magnetic variation shall be shown.

13.6 Aerodrome/heliport data

13.6.1 This chart shall show:

a) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds for the aerodrome/heliport reference point;

b) elevations, to the nearest metre or foot, of the aerodrome/heliport and apron (altimeter checkpoint locations) where applicable; and for non-precision approaches, elevations and geoid undulations of runway thresholds and the geometric centre of the touchdown and lift-off area;

c) elevations and geoid undulations, to the nearest half-metre or foot, of the precision approach runway threshold, the geometric centre of the touchdown and lift-off area, and at the highest elevation of the touchdown zone of a precision approach runway;

d) all runways including those under construction with designation number, length and width to the nearest metre, bearing strength, displaced thresholds, stopways, clearways, runway directions to the nearest degree magnetic, type of surface and runway markings;

e) all aprons, with aircraft/helicopter stands, lighting, markings and other visual guidance and control aids, where applicable, including location and type of visual docking guidance systems, type of surface for heliports, and bearing strengths or aircraft type restrictions where the bearing strength is less than that of the associated runways;

f) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds for thresholds, geometric centre of touchdown and lift-off area and/or thresholds of the final approach and take-off area (where appropriate);

g) all taxiways, helicopter air and ground taxiways with type of surface, helicopter air transit routes, with designations, width, lighting, markings (including runway-holding positions and, where established, intermediate holding positions), stop bars, other visual guidance and control aids, and bearing strength or aircraft type restrictions where the bearing strength is less than that of the associated runways;

h) where established, hot spot locations with additional information properly annotated;

i) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds for appropriate taxiway centre line points and aircraft stands;

j) where established, standard routes for taxiing aircraft with their designators;

k) the boundaries of the air traffic control service;

l) position of runway visual range (RVR) observation sites;

m) approach and runway lighting;

n) location and type of the visual approach slope indicator systems with their nominal approach slope angle(s), minimum eye height(s) over the threshold of the on-slope signal(s), and where the axis of the system is not parallel to the runway centre line, the angle and direction of the displacement, i.e. left or right;

o) relevant communication facilities listed with their channels and, if applicable, logon address and SATVOICE number;

p) obstacles to taxiing;

q) aircraft servicing areas and buildings of operational significance;

r) VOR checkpoint and radio frequency of the aid concerned;

s) any part of the depicted movement area permanently unsuitable for aircraft, clearly

identified as such.

13.6.2 In addition to the items in 13.6.1 relating to heliports, the chart shall show:

a) heliport type;

b) touchdown and lift-off area including dimensions to the nearest metre, slope, type of surface and bearing strength in tonnes;

c) final approach and take-off area including type, true bearing to the nearest degree, designation number (where appropriate), length and width to the nearest metre, slope and type of surface;;

d) safety area including length, width and type of surface;

e) helicopter clearway including length and ground profile;

f) obstacles including type and elevation of the top of the obstacles to the nearest (next higher) metre or foot;

g) visual aids for approach procedures, marking and lighting of final approach and take-off area, and of touchdown and lift-off area;

h) declared distances to the nearest metre for heliports, where relevant, including:

    1) take-off distance available;

    2) rejected take-off distance available;

    3) landing distance available.

CHAPTER 14 AERODROME GROUND MOVEMENT CHART - ICAO

14.1 Function

This supplementary chart shall provide flight crews with detailed information to facilitate the ground movement of aircraft to and from the aircraft stands and the parking/docking of aircraft.

14.2 Availability

The Aerodrome Ground Movement Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 where, due to congestion of information, details necessary for the ground movement of aircraft along the taxiways to and from the aircraft stands cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on the Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO.

14.3 Coverage and scale

14.3.1 The coverage and scale shall be sufficiently large to show clearly all the elements listed in 14.6.

14.3.2 A linear scale shall be shown.

14.4 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves and the name of the aerodrome.

14.5 Magnetic variation

14.5.1 A True North arrow shall be shown.

14.5.2 Magnetic variation to the nearest degree and its annual change shall be shown.

14.6 Aerodrome data

This chart shall show in a similar manner all the information on the Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO relevant to the area depicted, including:

a) apron elevation to the nearest metre or foot;

b) aprons with aircraft stands, bearing strengths or aircraft type restrictions, lighting, marking and other visual guidance and control aids, where applicable, including location and type of visual docking guidance systems;

c) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds for aircraft stands;

d) taxiways with designations, width to the nearest metre, bearing strength or aircraft type restrictions where applicable, lighting, markings (including runway-holding positions and, where established, intermediate holding positions), stop bars, and other visual guidance

and control aids;

e) where established, hot spot locations with additional information properly annotated;

f) where established, standard routes for taxiing aircraft, with their designators;

g) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds for appropriate taxiway centre line points;

h) the boundaries of the air traffic control service;

i) relevant communication facilities listed with their channels and, if applicable, logon address;

j) obstacles to taxiing;

k) aircraft servicing areas and buildings of operational significance;

l) VOR checkpoint and radio frequency of the aid concerned;

m) any part of the depicted movement area permanently unsuitable for aircraft, clearly identified as such.

CHAPTER 15 AIRCRAFT PARKING/DOCKING CHART - ICAO

15.1 Function

This supplementary chart shall provide flight crews with detailed information to facilitate the ground movement of aircraft between the taxiways and the aircraft stands and the parking/docking of aircraft.

15.2 Availability

The Aircraft Parking/Docking Chart - ICAO shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 where, due to the complexity of the terminal facilities, the information cannot be shown with sufficient clarity on the Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO or on the Aerodrome Ground Movement Chart - ICAO.

15.3 Coverage and scale

15.3.1 The coverage and scale shall be sufficiently large to show clearly all the elements listed in 15.6.

15.3.2 A linear scale shall be shown.

15.4 Identification

The chart shall be identified by the name of the city or town or area which the aerodrome serves and the name of the aerodrome.

15.5 Magnetic variation

15.5.1 A True North arrow shall be shown.

15.5.2 Magnetic variation to the nearest degree and its annual change shall be shown.

15.6 Aerodrome data

This chart shall show in a similar manner all the information on the Aerodrome/Heliport Chart - ICAO and the Aerodrome Ground Movement Chart - ICAO relevant to the area depicted, including:

a) apron elevation to the nearest metre or foot;

b) aprons with aircraft stands, bearing strengths or aircraft type restrictions, lighting, marking and other visual guidance and control aids, where applicable, including location and type of visual docking guidance systems;

c) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds for aircraft stands;

d) taxiway entries with designations, including runway-holding positions and, where established, intermediate holding positions, and stop bars;

e) where established, hot spot locations with additional information properly annotated;

f) geographical coordinates in degrees, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds for appropriate taxiway centre line points;

g) the boundaries of the air traffic control service;

h) relevant communication facilities listed with their channels and, if applicable, logon address;

i) obstacles to taxiing;

j) aircraft servicing areas and buildings of operational significance;

k) VOR checkpoint and radio frequency of the aid concerned;

l) any part of the depicted movement area permanently unsuitable for aircraft, clearly identified as such.

