

SECTION 4
DEFINITIONS

In this Manual:

"Accident" in relation to a hang glider, paraglider or weightshift microlight means:

an occurrence associated with the operation of the aircraft which takes place between the time any person attaches themselves to the aircraft with the intention of flight (or commences their take off run) until such time as such persons have detached themselves in which:

- (a) any person suffers DEATH or INJURY as a result of being in or upon the aircraft or anything attached to the aircraft, except when the injuries are from natural causes, are self-inflicted, or inflicted by other persons; or
- (b) the aircraft incurs **in-flight** damage or structural failure that adversely affects the structure strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft and would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component; or
- (c) the aircraft is missing or inaccessible.

"Aeroplane" means:

any power driven heavier than air aircraft.

"Aircraft" means:

any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air. The use of this term in this manual is to be read to include hang gliders, paragliders, weightshift microlights and, if applicable, other aircraft.

"Aircraft Log Book" means:

either the manufacturer's log book for the aircraft, or failing that, the HGFA Aircraft Log Book.

"Altimeter Setting" means:

a pressure datum which when set on the sub-scale of a sensitive altimeter causes the altimeter to indicate vertical displacement from that datum. A pressure type altimeter calibrated in accordance with the standard atmosphere may be used to determine altitude or flight levels as follows:

- (a) when set to QNH or Area QNH it will indicate altitude; or
- (b) when set to standard pressure (1013.2 hPa) it may be used to indicate flight levels.

"ASAC" means:

the Australian Sport Aviation Confederation: the Australian member of the FAI.

"Authorised Person" means:

a person included in a class of persons appointed under Regulation 6 of the Civil Aviation Regulations.

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"BASI" means:
the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation which investigates aviation safety occurrences and to which aircraft accidents and incidents must be reported.

"CASA" means:
Australian Civil Aviation Safety Authority; who regulate civilian aviation in Australia.

"CAAP" means:
Civil Aviation Advisory Publication; which includes material that details a suggested method or procedure for the compliance with the requirements of a particular Civil Aviation Regulation.

"CAO" means:
Civil Aviation Order; the detailed requirements governing civil aviation.

"CAR" means:
Civil Aviation Regulations; The general regulations imposed (and some exempted) by CASA.

"CIVL" means:
Commission Internationale de Vol Libre: the Hang Gliding and Paragliding representatives to the FAI.

"Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF)" means:
an airband radio frequency for aircraft pilots to exchange traffic information while operating to, or from, an aerodrome without an operating control tower or within a designated area. Where established a CTAF will be included within the Enroute

Supplement Australia (ERSA).

"Controlled Airspace (CTA)" means:
a control area or control zone as depicted on a Visual Terminal Chart (VTC) or Enroute Chart (ERC) where control services are provided by AirServices Australia. Controlled airspace is designated as Class A, B, C, D or E.

"Daily Maintenance" means:
the replacement of component parts which require only assembly and no sewing other than hand tacking.

"Direct Supervision" means:
the detailed on site personal supervision and direction of pilot training operations.

"ERC" means:
abbreviation for Enroute Chart (refer to Section 6.8.5.1 of this manual).

"ERSA" means:
abbreviation for Enroute Supplement Australia (refer to Section 6.8.2 of this manual).

"FAI" means:
Federation Aeronautique Internationale: The international body which administers sport aviation throughout the world.

"Federation" means:
the Hang Gliding Federation of Australia.

"Flight Level" means:
a surface of constant atmospheric pressure which is related to a specific datum, 1013.2 hPa and is

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separated from other such surfaces by specific pressure intervals.

"Flight Time" means:

the total time from the moment at which an aircraft first commences movement for the purpose of take-off until the moment at which it comes to rest at the end of a flight.

"Hang Glider" is defined in CAO 95.8 as: a glider having an empty weight not exceeding 70 kg.

NOTE: In FAI Sporting Code Section 7, a **"hang glider"** is defined as:

a glider which is capable of being carried, foot launched and landed solely by the energy and use of the pilot's legs.

"Hard Landing" means:

a landing made while the aircraft is experiencing an excessive rate of descent or excessive ground speed.

"HGFA" means:

the Hang Gliding Federation of Australia: which represents hang gliding, paragliding and weightshift microlighting in Australia.

"ICAO" means:

International Civil Aviation Organisation.

"IFR" means:

the symbol used to designate instrument flight rules.

"Incident" in relation to an aircraft, means:

an occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of the aircraft that affects or could affect the safety of the operation of the aircraft.

"Injury" means:

Any injury including fatal or serious injuries.

"Instructor" means:

a person who holds an Instructor Certificate issued by the Federation.

"Integral Part" means:

any part which would affect the safe operation of the aircraft.

