Obstacles and restricted-use areas
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QUESTION

What colour is the closed marking on a runway, and on a taxiway?

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ANSWER

White on a runway, yellow on a taxiway. The closed marking is a cross.

CS ADR-DSN.R.855; Figure R-1 (EAR-ADR p.801)

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QUESTION

Are the lights on a closed runway or taxiway operated?

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ANSWER

No. They stay off, except for maintenance.

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QUESTION

How far apart can closed markings be on a closed runway?

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ANSWER

No more than 300 m apart, with a marking at each end of the closed part.

AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.071(a)(b); AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.071(a)(b), (c)

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QUESTION

What lights cross the entrance to a closed area used at night?

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ANSWER

Unserviceability lights, no more than 3 m apart, across the entrance.

AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.071(d); ADR.OPS.B.071(e); AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.071(d)

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QUESTION

What is the first choice for marking a fixed obstacle?

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ANSWER

Colour the object, where that is practicable. Use markers or flags only if it is not.

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QUESTION

Which pattern marks a large unbroken surface, such as a water tank?

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ANSWER

A chequer, for surfaces at least 4.5 m across in both directions.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(1); CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(1); Figures Q-1, Q-2 (EAR-ADR p.778, p.779)

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QUESTION

Which objects get alternating bands instead of one colour?

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ANSWER

Unbroken objects over 1.5 m in one dimension and under 4.5 m in the other, and lattice objects over 1.5 m.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(2)(i); CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(2)(ii); CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(2)

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QUESTION

How wide is each band on an object?

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ANSWER

About 1/7 of the longest dimension, or 30 m, whichever is less.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(3); Table Q-4; CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(3); GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.845(b); Table Q-4; Figures Q-1, Q-2 (EAR-ADR p.778, p.779)

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QUESTION

What are the default band colours, and which bands are darker?

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ANSWER

Orange and white. The top and bottom bands are the darker colour.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(3); GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.845(b); Table Q-4; Figures Q-1, Q-2 (EAR-ADR p.778, p.779)

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QUESTION

Which objects are marked with one colour, not bands?

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ANSWER

Objects under 1.5 m in both dimensions. Use orange or red.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(b)(4)

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QUESTION

How far away must a marker be recognisable in clear weather?

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ANSWER

At least 1 000 m from the air, and at least 300 m from the ground.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(d)(1); Q.852(c)(1); CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(d)

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QUESTION

Which colours can a flag on a fixed object use?

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ANSWER

Orange, or two triangles of orange and white, or red and white.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.845(c)

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QUESTION

What colour and flash do low-intensity Type A and B lights show?

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ANSWER

Fixed red. They work at night only.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.846(b); Table Q-1; Table Q-1

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QUESTION

Which medium-intensity obstacle light flashes white?

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ANSWER

Type A, at 20 to 60 flashes per minute. It also works by day and twilight.

Table Q-1; Table Q-1 (CS ADR-DSN.Q.846(b))

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Obstacles and restricted-use areas
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QUESTION

Which medium-intensity obstacle light flashes red?

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ANSWER

Type B, at 20 to 60 flashes per minute. It works at night only.

Table Q-1; Table Q-1 (CS ADR-DSN.Q.846(b))

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QUESTION

What do high-intensity Type A and B obstacle lights show?

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ANSWER

Flashing white, at 40 to 60 flashes per minute, by day and by night.

Table Q-1; Table Q-1; CS ADR-DSN.Q.849(a); CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(d)

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QUESTION

How fast does a follow-me vehicle light flash?

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ANSWER

60 to 90 flashes per minute, flashing yellow.

Table Q-1; Table Q-1 (CS ADR-DSN.Q.846(b))

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QUESTION

How far from an aerodrome does a dual obstacle lighting system apply?

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ANSWER

Roughly 10 000 m, where white lights could dazzle pilots at night. White by day, red at night.

GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.846(c); GM1 Q.849; GM1 Q.852(c); GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.846(c); GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.849; GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)

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QUESTION

Which lights mark a fixed object under 45 m high, if it is not extensive?

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ANSWER

Low-intensity Type A or B lights.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.847(a); CS ADR-DSN.Q.847; GM1 ADR-DSN.Q.847

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QUESTION

Which lights mark a fixed object 45 m to under 150 m high?

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ANSWER

Medium-intensity lights, with levels no more than 105 m apart for Type A and 52 m for Types B and C.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.848; CS ADR-DSN.Q.848(b), (e); Q.849(b), (c); CS ADR-DSN.Q.848(c), (d); Q.849(d), (e)

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QUESTION

When are high-intensity Type A lights used on a fixed object above 150 m?