CHAPTER 16 WORLD AERONAUTICAL CHART- ICAO 1:1 000 000

16.1 Function

This chart shall provide information to satisfy the requirements of visual air navigation.

16.2 Availability

16.2.1 The World Aeronautical Chart - ICAO 1:1 000 000 shall be made available in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2 for all areas delineated in Appendix 5.

16.2.2 To ensure complete coverage of all land areas and adequate continuity in any one coordinated series, the selection of a scale of other than 1:1 000 000 shall be determined by regional agreement.

16.3 Scales

16.3.1 Linear scales for kilometres and nautical miles arranged in the following order:

- kilometres,
- nautical miles,

with their zero points in the same vertical line shall be shown in the margin.

16.3.1.1 The length of the linear scales shall represent at least 200 km (110 NM).

16.3.2 A conversion scale (metres/feet) shall be shown in the margin.

16.4 Format

16.4.1 The title and marginal notes shall be in one of the working languages of ICAO.

16.4.2 The information regarding the number of the adjoining sheets and the unit of measurement to express elevations shall be so located as to be clearly visible when the sheet is folded.

16.4.3 The method of folding shall be as follows:

Fold the chart on the long axis near the mid-parallel of latitude, face out, with the bottom part of the chart face upward. Fold inward near the meridian, and fold both halves backward in accordion folds.

16.4.4 Whenever practicable, the sheet lines shall conform with those shown in the index in Appendix 5.

16.4.5 Overlaps shall be provided by extending the chart area on the top and right side beyond the area given on the index. This overlap area shall contain all aeronautical, topographical, hydrographical and cultural information. The overlap shall extend up to 28 km (15 NM), if possible, but in any case from the limiting parallels and meridians of each chart to the neat line.

16.5 Projection

16.5.1 The projections shall be as follows:

a) between the Equator and 80° latitude: the Lambert conformal conic projection, in separate bands for each tier of charts. The standard parallels for each 4° band shall be 40′ south of the northern parallel and 40′ north of the southern parallel;

b) between 80° and 90° latitude: the Polar stereographic projection with scale matching that of the Lambert conformal conic projection at latitude 80°, except that in the northern hemisphere the Lambert conformal conic projection may be used between 80° and 84° latitude and the Polar stereographic projection between 84° and 90° with the scales matching at 84° North.

16.5.2 Graticules and graduations shall be shown as follows:

a) Parallels:

Latitude	Distance between parallels	Graduations on parallels
0° to 72°	30′	1′
72° to 84°	30′	5′
84° to 89°	30′	1°
89° to 90°	30′	5°
		(Only on degree parallels from 72° to 89°)

b) Meridians:

Latitude	Interval between meridians	Graduations on meridians
0° to 52°	30′	1′
52° to 72°	30′	1′
		(Only on even numbered meridians)
72° to 84°	1°	1′
84° to 89°	5°	1′
89° to 90°	15°	1′
		(Only on every fourth meridian)

16.5.3 The graduation marks at 1′ and 5′ intervals shall extend away from the Greenwich Meridian and from the Equator. Each 10′ interval shall be shown by a mark on both sides of the graticule line.

16.5.3.1 The length of the graduation marks shall be approximately 1.3 mm (0.05 in) for the 1′ intervals, and 2 mm (0.08 in) for the 5′ intervals and 2 mm (0.08 in) extending on both sides of the graticule line for the 10′ intervals.

16.5.4 All meridians and parallels shown shall be numbered in the borders of the chart. In addition, each parallel shall be numbered within the body of the chart in such a manner that the parallel can be readily identified when the chart is folded.

16.5.5 The name and basic parameters of the projection shall be indicated in the margin.

16.6 Identification

Sheet numbering shall be in conformity with the index in Appendix 5.

16.7 Culture and topography

16.7.1 Built-up areas

16.7.1.1 Cities, towns and villages shall be selected and shown according to their relative importance to visual air navigation.

16.7.1.2 Cities and towns of sufficient size shall be indicated by the outline of their built-up areas and not of their established city limits.

16.7.2 Railroads

16.7.2.1 All railroads having landmark value shall be shown.

16.7.2.2 Important tunnels shall be shown.

16.7.3 Highways and roads

16.7.3.1 Road systems shall be shown in sufficient detail to indicate significant patterns from the air.

16.7.3.2 Roads shall not be shown in built-up areas unless they can be distinguished from the air as definite landmarks.

16.7.4 Landmarks

Natural and cultural landmarks, such as bridges, prominent transmission lines, permanent cable car installations, wind turbines, mine structures, forts, ruins, levees, pipelines, rocks, bluffs, cliffs, sand dunes, isolated lighthouses and lightships, when considered to be of importance for visual air navigation, shall be shown.

16.7.5 Political boundaries

International boundaries shall be shown. Undemarcated and undefined boundaries shall be distinguished by descriptive notes.

16.7.6 Hydrography

16.7.6.1 All water features compatible with the scale of the chart comprising shore lines, lakes, rivers and streams (including those non-perennial in nature), salt lakes, glaciers and ice caps shall be shown.

16.7.6.2 The tint covering large open water areas shall be kept very light.

16.7.6.3 Reefs and shoals, including rocky ledges, tidal flats, isolated rocks, sand, gravel, stone and all similar areas, shall be shown by symbols when of significant landmark value.

16.7.7 Contours

16.7.7.1 Contours shall be shown. The selection of intervals shall be governed by the requirement to depict clearly the relief features required in air navigation.

16.7.7.2 The values of the contours used shall be shown.

16.7.8 Hypsometric tints

16.7.8.1 When hypsometric tints are used, the range of elevations for the tints shall be shown.

16.7.8.2 The scale of the hypsometric tints used on the chart shall be shown in the margin.

16.7.9 Spot elevations

16.7.9.1 Spot elevations shall be shown at selected critical points. The elevations selected shall always be the highest in the immediate vicinity and shall generally indicate the top of a peak, ridge, etc. Elevations in valleys and at lake surface levels which are of special value to the aviator shall be shown. The position of each selected elevation shall be indicated by a dot.

16.7.9.2 The elevation (in metres or feet) of the highest point on the chart and its geographical position to the nearest five minutes shall be indicated in the margin.

