

EXPOSURE DRAFT



EXPOSURE DRAFT (12/6/2020)

Part 121 (Australian Air Transport Operations—Larger Aeroplanes) Manual of Standards 2020 [Chapters 3, 5, 6, 8 & 10]

I, Shane Patrick Carmody, Director of Aviation Safety, on behalf of CASA, make the following Manual of Standards.

Dated

Shane Patrick Carmody [**DRAFT ONLY—NOT FOR SIGNATURE**]
Director of Aviation Safety

EXPOSURE DRAFT

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Contents

Chapter 1—Preliminary	1
1.01 Name.....	1
1.02 Commencement	1
1.03 Authority.....	1
1.04 Definitions	1
Chapter 2—Extended diversion time operations	3
Chapter 3—Carriage of documents and emergency and survival equipment information	4
Division 1—Flight related documents	4
3.01 Carriage of documents—all flights	4
3.02 Carriage of documents—flights that begin or end outside Australian territory.....	5
3.03 Keeping and updating documents etc.....	5
Division 2—Emergency and survival equipment	6
3.04 Information about emergency and survival equipment	6
Chapter 4—Alternate aerodromes	7
Chapter 5—Operational flight plans	8
5.01 Pre-flight content of operational flight plans.....	8
5.02 End of flight information for operational flight plans	9
Chapter 6—Narrow runway width calculations	10
6.01 Scope of Chapter 6.....	10
6.02 Minimum runway width.....	10
Chapter 7—Fuel requirements	12
Chapter 8—Safety briefings and instructions	13
Division 1—Safety briefing cards	13
8.01 Safety briefing cards	13
Division 2—Requirements for safety briefing, instructions and demonstrations	14
8.02 Scope of Division 2, Chapter 8	14
8.03 Safety briefing, instructions and demonstrations before take-off.....	14
8.04 Safety instructions during flight.....	16
Chapter 9—Performance	17
Chapter 10—Weight and balance	18
10.01 Standard weights.....	18
10.02 Weight and balance documents.....	19

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 11—Equipment	21
Chapter 12—Flight crew training and checking	21
Chapter 13—Cabin crew training and checking	21
Chapter 14—Emergency evacuation demonstrations and procedural requirements	21

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 1—Preliminary

1.01 Name

- (1) This instrument is the *Part 121 (Australian Air Transport Operations—Larger Aeroplanes) Manual of Standards 2020*.
- (2) This instrument may also be cited as:
 - (a) the *Part 121 Manual of Standards*; or
 - (b) the *Part 121 MOS*.

1.02 Commencement

This instrument commences on the later of the following:

- (a) the day after this instrument is registered;
- (b) immediately after the commencement of the *Civil Aviation Safety Amendment (Part 121) Regulations 2018*.

1.03 Authority

This instrument is made under the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*.

Note: CASA may issue a Manual of Standards for Part 121 (Australian air transport operations—larger aeroplanes)—see regulation 121.015 of CASR.

1.04 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the Dictionary at the end of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*, including the following:

- (a) aircraft flight manual instructions;
- (b) Air Traffic Services;
- (c) Air transport operation;
- (d) Australian air transport AOC;
- (e) authorised aeronautical information;
- (f) cargo;
- (g) CASR;
- (h) certificate of airworthiness;
- (i) certificate of registration;
- (j) certified true copy;
- (k) child;
- (l) crew member;
- (m) flight manual;
- (n) flight technical log;
- (o) flight training;
- (p) infant;
- (q) journey log;
- (r) lowest safe altitude;
- (s) maximum landing weight;

EXPOSURE DRAFT

- (t) maximum operational passenger seat configuration;
- (u) maximum take-off weight;
- (v) medical transport operation;
- (w) minimum equipment list;
- (x) operational flight plan;
- (y) operational safety-critical personnel;
- (z) operations specifications;
- (za) operator;
- (zb) passenger;
- (zc) published lowest safe altitude;
- (zd) radio station licence;
- (ze) weight and balance documents;
- (zf) weight and balance limits.