"Maintenance" means:

the restoration of any part of a hang glider, paraglider or weightshift microlight assembly to its original specifications and/or condition. It does not include alteration of existing components or construction of alternative sections for the aircraft assembly.

"Major Modification" means:

any modification to a structural component or an integral part of an aircraft.

"Major Repair" means:

any repair to a structural component or an integral part of an aircraft.

"Major Repair - Engines" in regard to a weightshift microlight means:

any repair in which it is necessary to split the crank case.

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"Mandatory Broadcast Zone (MBZ)"

means:

an area in which the carriage and use of airband radio is mandatory to enable pilots to exchange traffic information while operating to or from an aerodrome without an operating control tower. Where established a MBZ will be included within the Enroute Supplement Australia (ERSA).

"Night" means:

that period between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight. Graphs that allow the beginning or end of daylight to be determined for a given latitude at a particular time of year are contained in the Operations Section of the Aeronautical Information Publication. (See Appendix 1)

"OCTA" means:

Outside Controlled Airspace.

"Paraglider" means:

(Not excluding or decreasing any definition in CAO 95.8) An aerodyne in which the shape of the fabric / film aerofoil is primarily maintained by inflation by dynamic pressure due to air speed thus forming a tensioned membrane structure. It has no primary rigid structural parts although secondary semi rigid parts such as battens or sealed inflated fabric bodies are not excluded. Its function is gliding and soaring free flight and it may be launched after its inflation by any glider-launching method or by foot. Flight may be assisted by manually flapping or deforming the aerofoil assisted by resonance springs or bungies and valves. It must be portable by one person.

"Pilot Certificate" in regard to disciplinary action, means:

any pilot or instructor certificate, and any endorsement issued by the HGFA.

"Pilot in Command" means:

the pilot responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time.

NOTE: **"Student Pilot in Command under Direct Supervision"** means:

as a student in actual control of the aircraft, under the direct supervision of an instructor either in the aircraft or observing from the ground.

"Powered Hang Glider" see "weightshift microlight".

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"QNH Altimeter Setting" means:
that pressure setting which, when placed on the pressure setting sub-scale of a sensitive altimeter located at a reference point, will cause the altimeter to indicate the vertical displacement of the reference point above mean sea level.

"Regular Public Transport Air Service" means:
a service for the purpose of transporting persons or cargo for hire or reward in accordance with fixed schedules to and from fixed terminals over specified routes.

"Remote Areas" means:
an area designated as such by the HGFA Operations Manager. Areas that may be considered remote include those where:

- no HGFA affiliated club exists; or
- where the current hang gliding or paragliding populations are sparse; and
- attendance at the nearest approved HGFA Training Facility involves more than 5 hours driving in each direction.

NOTE: "Remote Areas" for general aviation aircraft are designated in CAO 20.11. These areas include a large area of central Australia, south east alpine regions and western Tasmania.

"Serious injury" is defined as:
any injury, other than fatal which:

- (a) requires hospitalisation for more than 48 hours commencing within 7 days from the date the injuries were received; or
- (b) results in the fracture of any bone (except simple fractures of fingers, toes or nose); or
- (c) involves lacerations which cause severe haemorrhage, nerve, muscle or tendon damage; or
- (d) involves injury to any internal organ; or
- (e) involves second or third degree burns, or any burns affecting more than five percent of the body surface.

"Standard Pressure" means:
the pressure of 1013.2 hectopascals which, if set upon the pressure sub-scale of a sensitive altimeter, will cause the altimeter to read zero when at mean sea level in a standard atmosphere.

"State or Region" means:
the HGFA membership of each state or region.

"Supervision" means:
the periodic surveillance, assessment and correction of pilot training operations and of persons engaged in those operations.

"Tandem Operations" means:

any flight, or intended flight in which a passenger in addition to the pilot in command is carried (or intended to be carried) in an aircraft.

"Time in Service" means:

the cumulative times from when the aircraft leaves the ground on take off until when it touches down on landing.

"Trike" or "Trike Base" means:

the undercarriage, seat, motor and associated components which are suspended beneath the wing of a weightshift microlight.

"VFR" means:

the symbol used to designate visual flight rules (refer to Section 6.5.1 of this manual).

"VTC" means:

abbreviation for Visual Terminal Chart (refer to Section 6.8.5.2 of this manual).

"Weightshift microlight" (or "powered hang glider") means:

any lightweight aeroplane controlled by weight shift as defined in CAO 95.32 or meeting the requirements of CAO 95.10.

NOTE: Further definitions are contained in the Civil Aviation Regulations Part 1 Regulation 2.

A list of abbreviations (and definitions) used in Aviation and Meteorological publications and charts can also be found in the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) - General Section.