16.7.9.3 The spot elevation of the highest point in any sheet shall be cleared of hypsometric tinting.

16.7.10 Incomplete or unreliable relief

16.7.10.1 Areas that have not been surveyed for contour information shall be labelled “Relief data incomplete”.

16.7.10.2 Charts on which spot elevations are generally unreliable shall bear a warning note prominently displayed on the face of the chart in the colour used for aeronautical information, as follows:

“Warning - The reliability of relief information on this chart is doubtful and elevations should be used with caution.”

16.7.11 Escarpments

Escarpments shall be shown when they are prominent landmarks or when cultural detail is very sparse.

16.7.12 Wooded areas

16.7.12.1 Wooded areas shall be shown.

16.7.12.2 Where shown, the approximate extreme northern or southern limits of tree growth shall be indicated by a dashed black line and shall be appropriately labelled.

16.7.13 Date of topographic information

The date of latest information shown on the topographic base shall be indicated in the margin.

16.8 Magnetic variation

16.8.1 Isogonic lines shall be shown.

16.8.2 The date of the isogonic information shall be indicated in the margin.

16.9 Aeronautical data

16.9.1 General

Aeronautical data shown shall be kept to a minimum consistent with the use of the chart for visual navigation and the revision cycle (see 16.9.6).

16.9.2 Aerodromes

16.9.2.1 Land and water aerodromes and heliports shall be shown with their names, to the extent that they do not produce undesirable congestion on the chart, priority being given to those of greatest aeronautical significance.

16.9.2.2 The aerodrome elevation, the lighting available, the type of runway surface and the length of the longest runway or channel, shown in abbreviated form for each aerodrome in conformity with the example given in Appendix 2, provided they do not cause undesirable clutter on the chart, shall be indicated.

16.9.2.3 Abandoned aerodromes which are still recognizable as aerodromes from the air shall be shown and identified as abandoned.

16.9.3 Obstacles

16.9.3.1 Obstacles shall be shown.

16.9.3.2 When considered of importance to visual flight, prominent transmission lines, permanent cable car installations and wind turbines, which are obstacles, shall be shown.

16.9.4 Prohibited, restricted and danger areas

Prohibited, restricted and danger areas shall be shown.

16.9.5 Air traffic services system

16.9.5.1 Significant elements of the air traffic services system including, where practicable, control zones, aerodrome traffic zones, control areas, flight information regions and other airspaces in which VFR flights operate shall be shown together with the appropriate class of airspace.

16.9.5.2 Where appropriate, the air defence identification zone (ADIZ) shall be shown and properly identified.

16.9.6 Radio navigation aids

Radio navigation aids shall be shown by the appropriate symbol and named, but excluding their frequencies, coded designators, times of operation and other characteristics unless any or all of this information which is shown is kept up to date by means of new editions of the chart.

16.9.7 Supplementary information

16.9.7.1 Aeronautical ground lights together with their characteristics or their identifications or both shall be shown.

16.9.7.2 Marine lights on outer prominent coastal or isolated features of not less than 28 km (15 NM) visibility range shall be shown:

a) where they are not less distinguishable than more powerful marine lights in the vicinity;

b) where they are readily distinguishable from other marine or other types of lights in the vicinity of built-up coastal areas;

c) where they are the only lights of significance available.

CHAPTER 17 (Intentionally left blank)[6]

[6] „Reserved“ for “Aeronautical Chart - ICAO 1:500 000”.

CHAPTER 18 (intentionally left blank)[7]

[7] „Reserved“ for “Aeronautical Navigation Chart - ICAO Small Scale”.

CHAPTER 19 PLOTTING CHART - ICAO

19.1 Function

This chart shall provide a means of maintaining a continuous flight record of the aircraft position by various fixing methods and dead reckoning in order to maintain an intended flight path.

19.2 Availability

This chart shall be made available, in the manner prescribed in 1.3.2, to cover major air routes over oceanic areas and sparsely settled areas used by national and international civil aviation.

19.3 Coverage and scale

19.3.1 Where practicable, the chart for a particular region shall cover major air routes and their terminals on a single sheet.

19.3.2 The scale shall be governed by the area to be covered.

19.4 Format

The sheet shall be of a size that can be adapted for use on a navigator’s plotting table.

19.5 Projection

19.5.1 A conformal projection on which a straight line approximates a great circle shall be used.

19.5.2 Parallels and meridians shall be shown.

19.5.2.1 The intervals shall be arranged to permit accurate plotting to be carried out with a minimum of time and effort.

19.5.2.2 Graduation marks shall be shown at consistent intervals along an appropriate number of parallels and meridians. The interval selected shall, regardless of scale, minimize the amount of interpolation required for accurate plotting.

19.5.2.3 Parallels and meridians shall be numbered so that a number appears at least once every 15 cm (6 in) on the face of the chart.

19.5.2.4 If a navigational grid is shown on charts covering the higher latitudes, it shall comprise lines parallel to the Meridian or anti-Meridian of Greenwich.

19.6 Identification

Each sheet shall be identified by chart series and number.

19.7 Culture and topography

19.7.1 Generalized shore lines of all open water areas, large lakes and rivers shall be shown.

19.7.2 Spot elevations for selected features constituting a hazard to air navigation shall be shown.

19.7.3 Particularly hazardous or prominent relief features shall be emphasized.

19.8 Magnetic variation

19.8.1 Isogonals or, in higher latitudes, isogrivs, or both, shall be shown at consistent intervals throughout the chart. The interval selected shall, regardless of scale, minimize the amount of interpolation required.

19.8.2 The date of the isogonic information shall be shown.

19.9 Aeronautical data

19.9.1 The following aeronautical data shall be shown:

a) aerodromes regularly used by national and international commercial air transport together with their names;

b) selected radio aids to navigation that will contribute to position-finding together with their names and identifications;

c) lattices of long-range electronic aids to navigation, as required;

d) boundaries of flight information regions, control areas and control zones necessary to the function of the chart;

e) designated reporting points necessary to the function of the chart; f) ocean station vessels.

19.9.2 Aeronautical ground lights and marine lights useful for air navigation shall be shown where other means of navigation are non-existent.

CHAPTER 20 (intentionally left blank)[8]

[8] „Reserved“ for “Electronic Aeronautical Chart Display - ICAO”.