In this instrument:

Civil Aviation Order 100.7 means *Civil Aviation Order 100.7 Instrument 2015*, as in force from time to time.

empty weight has the meaning given by subsection 2 of Civil Aviation Order 100.7.

maximum zero fuel weight, of an aeroplane, means the maximum weight for the aeroplane, not including disposable fuel or oil, that is set out in:

- (a) the type certificate data sheet for the aeroplane; or
- (b) the aeroplane's flight manual.

removable equipment has the meaning given by subsection 2 of Civil Aviation Order 100.7.

take-off distance required, for an aeroplane, means the take-off distance for the aeroplane calculated in accordance with the relevant requirements in the flight manual instructions for the aeroplane.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 2—Extended diversion time operations

[RESERVED]

EXPOSURE DRAFT

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 3—Carriage of documents and emergency and survival equipment information

Division 1—Flight related documents

3.01 Carriage of documents—all flights

- (1) For the purposes of paragraph 121.085(1)(a) of CASR, the following documents are prescribed for carriage on a flight:
- (a) the aircraft flight manual instructions for the aeroplane;
 - (b) either:
 - (i) the flight technical log for the aeroplane; or
 - (ii) if Part 42 of CASR does not apply to the aeroplane—the maintenance release for the aeroplane;
 - (c) the minimum equipment list for the aeroplane;
 - (d) the operational flight plan for the flight;
 - (e) the journey log for the flight;
 - (f) the authorised aeronautical information for the flight;
 - (g) the weight and balance documents for the flight.

Note 1: These documents are in addition to documents that are required to be carried on the aeroplane as mentioned in regulations 121.085, 121.095, 121.105, 121.110 and 121.115 of CASR.

Note 2: Other documents may also be required to be carried on the aeroplane under other legislation. For example, documentation regarding the carriage of dangerous goods under Part 92 of CASR, or documentation relating to disinsection requirements and procedures under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

- (2) Despite paragraph (1)(a), if:
- (a) the information and instructions that are required under the relevant airworthiness standards for the aeroplane to be included in the aeroplane's flight manual are contained in another document; and
 - (b) the other document is carried on board the aeroplane; and
 - (c) that document does not alter, or contain anything that would conflict with, the information or instructions mentioned in paragraph (a);

then the document may be carried on board the aeroplane in place of the flight manual.

Note: An exposition that meets the requirements in subsection (2) could be carried on board instead of the flight manual.

- (3) Also, despite paragraph (1)(a), if:
- (a) a checklist of the aeroplane's normal, abnormal and emergency procedures mentioned in paragraph (b) of the definition of ***aircraft flight manual instructions*** in the CASR Dictionary is contained in another document; and
 - (b) the other document is carried on board the aeroplane; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT

- (c) that document does not alter, or contain anything that would conflict with, the information or instructions in the checklist;

then the document may be carried on board the aeroplane in place of the checklist.

3.02 Carriage of documents—flights that begin or end outside Australian territory

For the purposes of paragraph 121.095(2)(a) of CASR, the following documents are prescribed for a flight of an aeroplane that begins or ends at an aerodrome outside Australian territory:

- (a) the aeroplane's certificate of airworthiness and certificate of registration;
- (b) if the aeroplane has a radio station licence—a copy of the licence;
- (c) if the flight is a passenger transport operation or a medical transport operation—a document containing the information required by regulation 121.110 of CASR (passenger lists);
- (d) if the aeroplane is carrying cargo (other than passenger baggage):
 - (i) a manifest and detailed declaration of the cargo; and
 - (ii) a statement about whether any of the cargo may require special or unusual handling;
- (e) a certified true copy of the operator's Australian air transport AOC;
- (f) a copy of the operations specifications issued to the operator in relation to the operator's Australian air transport AOC.

Note 1: These documents are in addition to documents that are required to be carried on the aeroplane as mentioned in regulations 121.085 and 121.095 of CASR.

Note 2: For paragraph (b): see the definition of *radio station licence* in the CASR Dictionary.

3.03 Keeping and updating documents etc.

For the purposes of paragraph 121.100(a) of CASR, if the flight is a passenger transport operation, a copy of the passenger list for the flight is prescribed.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Division 2—Emergency and survival equipment

3.04 Information about emergency and survival equipment

For the purposes of subregulation 121.135(1) of CASR, if equipment listed in column 1 of an item of the following table is required to be carried on the flight, the information mentioned in column 2 of the item is prescribed for the equipment.

