GUYANA CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS
PART XI
AERIAL WORK

REGULATIONS

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SCHEDULE 1.
SCHEDULE 2.
1. These Regulations may be cited as the Guyana Civil Aviation Regulations - Part XI- Aerial Work.

2. (1) In these Regulations—

(a) “aerial work” means operations in an aircraft used for specialised services such as agriculture, section photography, surveying, observation and patrol, search and rescue, aerial advertisement;

(b) “aerobatic flight” means an intentional manoeuvre of an aircraft involving an abrupt change in the attitude of an aircraft, an abnormal attitude, or abnormal acceleration of an aircraft, not necessary for normal flight;

(c) “agricultural aircraft operation” means aerial work in an aircraft for the purpose of—

(i) dispensing any economic poison;

(ii) dispensing any other substance intended for plant nourishment, soil treatment, propagation of plant life or pest control; or

(iii) engaging in dispensing activities directly affecting agriculture, horticulture, or forest preservation, but not including the dispensing of live insects;
(d) “Airline Transport Pilot Licence” has the meaning assigned to it by the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licensing Regulations;

(e) “air operator” has the meaning assigned to it by the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licensing Regulations;

(f) “banner” means an advertising medium supported by a temporary framework attached externally to the aircraft and towed behind the aircraft;

(g) “Commercial Pilot Licence” has the meaning assigned to it by the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licensing Regulations;

(h) “economic poison” means a substance or mixture of substances intended for—

   (i) preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds and other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, which the appropriate agency may declare to be a pest; and

   (ii) use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant;

(i) “movie” means any film, video and live broadcast in any format and the preparation and rehearsal for these
(j) “public aircraft” means an aircraft used only for the Guyana Government or owned and operated by a Government of a foreign State, but not conducting commercial operations; and

(k) “rotor-craft load combinations” means configurations for external-loads carried by rotorcraft in the classes set out in Schedule 1.

PART A
AGRICULTURAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Applicability of Part I.

3. (1) This Part prescribes—

(a) the manner in which agricultural aircraft operations may be conducted within Guyana; and

(b) the issue of an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate for those operations.

(2) These Regulations apply to commercial aircraft operation used for specialised services.

(3) A person conducting agricultural aircraft operations under this Part, may, in a public emergency, where necessary, deviate from the operating rules under this Part for relief and welfare activities that are approved by an appropriate national agency of Guyana.

(4) A person who, deviates from operating rule under this Part shall, within ten (10) days after such deviation,
submit to the Authority a complete report of the aircraft operation involved, including a description and the reasons for the deviation.

4. (1) Except as provided in sub-regulation (3) a person shall not conduct agricultural aircraft operations without an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate issued by the Authority.

(2) An operator may, where he complies with Regulations 3 and 5 through 21, conduct agricultural aircraft operations with a rotorcraft with external dispensing equipment without a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate required by Regulation 23.

(3) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate under these Regulations may conduct an agricultural aircraft operation, involving the dispensing of water on forest fires by rotorcraft external-load means.

5. (1) An applicant for an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate shall hold either a current —

(a) Private Pilot Licence;

(b) Commercial Pilot Licence; or

(c) Airline Transport Pilot Licence, issued by the Authority, and be properly rated for the aircraft to be used in the operation.

(2) An applicant under sub-regulation (1), shall satisfactorily demonstrate to the Authority —

(a) that he meets the following knowledge requirements:
(i) the steps to be taken before starting operations, including a survey of the area to be worked;

(ii) the safe handling of economic poisons and the proper disposal of used containers for those poisons;

(iii) the general effects of economic poisons and agricultural chemicals on plants, animals, and persons, and the precautions to be observed in using economic poisons and chemicals;

(iv) the primary symptoms of poisoning of persons from economic poison, the appropriate emergency measures to be taken, and the location of poison control centres;

(v) the performance capabilities and operating limitations of the aircraft to be used; and

(vi) the safe flight and application procedures; and

(b) through a skill test that he can successfully perform the following manoeuvres, demonstrated at the aircraft’s maximum certified take-off weight, or the maximum weight established for the special purpose load,
whichever is greater:

(i) short-field and soft-field take-offs in respect of aeroplanes and gyroplanes;

(ii) approaches to the working area;

(iii) flare-outs;

(iv) swath runs;

(v) pull-ups and turnarounds; and

(vi) rapid deceleration in helicopters only.

6. A person wishing to apply for an Agricultural Aircraft Operators Certificate under this Part shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fees.

7. (1) Except as provided under sub-regulation (2), where the Director General is satisfied that an applicant for an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate meets the requirements of this Part he may recommend the Authority issue an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate.