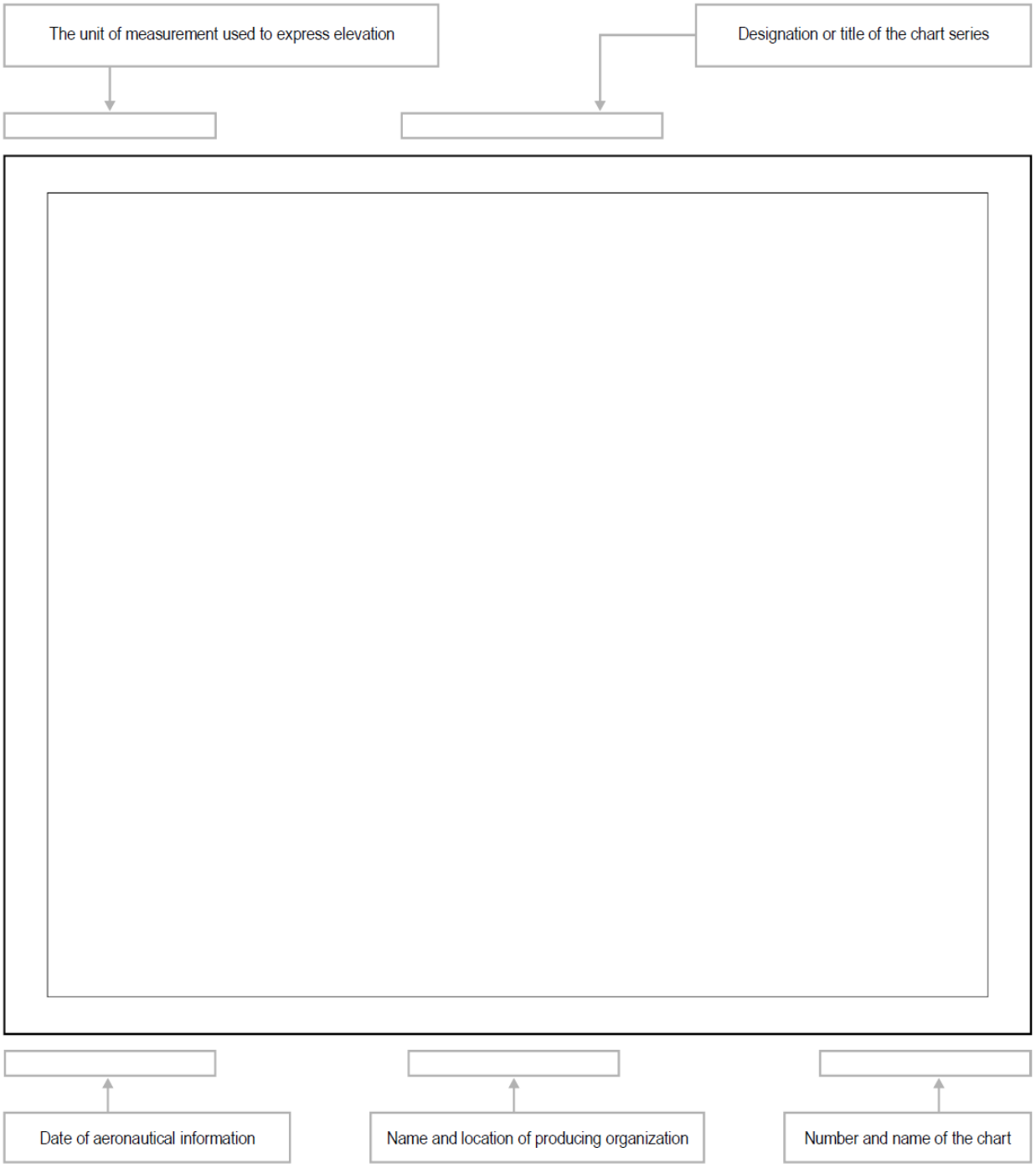
CHAPTER 21 (intentionally left blank)[9]

[9] „Reserved“ for “ATC Surveillance Minimum Altitude Chart - ICAO”.

Appendices to PART 04[10]

[10] All Appendices reproduced in this Regulation were taken from ICAO Annex 4 and form an integral part of this Regulation.

APPENDIX 1. MARGINAL NOTE LAYOUT



APPENDIX 2. ICAO CHART SYMBOLS

1. CATEGORY INDEX

	Symbol No.
Shoals	41
Shore line (reliable)	19
Shore line (unreliable)	20
Small river (perennial)	24
Spring, well or water hole	37
Swamp	35
Tidal flats	21
Unusual water features appropriately labelled	46
Wash	40

CULTURE (47–83)

Built-up Areas (47–50)

Buildings	50
City or large town	47
Town	48
Village	49

Railroads (51–56)

Railroad (single track)	51
Railroad (two or more tracks)	52
Railroad (under construction)	53
Railroad bridge	54
Railroad station	56
Railroad tunnel	55

Highways and Roads (57–62)

Dual highway	57
Primary road	58
Road bridge	61
Road tunnel	62
Secondary road	59
Trail	60

Miscellaneous (63–83)

Boundaries (international)	63
Church	80
Coast guard station	73
Dam	67
Fence	65
Ferry	68
Forest ranger station	76
Fort	79
Lookout tower	74
Mine	75
Mosque	81
Nuclear power station	72
Oil or gas field	70
Outer boundaries	64
Pagoda	82

2. ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Symbol No.

C

D

S

T

W

TOPOGRAPHY

1	Contours	5000
2	Approximate contours	5500
3	Relief shown by hachures	
4	Bluff, cliff or escarpment	
5	Lava flow	
6	Sand dunes	
7	Sand area	

8	Gravel		
9	Levee or esker	Alternative	
10	Unusual land features appropriately labelled		Many Small Volcanoes / Rock Outcrop
	Active volcano		
11	Mountain pass		5395

12	Highest elevation on chart	Alternative	17456 / .17456
13	Spot elevation		.6397 .8975
14	Spot elevation (of doubtful accuracy)		.6370±
15	Coniferous trees		
16	Other trees		
17	Palms		

18	Areas not surveyed for contour information or relief data incomplete	Caution

HYDROGRAPHY

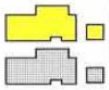
19	Shore line (reliable)	
20	Shore line (unreliable)	
21	Tidal flats	
22	Coral reefs and ledges	
23	Large river (perennial)	
24	Small river (perennial)	
25	Rivers and streams (non-perennial)	Alternative
26	Rivers and streams (unsurveyed)	
27	Rapids	
28	Falls	
29	Canal	

30	Abandoned canal *Note.— Dry canal having landmark value.*		
31	Lakes (perennial)		
32	Lakes (non-perennial)	Alternative	
33	Salt lake		
34	Salt pans (evaporator)		
35	Swamp		
36	Rice field	Alternative	
37	Spring, well or water hole	perennial	●
		intermittent	○