Information about emergency and survival equipment		
	Column 1	Column 2
Item	Item of equipment	Information
1	A life raft	The number, colour and type of each life raft carried on the flight
2	A pyrotechnic signalling device	The number, colour and type of each pyrotechnic signalling device carried on the flight
3	An emergency medical kit	Details of each emergency medical kit carried on the flight
4	A portable emergency locator transmitter	The type and frequency of each portable emergency locator transmitter carried on the flight
5	Water supplies carried as an item of survival equipment	Details of the water supplies carried on the flight

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 4—Alternate aerodromes

[RESERVED]

EXPOSURE DRAFT

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 5—Operational flight plans

5.01 Pre-flight content of operational flight plans

General information requirements

- (1) For the purposes of paragraph 121.175(2)(b) of CASR, the operational flight plan must contain the following information:
 - (a) the aeroplane's registration mark;
 - (b) the flight number of the flight, if any;
 - (c) the date of the flight;
 - (d) the name or identification of the departure aerodrome and the planned destination aerodrome for the flight;
 - (e) the amount of fuel required to be carried on board the aeroplane for the flight under regulation 121.235 of CASR, and the actual amount of fuel carried on board the aeroplane for the flight;
 - (f) for the planned flight route for the flight:
 - (i) the route and route segments of the flight, including waypoints, distances and tracks; and
 - (ii) the published lowest safe altitude or the lowest safe altitude for the flight (whichever is applicable) for each route segment of the flight; and
 - (iii) the planned cruising speed, and flying times between waypoints, for the flight; and
 - (iv) the planned altitudes or flight levels during flight;
 - (g) if an en-route alternate aerodrome is required for extended diversion time operations conducted during the flight—the en-route alternate aerodrome.

Note: See the CASR Dictionary for definitions of *lowest safe altitude* and *published lowest safe altitude*.

Information about alternate aerodromes

- (2) If a take-off alternate aerodrome is required for the flight, the operational flight plan must include the take-off alternate aerodrome, and the routes or route segments required for a flight to the take-off alternate aerodrome, unless:
 - (a) there is a last-minute change:
 - (i) to the take-off alternate aerodrome required for the flight; or
 - (ii) requiring a take-off alternate aerodrome to be planned for the flight; and
 - (b) it is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances to update the flight plan to include either or both matters; and
 - (c) in the case where the information identifying the take-off alternate aerodrome is not included—there are procedures in the aeroplane

EXPOSURE DRAFT

operator's exposition to ensure the pilot in command is notified of the take-off alternate aerodrome before the aeroplane takes-off for the flight.

- (3) If a destination alternate aerodrome is required for the flight, the operational flight plan must include the destination alternate aerodrome, and the routes or route segments required for a flight to the destination alternate aerodrome, unless:
- (a) there is a last-minute change:
 - (i) to the destination alternate aerodrome required for the flight; or
 - (ii) requiring a destination alternate aerodrome to be planned for the flight; and
 - (b) it is not reasonably practicable in the circumstances to update the flight plan to include either or both matters; and
 - (c) in the case where the information identifying the destination alternate aerodrome is not included—there are procedures in the aeroplane operator's exposition to ensure the pilot in command is notified of the destination alternate aerodrome before the aeroplane takes off for the flight.

5.02 End of flight information for operational flight plans

For the purposes of subregulation 121.175(3), the operational flight plan must contain the following information:

- (a) if waypoints in the flight plan are required, under regulation 91.630 of CASR, to be reported to Air Traffic Services—the estimated time that the aeroplane will fly over the waypoint;
- (b) the fuel calculations conducted in compliance with the fuel requirements under regulation 121.235 of CASR;
- (c) the aerodrome of final landing for the flight.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 6—Narrow runway width calculations

6.01 Scope of Chapter 6

This Chapter:

- (a) is made for paragraph 121.220(1)(b) of CASR; and
- (b) prescribes the manner of working out the minimum width of a runway for an aeroplane.

6.02 Minimum runway width

- (1) The minimum width of a runway for an aeroplane is the width, of a homogenous runway surface, shown in the cell of Table 6.02(1) that is the intersection of:
 - (a) the aeroplane's code letter, worked out under subsection (2); and
 - (b) the aeroplane's code number, worked out under subsection (3).

Code letter	A	B	C	D	E	F
Code number						
1	18 m	18 m	23 m	-	-	-
2	23 m	23 m	30 m	-	-	-
3	30 m	30 m	30 m	45 m	-	-
4	-	-	45 m	45 m	45 m	60 m

Working out the code letter

- (2) The **code letter**, for an aeroplane, is:
 - (a) if the aeroplane has a wingspan and an outer main gear wheel span mentioned in the same item in Table 6.02(2) (other than an aeroplane mentioned in paragraph (c))—the letter mentioned in column 3 of the item; or
 - (b) if the aeroplane has a wingspan and an outer main gear wheel span mentioned in different items in Table 6.02(2) (other than an aeroplane mentioned in paragraph (c))—the letter mentioned in column 3 of the item in the table with the higher number; or
 - (c) if the aeroplane has a wingspan mentioned in item 1, 2, 3 or 4 of Table 6.02(2) and an outer main gear wheel span that is at least 9 m but less than 14 m—D.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Table 6.02(2)—Code letters