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ANSWER

Where a safety assessment shows they are essential for recognition by day.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.849(a); CS ADR-DSN.Q.849; CS ADR-DSN.Q.848(e); Figure Q-2 (EAR-ADR p.779)

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QUESTION

Which part of a wind turbine mast is painted white?

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ANSWER

The upper two-thirds, plus the blades and nacelle, unless a safety assessment finds another colour safer.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.851(b); CS ADR-DSN.Q.851(a), (b)

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QUESTION

What size and colour are wire markers?

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ANSWER

Spheres at least 60 cm across, one colour each, alternating white and red or white and orange.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(2); CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(1), (2), (3), (4)

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QUESTION

What is the normal maximum spacing of wire markers?

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ANSWER

30 m for 60 cm spheres, 35 m for 80 cm, and 40 m for at least 130 cm.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(3)(i); CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(3)(ii); CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(3)(iii)

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QUESTION

If markers cannot go on the wires, how many lights does each tower carry?

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ANSWER

Three high-intensity Type B lights: at the top, at the lowest point of the catenary, and midway.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(d)(2); CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(c)(5), (d)(1), (d)(2)

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QUESTION

In what order do the three wire-tower lights flash?

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ANSWER

Middle, then top, then bottom. A tower with this sequence means wires span between towers.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(d)(3)

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QUESTION

What fractions of the cycle separate the wire-tower flashes?

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ANSWER

1/13 from middle to top, 2/13 from top to bottom, and 10/13 from bottom to middle.

CS ADR-DSN.Q.852(d)(3)

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QUESTION

What is an unserviceable area?

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ANSWER

A local hazard, such as a hole in a taxiway, that aircraft can still safely go around.

AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.070(c)(5)(a)(1), (2)

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QUESTION

Which devices mark an unserviceable area by day?

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ANSWER

Upstanding cones, flags or marker boards.

CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(1); AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.070(c)(5)(a)(4)

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QUESTION

What are the minimum sizes of unserviceability cones, flags and marker boards?

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ANSWER

Cone at least 0.5 m tall. Flag at least 0.5 m square. Board at least 0.5 m high and 0.9 m long.

CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(3); CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(4); CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(5)

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QUESTION

What colour and minimum intensity do unserviceability lights show?

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ANSWER

Steady red, never less than 10 cd.

CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(2); CS ADR-DSN.R.870(a)(2); GM1 ADR-DSN.R.870

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QUESTION

How many unserviceability lights mark a temporary area at night?

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ANSWER

At least four, or three for a triangle, and at least one per 7.5 m of perimeter.

AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.070(c)(5)(a)(3)

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QUESTION

What does a taxi side stripe marking show?

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ANSWER

Two solid yellow lines, each 15 cm wide and 15 cm apart, at the edge of load-bearing pavement.

CS ADR-DSN.R.860(b); CS ADR-DSN.R.860(a); CS ADR-DSN.R.860(b); GM1 ADR-DSN.R.860(e)

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QUESTION

What lies beyond a taxi side stripe marking?

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ANSWER

A non-load-bearing surface, which can damage an aircraft.

CS ADR-DSN.R.860(a)

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QUESTION

When does a pre-threshold area get chevrons?

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ANSWER

When the paved area is longer than 60 m and not suitable for normal aircraft use.

CS ADR-DSN.R.865(a)

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QUESTION

Which way do the chevrons point, and what is their minimum stroke width?

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ANSWER

Towards the threshold. The stroke width is at least 0.9 m.

CS ADR-DSN.R.865(c); CS ADR-DSN.R.865(b), (c); Figure R-2 (EAR-ADR p.804)

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QUESTION

What angle do chevron arms make with the centre line, and how far apart are the apexes?

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ANSWER

45 degrees to the centre line, with apexes every 30 m.

Figure R-2 (EAR-ADR p.804); Figure R-2 (EAR-ADR p.804); Annex 14 Figure 7-3

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QUESTION

What light do emergency or security vehicles show?

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ANSWER

Flashing blue, when the aerodrome operates at night or in low visibility.

ADR.OPS.B.080(a), (b) (same as ICAO Annex 14 6.1.1.1, 6.2.2)

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QUESTION

Does a flashing blue vehicle mean follow-me?

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ANSWER

No. Follow-me vehicles show flashing yellow, brighter than other vehicles.

ADR.OPS.B.080(a), (b) (same as ICAO Annex 14 6.1.1.1, 6.2.2); AMC1 ADR.OPS.B.080(a)(b); AMC2 ADR.OPS.B.080(a)(b)(2)

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QUESTION

Can a short temporary closure go without a closed marking?

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ANSWER

Yes, if air traffic services give adequate warning.

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