38	Reservoir		Reservoir
39	Dry lake bed	Alternative	
40	Wash	Alternative	
41	Shoals		
42	Glaciers and ice caps		
43	Danger line (2 m or one fathom line)		
44	Charted isolated rock		+
45	Rock awash		
46	Unusual water features appropriately labelled		Covered Reef

CULTURE

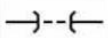
BUILT-UP AREAS

47	City or large town	
48	Town	
49	Village	
50	Buildings	

RAILROADS

51	Railroad (single track)	
52	Railroad (two or more tracks)	
53	Railroad (under construction)	
54	Railroad bridge	
55	Railroad tunnel	
56	Railroad station	

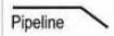
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

57	Dual highway	
58	Primary road	
59	Secondary road	
60	Trail	
61	Road bridge	
62	Road tunnel	

MISCELLANEOUS

63	Boundaries (international)	
64	Outer boundaries	
65	Fence	
66	Telegraph or telephone line (when a landmark)	
67	Dam	
68	Ferry	

MISCELLANEOUS (Cont.)

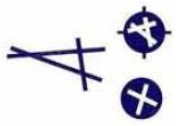
69	Pipeline	
70	Oil or gas field	
71	Tank farms	
72	Nuclear power station	
73	Coast guard station	
74	Lookout tower	
75	Mine	
76	Forest ranger station	
77	Race track or stadium	
78	Ruins	
79	Fort	
80	Church	
81	Mosque	
82	Pagoda	
83	Temple	

AERODROMES

84	Civil	Land	
85	Civil	Water	
86	Military	Land	
87	Military	Water	

88	Joint civil and military	Land	
89	Joint civil and military	Water	
90	Emergency aerodrome or aerodrome with no facilities		
91	Abandoned or closed aerodrome		

92	Sheltered anchorage	
93	Aerodrome for use on charts on which aerodrome classification is not required e.g. Enroute Charts	
94	Heliport *Note.— Aerodrome for the exclusive use of helicopters*	

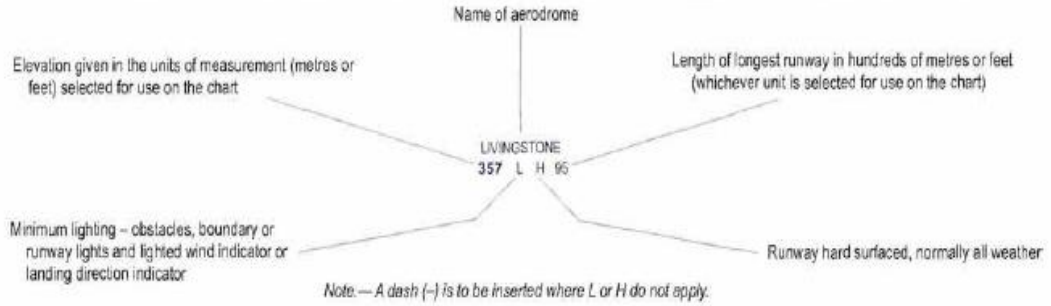
95	*Note.— Where required by the function of the chart, the runway pattern of the aerodrome may be shown in lieu of the aerodrome symbol, for example:*	

AERODROMES *(Cont.)*

AERODROME DATA IN ABBREVIATED FORM WHICH MAY BE IN ASSOCIATION WITH AERODROME SYMBOLS

(Reference: 16.9.2.2 and 17.9.2.2)

96



Note.— A dash (–) is to be inserted where L or H do not apply.

AERODROME SYMBOLS FOR APPROACH CHARTS

97	Aerodromes affecting the traffic pattern on the aerodrome on which the procedure is based	
98	The aerodrome on which the procedure is based	

RADIO NAVIGATION AIDS*

99	Basic radio navigation aid symbol *Note.— This symbol may be used with or without a box to enclose the data.*		
100	Non-directional radio beacon	NDB	
101	VHF omnidirectional radio range	VOR	
102	Distance measuring equipment	DME	
103	Collocated VOR and DME radio navigation aids	VOR/DME	
104	DME distance	Distance in kilometres (nautical miles) to DME → 15 km Identification of radio navigation aid → KAV	
105	VOR radial	Radial bearing from, and identification of, VOR	R 090 KAV
106	UHF tactical air navigation aid	TACAN	

107	Collocated VOR and TACAN radio navigation aids	VORTAC	
108	Instrument landing system	ILS	PLAN VIEW  Electronic  FRONT COURSE  BACK COURSE PROFILE  Electronic  GLIDE PATH
109	Radio marker beacon	Elliptical Bone Shape	 

Note.— Marker beacon may be shown by outline, or stipple, or both.

110

Compass rose
To be orientated on the chart in accordance with the alignment of the station (normally Magnetic North)

Compass rose to be used as appropriate in combination with the following symbols:

VOR	
VOR/DME	
TACAN	
VORTAC	

Note.— Additional points of compass may be added as required.

**Note.— Guidance material on the presentation of radio navigation aid data is given in the* Aeronautical Chart Manual *(Doc 8697).*

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES

111	Flight information region	FIR	
112	Aerodrome traffic zone	ATZ	
113	Control area Airway Controlled route	CTA AWY	Alternative
114	Uncontrolled route		
115	Advisory airspace	ADA	
116	Control zone	CTR	

117	Air defence identification zone	ADIZ	ADIZ
118	Advisory route	ADR	Alternative
119	Visual flight path	compulsory with radio communication requirement	
		compulsory, without radio communication requirement	
		recommended	
120	Scale-break (on ATS route)		Alternative

Significant Point Functionality

121 Basic Symbols with functionality	Significant point depiction for conventional navigation		Significant point depiction for area navigation			
REPORTING FLY-BY/FLY-OVER	On request (NA)	Compulsory (NA)	On request fly-by	Compulsory fly-by	On request flyover	Compulsory flyover
VFR reporting point						
Intersection INT						
VORTAC						
TACAN						
VOR						
VOR/DME						
NDB						
Waypoint WPT	Not used	Not used				

For details on use and meaning of these symbols, refer to paragraph 2.4

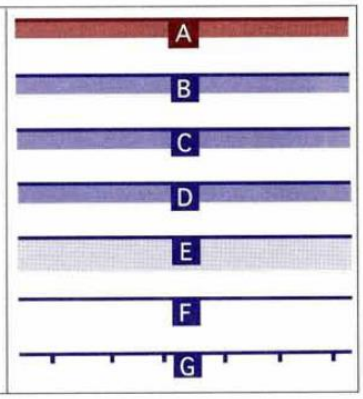
122	Change-over point COP To be superimposed on the appropriate route symbol at right angles to the route	26 / 36	123	ATS/MET reporting point MRP	Compulsory On request	124	Final approach fix FAF	

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES *(cont.)*

125	Altitudes/flight levels	Altitude/flight level "window"	17 000 10 000	FL 220 10 000
		"At or above" altitude/flight level	7 000	FL 70
		"At or below" altitude/flight level	5 000	FL 50
		"Mandatory" altitude/flight level	3 000	FL 30
		"Recommended" procedure altitude/flight level	5 000	FL 50
		"Expected" altitude	Expect 5 000	Expect FL 50
	Note.— For use only on SID and STAR charts. Not intended for depiction of minimum obstacle clearance altitude.			