Item	Column 1 Wingspan of aeroplane	Column 2 Outer main gear wheel span of aeroplane	Column 3 Code letter
1	less than 15 m	less than 4.5 m	A
2	at least 15 m but less than 24 m	at least 4.5 m but less than 6 m	B
3	at least 24 m but less than 36 m	at least 6 m but less than 9 m	C
4	at least 36 m but less than 52 m	at least 9 m but less than 14 m	D
5	at least 52 m but less than 65 m	at least 9 m but less than 14 m	E
6	at least 65 m but less than 80 m	at least 14 m but less than 16 m	F

Working out the code number

- (3) The **code number**, for an aeroplane with the reference field length mentioned in column 1 of an item in Table 6.02(3), is the number mentioned in column 2 of the item.

Table 6.02(3)—Code numbers

Item	Column 1 Reference field length	Column 2 Code number
1	less than 800 m	1
2	at least 800 m but less than 1 200 m	2
3	at least 1 200 m but less than 1 800 m	3
4	at least 1 800 m	4

Definitions

- (4) In this section:

outer main gear wheel span, for an aeroplane, means the distance (measured in metres) between the outside edges of the aeroplane's main gear wheels.

reference field length, for an aeroplane, means the shortest take-off distance required for a take-off by the aeroplane at its maximum take-off weight:

- (a) on a runway that is level and dry; and
- (b) in still air; and
- (c) in International Standard Atmosphere conditions at sea level.

Note: See the CASR Dictionary for definitions of **dry** (in relation to a runway), **maximum take-off weight**, and section 1.04 in this instrument for the definition of **take-off distance required**.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 7—Fuel requirements

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EXPOSURE DRAFT

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 8—Safety briefings and instructions

Division 1—Safety briefing cards

8.01 Safety briefing cards

- (1) For the purposes of paragraph 121.280(3)(a) of CASR, a safety briefing card for an aeroplane and a flight must include the following information:
 - (a) how to use and adjust seatbelts (other than extension belts);
 - (b) if the aeroplane's seats (or berths) are adjustable, when to adjust the back of the seat (or berth) to an upright position or other position permitted by the aircraft flight manual instructions for the aeroplane;
 - (c) if the aeroplane's seats have attachments (for example, tray tables or footrests)—when the attachment must be in its stowed position;
 - (d) if the aeroplane has an attachment on an interior cabin structure that is intended to be manipulated or used by passengers during flight (for example, a tray table or bassinet)—when the attachment must be in its stowed position;
 - (e) where to stow, or otherwise secure, carry-on baggage and personal effects, and the periods during flight when these items must be stowed or secured;
 - (f) where the emergency exits are located, and how to use them;
 - (g) if the aeroplane is equipped with an escape path lighting system—the form, function, colour and location of the system;
 - (h) how to assume the brace position, including the position for passengers with infants;
 - (i) the information mentioned in subsection (2) in relation to equipment mentioned in the provision that is required to be carried on the aeroplane for the flight under paragraph 121.460(1)(a) of CASR;
 - (j) that smoking is not permitted during the flight.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(i), the information is:
 - (a) if passenger operated equipment to dispense oxygen is required to be carried—the location of the equipment and how to use it; and
 - (b) if life jackets are required to be carried:
 - (i) where life jackets (other than infant life jackets) are located; and
 - (ii) how to use life jackets (including infant life jackets); and
 - (c) if life rafts are required to be carried—where they are located and how to use them during the initial evacuation of the aeroplane.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Division 2—Requirements for safety briefing, instructions and demonstrations

8.02 Scope of Division 2, Chapter 8

This Division:

- (a) is made for subregulation 121.285(1) of CASR; and
- (b) prescribes requirements for safety briefings, instructions or demonstrations given to a passenger for a flight of an aeroplane.

8.03 Safety briefing, instructions and demonstrations before take-off

- (1) A safety briefing, instruction or demonstration mentioned in this section must be given to a passenger before the aeroplane takes off for a flight.
- (2) The safety briefing, instruction or demonstration must be given in a form that facilitates the application of the procedures applicable in the event of an emergency.
- (3) A specific safety briefing must be provided directly to any passenger with reduced mobility on the flight, and any person accompanying or assisting the passenger (the *accompanying person*), and the safety briefing must:
 - (a) include what to do if an emergency evacuation of the aeroplane is necessary; and
 - (b) be given in a form appropriate to the passenger and an accompanying person.
- (4) A specific safety briefing must be provided directly to any passenger responsible for an infant on the flight that outlines:
 - (a) when and how the infant must be restrained; and
 - (b) the location of infant life jackets.
- (5) Subject to subsection (6), a specific safety briefing must be provided directly to any passenger on the flight who is seated in an emergency exit row, that outlines what to do if it becomes necessary to use the exit.
- (6) Subsection (5) does not apply if:
 - (a) a cabin crew member who has been assigned to the flight is seated in a cabin crew seat adjacent to the exit; and
 - (b) the cabin crew member has been assigned emergency evacuation responsibilities for the exit in accordance with the operator's exposition.
- (7) If life jackets are required to be carried on the aeroplane under paragraph 121.460(1)(a) of CASR, there must be a demonstration of the method of donning and inflating a life jacket.
- (8) A safety briefing that addresses the following matters must be given:

EXPOSURE DRAFT

- (a) when seatbelts must be worn during the flight, and how to use them;
- (b) if the aeroplane's seats (or berths) are adjustable—when to adjust the back of the seat (or berth) to an upright position or other position permitted by the aircraft flight manual instructions for the aeroplane;
- (c) if the aeroplane's seats have attachments (for example, tray tables or footrests)—when the attachment must be in its stowed position;
- (d) if the aeroplane has a permanently affixed attachment on an interior cabin structure that is intended to be used or manipulated by passengers during flight (for example, a tray table or bassinet)—when the attachment must be in its stowed position;
- (e) where to stow, or otherwise secure, carry-on baggage and personal effects, and the periods during flight when these items must be stowed or secured;
- (f) where the emergency exits are located;
- (g) if the aeroplane is equipped with an escape-path lighting system—where it is;
- (h) if equipment to dispense supplemental oxygen is required to be carried on the aeroplane for the flight under paragraph 121.460(1)(a) of CASR—the location of the equipment and how to use it;
- (i) if life jackets are required to be carried on the aeroplane for the flight under paragraph 121.460(1)(a) of CASR:
 - (i) where they are located and how to use them; and
 - (ii) the giving of a warning that life jackets must not be inflated inside the aeroplane;
- (j) if life rafts are required to be carried on the aeroplane for the flight under paragraph 121.460(1)(a) of CASR—where they are located;
- (k) that smoking is prohibited on board the aeroplane under legislation;
- (l) that carry-on luggage must be left behind in the event of an emergency evacuation;
- (m) the requirement to comply with any safety directions and instructions given by a crew member;
- (n) in relation to the safety briefing card required to be available to each passenger under regulation 121.280 of CASR:
 - (i) where to find it; and
 - (ii) if the safety briefing card sets out different seating configurations for the aeroplane—which configuration is in use for the flight;
- (o) if special survival equipment relevant to a specific environment is intended to be used by a passenger without instructions at the time of use—the location of the equipment and how to use it.

Note 1: Smoking on the aeroplane during a Part 121 operation is prohibited under section 37 of the *Air Navigation Regulations 2016*.

Note 2: Certain directions to passengers, in relation to seats, are required to be given under regulation 91.570 of CASR.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

8.04 Safety instructions during flight

- (1) The safety instructions to a passenger, mentioned in this section, must be given at a time, before the landing of the aeroplane, at which the passenger could be reasonably expected to remember the instruction before the flight ends.
- (2) A safety instruction that addresses the following must be given:
 - (a) that seatbelts and restraint systems must be securely fastened for landing;
 - (b) that seat backs must be in the upright position or, for a person who is ill or incapacitated, another position approved by the pilot in command;
 - (c) that any attachments to a seat (or berth), including a tray table or footrest, must be stowed;
 - (d) that any attachment on an interior cabin structure that is intended to be used or manipulated by passengers, for example, a tray table or bassinet, must be stowed.

Note 1: Regulation 121.255 of CASR requires an operator to have procedures for giving instructions to passengers about securely stowing carry-on baggage, including before the landing of the aeroplane.