AIRSPACE CLASSIFICATIONS

126 Airspace classifications



Aeronautical data in abbreviated form to be used in association with airspace classification symbols:

127 Alternative

AIRSPACE RESTRICTIONS

128	Restricted airspace (prohibited, restricted or danger area)		Common boundary of two areas	
	Note.—The angle and density of rulings may be varied according to scale and the size, shape and orientation of the area.			
129	International boundary closed to passage of aircraft except through air corridor			

OBSTACLES

130	Obstacle		134	Exceptionally high obstacle (optional symbol)
131	Lighted obstacle		135	Exceptionally high obstacle — lighted (optional symbol) *Note.— For obstacles having a height of the order of 300 m (1 000 ft) above terrain.*
132	Group obstacles		136	Elevation of top (italics) 52 (15) Height above specified datum (upright type in parentheses)
133	Lighted group obstacles			

MISCELLANEOUS

137	Prominent transmission line	
138	Isogonic line or isogonal	3° E
139	Ocean station vessel (normal position)	

140	Wind turbine — unlighted and lighted	
141	Wind turbines — minor group and group in major area, lighted	

VISUAL AIDS

142	Marine light *Note 2.– Characteristics are to be indicated as follows:*	F	Alt Alternating B Blue F Fixed	*Note 1.– Marine alternating lights are red and white unless otherwise indicated. Marine lights are white unless colours are stated.*	Fl Flashing G Green Gp Group	Occ Occulting R Red SEC Sector	sec Second (U) Unwatched W White	
143	Aeronautical ground light		Electronic	144	Lightship			

SYMBOLS FOR AERODROME/HELIPORT CHARTS

145	Hard surface runway	
146	Pierced steel plank or steel mesh runway	
147	Unpaved runway	
148	Stopway SWY	
149	Taxiways and parking areas	
150	Helicopter alighting area on an aerodrome	H
151	Aerodrome reference point ARP	
152	VOR check-point	
153	Runway visual range (RVR) observation site	

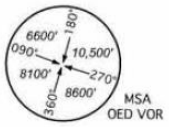
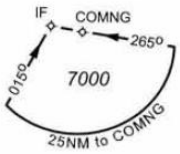
154	Point light	
155	Obstacle light	
156	Landing direction indicator (lighted)	T
157	Landing direction indicator (unlighted)	T
158	Stop bar	
159	Runway-holding position Pattern A Pattern B *Note.– For application, see Annex 14, Volume I, 5.2.10.*	
160	Intermediate holding position *Note.– For application, see Annex 14, Volume I, 5.2.11.*	
161	Hot spot *Note.– Hot spot location to be circled.*	

SYMBOLS FOR AERODROME OBSTACLE CHARTS - TYPE A, B AND C

		Plan	Profile
162	Tree or shrub		Identification number
163	Pole, tower, spire, antenna, etc.		
164	Building or large structure		
165	Railroad		
166	Transmission line or overhead cable		

		Plan	Profile
167	Terrain penetrating obstacle plane		
168	Escarpment		
169	Stopway SWY		
170	Clearway CWY		

ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS FOR USE ON PAPER AND ELECTRONIC CHARTS

	PLAN VIEW	Electronic
171	Minimum sector altitude *Note.— This symbol may be modified to reflect particular sector shapes.* MSA	
172	Terminal arrival altitude *Note.— This symbol may be modified to reflect particular TAA shapes.* TAA	
173	Holding pattern	
174	Missed approach track	

PROFILE

175	Runway	
176	Radio navigation aid (type of aid and its use in the procedure to be annotated on top of the symbol)	
177	Radio marker beacon (type of beacon to be annotated on top of the symbol)	
178	Collocated radio navigation aid and marker beacon (type of aid to be annotated on top of the symbol)	
179	DME fix (distance from DME and the fix use in the procedure to be annotated on top of the symbol)	
180	Collocated DME fix and marker beacon (distance from DME and the type of beacon to be annotated on top of the symbol)	

APPENDIX 3. COLOUR GUIDE

(Ref. 2.11.1)

CHART SYMBOLS

Culture, except highways and roads; outlines of large cities, grids and graticules; spot elevations; danger lines and off-shore rocks; names and lettering except for aeronautical and hydrographic features		BLACK
Built-up areas of cities		BLACK Stipple
Highways and roads	Optional colours	BLACK Half-tone
		RED
Built-up areas for cities (alternative to black stipple)		YELLOW
Contours and topographic features: Items 1 through 10 of Appendix 2 Hydrographic features: Items 39 through 41 of Appendix 2		BROWN
Shore lines, drainage, rivers, lakes, bathymetric contours and other hydrographic features including their names or description		BLUE
Open water areas		BLUE Half-tone
Salt lakes and salt pans		BLUE Stipple
Large non-perennial rivers and non-perennial lakes		BLUE Stipple
Aeronautical data, except for Enroute and Area Charts — ICAO, where different colours may be required. Both contours may be used on the same sheet but, where only one colour is used, dark blue is preferred	Optional colours	MAGENTA
		DARK BLUE

CHART SYMBOLS *(Cont.)*

Woods		GREEN	
Areas which have not been surveyed for contour information or relief data are incomplete	Optional colours	GOLDEN BUFF	
		WHITE	