Note 2: Regulation 121.350 requires an operator to have procedures in their exposition about the operation of portable electronic devices. Regulation 91.170 makes provision in relation to the operation of such devices during flight.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 9—Performance

[RESERVED]

EXPOSURE DRAFT

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 10—Weight and balance

10.01 Standard weights

- (1) This section prescribes standard weights for the purposes of paragraph 121.440(2)(c) of CASR.
- (2) The standard weight for each passenger and crew member's carry-on baggage (in total) is 7 kg.
- (3) If an aeroplane for a flight has a seating capacity mentioned in an item of column 1 of the following table, being:
 - (a) the number of passenger seats permitted by the aeroplane's maximum operational passenger seat configuration; plus
 - (b) the dedicated crew seats;the standard weight for a passenger or crew member described in column 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 is the amount set out for the person in the item, measured in kilograms.

Standard weights for passengers and crew

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
	Maximum operational seating capacity	Adult male or a person mentioned in ss 10.01(5)	Adult female	Infant	Child	Adolescent male	Adolescent female
1	7-9	86	71	17	44	65	58
2	10-14	86	70	16	43	64	58
3	15-19	85	69	16	43	63	57
4	20-39	84	69	16	42	63	57
5	40-59	83	68	16	42	62	56
6	60-79	82.5	67.3	16	41	61.4	55.4
7	80-99	82.2	67.1	16	41	61.2	55.3
8	100-149	82	66.9	16	41	61.1	55.2
9	150-299	81.8	66.7	16	41	60.9	55
10	300-499	81.4	66.3	16	41	60.6	54.8
11	500 or more	81.2	66.1	16	41	60.5	54.7

- (4) Despite subsection (3):
 - (a) the standard weight for an infant is taken to be the weight set out in column 5 of the table, if the operator chooses to substitute standard weights for infants with that of children, for the purposes of loading the aeroplane; and

EXPOSURE DRAFT

- (b) the standard weight for an adolescent female is taken to be the weight set out in column 3 of the table, if the operator chooses to substitute standard weights for adolescents with that of adults, for the purposes of loading the aeroplane; and
 - (c) the standard weight for an adolescent male is taken to be the weight set out in column 2 of the table, if the operator chooses to substitute standard weights for adolescents with that of adults, for the purposes of loading the aeroplane.
- (5) A weight set out in column 2 of the table is taken to apply to a person whose gender is indeterminate, intersex or unspecified.
- (6) In this section:

adolescent means a person who has turned 13 but has not turned 16.

adult means a person who has turned 16.

Note: An infant is defined to be a person who has not turned 2, and a child is a person who has turned 2 but has not turned 13: see the definitions of *child* and *infant* in the CASR Dictionary.

10.02 Weight and balance documents

- (1) For the purposes of subregulation 121.455(1) of CASR, weight and balance documents for a flight must include the following:
- (a) the registration mark of the aeroplane;
 - (b) the name of the pilot in command;
 - (c) the name of the person who prepared the weight and balance documents;
 - (d) the date of the flight;
 - (e) the flight identification number or estimated time of departure;
 - (f) the name or identification of the departure aerodrome and the destination aerodrome;
 - (g) the total of the aeroplane's empty weight, the weight of any removable equipment, the weight of consumables and the weight of all the crew members;
 - (h) the weights in the following subparagraphs, separately itemised:
 - (i) the total weight of passengers and carry-on baggage;
 - (ii) the total weight of cargo not otherwise included in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the total weight of usable fuel;
 - (i) the aeroplane's zero fuel weight, take-off weight and planned landing weight;
 - (j) the aeroplane's maximum zero fuel weight, maximum take-off weight and maximum landing weight;
 - (k) the weight of all changes specified in the exposition as constituting a last-minute change;

EXPOSURE DRAFT

- (l) evidence that the centre of gravity of the aeroplane is within the limits specified in the aeroplane's flight manual, unless such evidence is specified in the operator's exposition;
 - (m) certification, by the person responsible for planning the loading of the aeroplane, that the load and its distribution are in accordance with the weight and balance documents given to the pilot in command;
 - (n) if the person certifying under paragraph (m) is neither the pilot in command nor the co-pilot—certification by either the pilot in command or the co-pilot (the *relevant pilot*) that the relevant pilot accepts the aeroplane has been loaded as specified in the weight and balance documents.
- (2) Despite paragraph (1)(m) or (n), a certification mentioned in the paragraph does not need to take into account a change to the load that is specified in the operator's exposition as a last-minute change.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Chapter 11—Equipment

[RESERVED]

Chapter 12—Flight crew training and checking

[RESERVED]

Chapter 13—Cabin crew training and checking

[RESERVED]

Chapter 14—Emergency evacuation demonstrations and procedural requirements

[RESERVED]