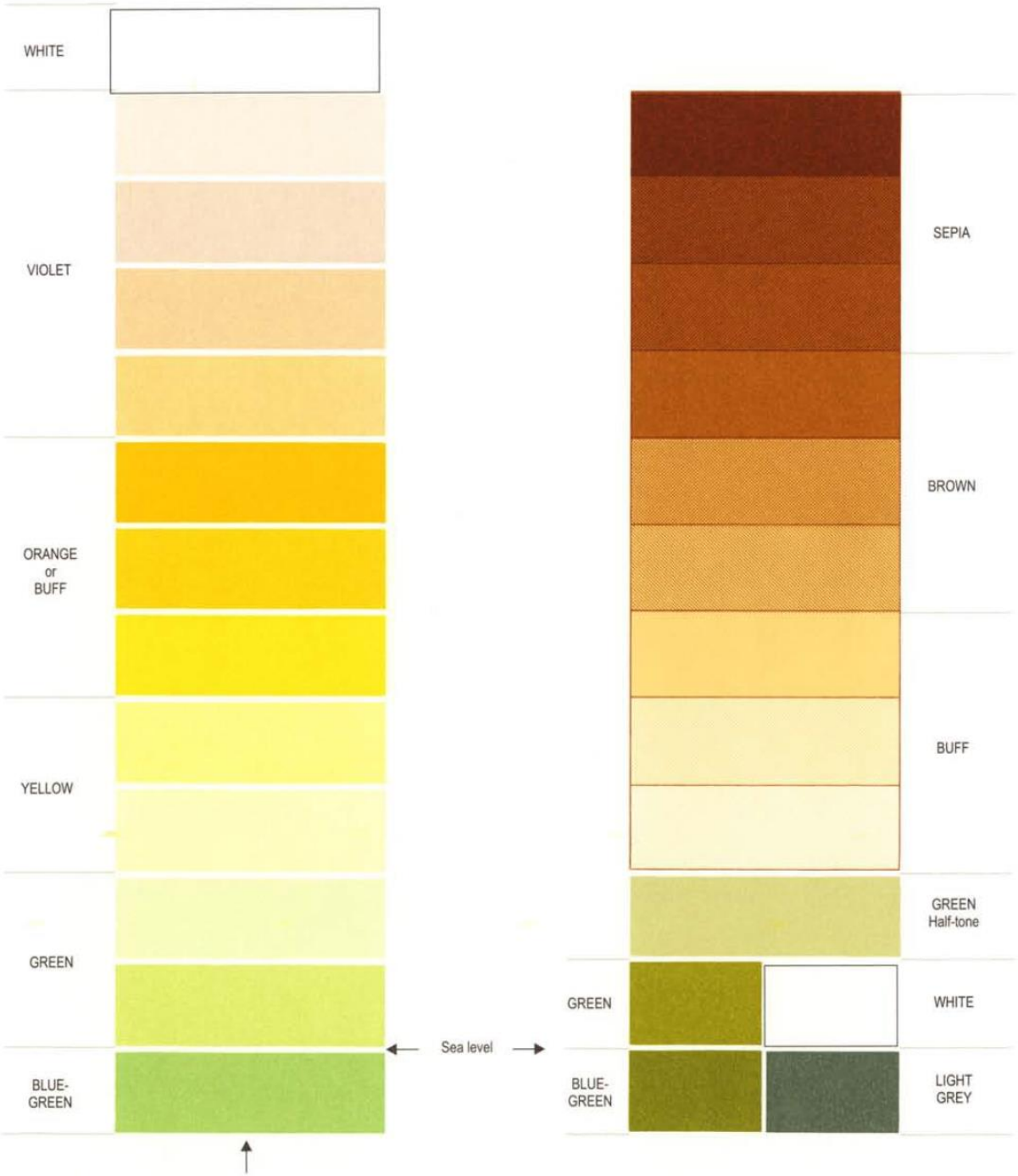
HYPSOMETRIC TINTS

	WHITE	Tint for extreme elevations		SEPIA	
	VIOLET				
	ORANGE or BUFF	Tint for higher range elevations		BROWN	
	YELLOW	Tint for middle range elevations		BUFF	
	GREEN	Tint for lower range elevations	Optional colours	GREEN	
				WHITE	
	BLUE-GREEN	Tint for areas below sea level	Optional colours	BLUE-GREEN	
				LIGHT GREY	

Note.— Basic tints are identical to those specified for the International Map of the World.

APPENDIX 4. HYPSOMETRIC TINT GUIDE

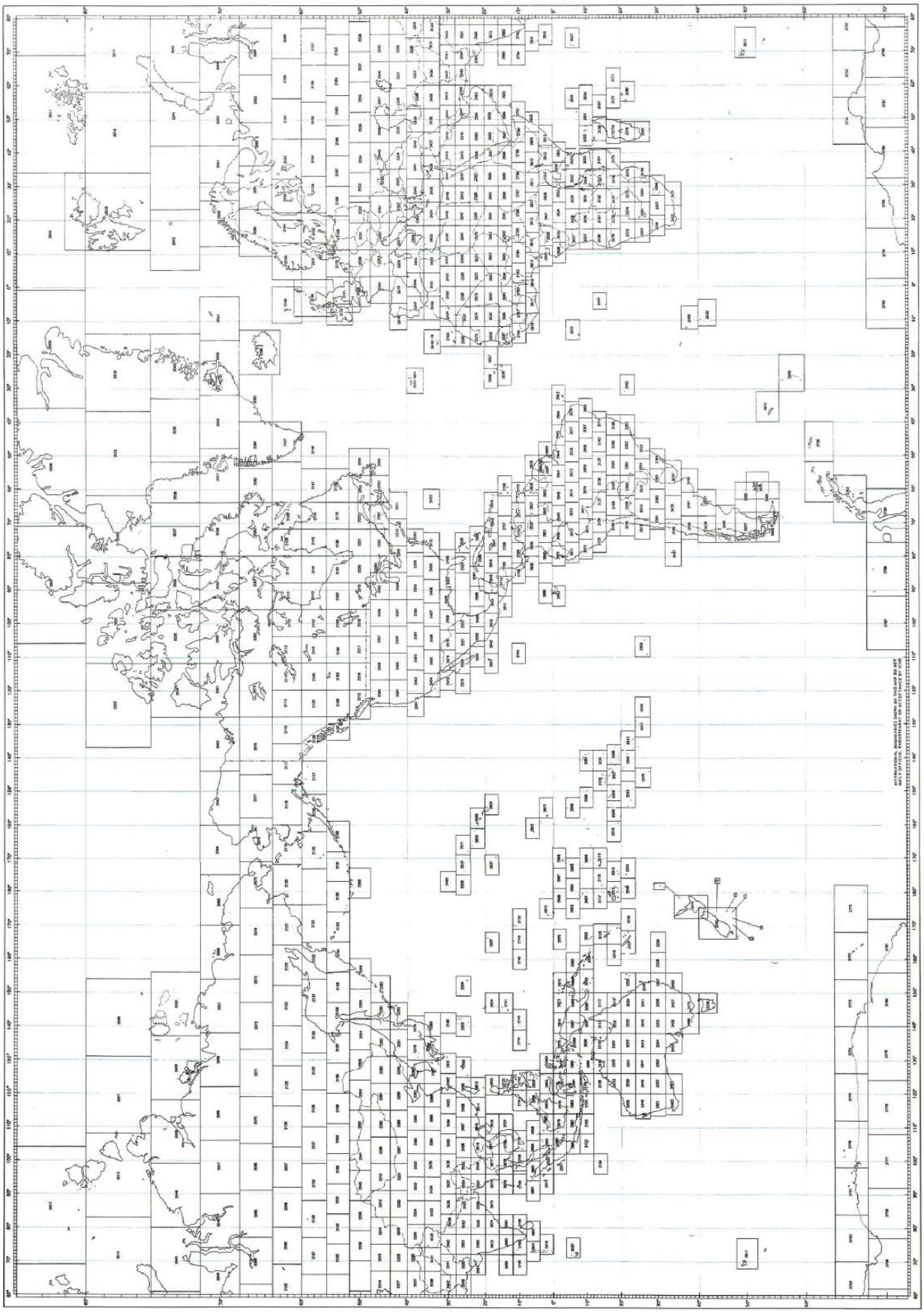
(Alternative systems, reference 2.12.2)



Note 1.— These tints are identical to those specified for the International Map of the World.

Note 2.— Elevations have not been associated with tints of either system in order to allow for flexibility in their selection.

APPENDIX 5. SHEET LAYOUT FOR THE WORLD AERONAUTICAL CHART — ICAO 1:1 000 000



APPENDIX 6. AERONAUTICAL DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

Table 1. Latitude and longitude

Latitude and longitude	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Flight information region boundary points	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
P, R, D area boundary points (outside CTA/CTR boundaries)	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
P, R, D area boundary points (inside CTA/CTR boundaries)	as plotted	1×10^{-5} / essential
CTA/ CTR boundary points	as plotted	1×10^{-5} / essential
En-route navaids, intersections and waypoints, and holding, and STAR/SID points	1 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Obstacles in Area 1 (the entire State territory)	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
Aerodrome/heliport reference point	1 sec	1×10^{-3} / routine
Navaids located at the aerodrome/heliport	as plotted	1×10^{-5} / essential
Obstacles in Area 3	1/10 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Obstacles in Area 2	1/10 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Final approach fixes/points and other essential fixes/points comprising the instrument approach procedure	1 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway thresholds	1 sec	1×10^{-8} / critical
Taxiway centre line/parking guidance line points	1/100 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway end	1 sec	1×10^{-8} / critical
Runway holding position	1 sec	1×10^{-8} / critical
Taxiway intersection marking line	1 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Exit guidance line	1 sec	1×10^{-5} / essential
Apron boundaries (polygon)	1 sec	1×10^{-3} / routine
De-/anti-icing facility (polygon)	1 sec	1×10^{-3} / routine
Aircraft standpoints/INS checkpoints	1/100 sec	1×10^{-3} / routine
Geometric centre of TLOF or FATO thresholds, heliports	1 sec	1×10^{-8} / critical

Note.— See Annex 15, Appendix 8, for graphical illustrations of obstacle data collection surfaces and criteria used to identify obstacles in the defined areas.

Table 2. Elevation/altitude/height

Elevation/altitude/height	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Aerodrome/heliport elevation	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
WGS-84 geoid undulation at aerodrome/heliport elevation position	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway or FATO threshold, non-precision approaches	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
WGS-84 geoid undulation at runway or FATO threshold, TLOF geometric centre, non-precision approaches	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway or FATO threshold, precision approaches	0.5 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-8} / critical
WGS-84 geoid undulation at runway or FATO threshold, TLOF geometric centre, precision approaches	0.5 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-8} / critical
Threshold crossing height, precision approaches	0.5 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-8} / critical
Obstacle clearance altitude/height (OCA/H)	as specified in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168)	1×10^{-5} / essential
Obstacles in Area 1 (the entire State territory)	3 m (10 ft)	1×10^{-3} / routine
Obstacles in Area 2	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
Obstacles in Area 3	1 m or 1 ft	1×10^{-5} / essential
Distance measuring equipment (DME)	30 m (100 ft)	1×10^{-5} / essential
Instrument approach procedures altitude	as specified in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168)	1×10^{-5} / essential
Minimum altitudes	50 m or 100 ft	1×10^{-3} / routine

Note.— See Annex 15, Appendix 8, for graphical illustrations of obstacle data collection surfaces and criteria used to identify obstacles in the defined areas.

Table 3. Gradients and angles

Type of gradient/angle	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Non-precision final approach descent gradient	0.1 per cent	1×10^{-8} / critical
Final approach descent angle (Non-precision approach or approach with vertical guidance)	0.1 degree	1×10^{-8} / critical
Precision approach glide path/elevation angle	0.1 degree	1×10^{-8} / critical

Table 4. Magnetic variation

Magnetic variation	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Aerodrome/heliport magnetic variation	1 degree	1×10^{-5} / essential

Table 5. Bearing

Bearing	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Airway segments	1 degree	1×10^{-3} / routine
En-route and terminal fix formations	1/10 degree	1×10^{-3} / routine
Terminal arrival/departure route segments	1 degree	1×10^{-3} / routine
Instrument approach procedure fix formations	1/10 degree	1×10^{-5} / essential
ILS localizer alignment	1 degree	1×10^{-5} / essential
MLS zero azimuth alignment	1 degree	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway and FATO bearing	1 degree	1×10^{-3} / routine

Table 6. Length/distance/dimension

Length/distance/dimension	Chart resolution	Integrity / Classification
Airway segment length	1 km or 1 NM	1×10^{-3} / routine
En-route fix formation distance	2/10 km (1/10 NM)	1×10^{-3} / routine
Terminal arrival/departure route segment length	1 km or 1 NM	1×10^{-5} / essential
Terminal and instrument approach procedure fix formation distance	2/10 km (1/10 NM)	1×10^{-5} / essential
Runway and FATO length, TLOF dimensions	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
Runway width	1 m	1×10^{-5} / essential
Stopway length and width	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
Landing distance available	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
Take-off run available	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
Take-off distance available	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
Accelerate-stop distance available	1 m	1×10^{-8} / critical
ILS localizer antenna-runway end, distance	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
ILS glide slope antenna-threshold, distance along centre line	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
ILS marker-threshold distance	2/10 km (1/10 NM)	1×10^{-5} / essential
ILS DME antenna-threshold, distance along centre line	as plotted	1y10^{-5} / essential
MLS azimuth antenna-runway end, distance	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
MLS elevation antenna-threshold, distance along centre line	as plotted	1×10^{-3} / routine
MLS DME/P antenna-threshold, distance along centre line	as plotted	1×10^{-5} / essential