(2) An applicant who applies for an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate containing a prohibition against the dispensing of economic poisons shall be exempted from the requirement to demonstrate knowledge specific to economic poisons.
(3) An agricultural aircraft operator before conducting operations under these Regulations shall ensure that his aircraft is—

(a) issued with an Airworthiness Certificate under the Civil Aviation Airworthiness Regulations; and

(b) equipped for agricultural operation.

8. An Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate issued by the Authority shall be valid for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of issue unless otherwise surrendered, suspended, or revoked.

9. (1) An Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate may be amended—

(a) by the Authority on its own initiative, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations; or

(b) upon the application by a person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate.

(2) An application to amend an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate under subsection (1)(b) shall be—

(a) made in the form and manner prescribed by the Authority;

(b) filed at least fifteen (15) days before the date the amendment is due to become effective unless the Authority specifies otherwise.

(3) The Director General may recommend that the
Authority grant a request to amend an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate, where he is satisfied that safety in air commerce and the public interest is secured.

(4) Where an application to amend an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate is refused the applicant may within thirty (30) days thereafter petition the Authority to reconsider its decision.

10. (1) A person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate shall keep such certificate at the base from which he conducts operation and shall make it available for inspection on the request of the Authority.

(2) A person shall not conduct agricultural aircraft operation in an aircraft unless he has a copy of the Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate on board such aircraft.

(3) An Aircraft Registration and an Airworthiness Certificate issued by the Authority may not be carried on board an aircraft that is involved in agricultural aircraft operations where such Registration and Airworthiness Certificates are available for inspection at the base from which operations are conducted.

11. (1) Except as provided under sub-regulation (3), Regulations 12 through 29 prescribe the rules that apply to persons and aircraft used in agricultural aircraft operations conducted under these Regulations.

(2) A person holding a current Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate may deviate from the provisions of the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations, without a certificate of waiver when conducting operations related to agriculture, horticulture, or forest preservation in accordance with operating rules under this Part.
(3) Operating rules under Regulations 11 through 20 apply to a person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Certificate under Part B of these Regulations conducting agricultural aircraft operations involving only the dispensing of water on forest fires by rotorcraft external-load means.

12. A person shall not dispense or cause to be dispensed, any material or substance from an aircraft in any manner that would create a hazard to persons, animals or property on the ground.

13. (1) A person shall not dispense or cause to be dispensed, any economic poison unless such economic poison is registered with the Authority.

(2) A person shall not dispense or cause to be dispensed, any economic poison that is registered with the appropriate Agency—

(a) for a use other than that for which it is registered;

(b) contrary to any safety instructions or use limitations on its label; or

(c) in violation of any written law.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1) a person may dispense economic poisons registered or unregistered for experimental purposes under—

(a) the supervision of an agency in Guyana, authorised by law to conduct research in the field of economic poisons; or

(b) a permit issued by the Authority.
Qualification of Personnel of the Holder of an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate.

14. (1) A person shall not conduct agricultural aircraft operations on an aircraft unless he informs all persons employed by him to conduct such agricultural aircraft operations of their respective duties and responsibilities.

(2) A person shall not supervise an agricultural aircraft operation unless he meets the knowledge and skill requirements under this Part.

(3) A person shall not act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft involved in agricultural aircraft operations under this Part unless he—

(a) holds a current certificate and rating prescribed under this Part as appropriate to the type of operation conducted; or

(b) demonstrates to the satisfaction of the person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate and conducting agricultural aircraft operations, or to a supervisor designated by such person, that he possesses the knowledge and skill requirements under sub-regulation 5(2).

Operations in Controlled Airspace Designated for an Airport or under Visual Flight Rules.

15. (1) A person shall not conduct agricultural operations on an aircraft—

(a) within the lateral boundaries of the surface area of Class D airspace designated for an airport except for flights to and from a dispensing area; and

(b) in weather conditions below Visual Flight Rules minima within the lateral
boundaries of a Class E airspace area that extends upward from the surface, without authorisation from the Air Traffic Control facility having jurisdiction over that area.

(2) A person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate may operate an aircraft under special Visual Flight Rules weather minimums without meeting the requirements prescribed in the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations.

16. (1) A person may conduct agricultural aircraft operations or cause such operations to be conducted over a congested area at required altitudes if such agricultural aircraft operations are conducted—

(a) without jeopardising the safety of persons and property on the surface;

(b) after a plan for an agricultural aircraft operation is submitted and approved by the Authority; and

(c) in the manner prescribed by the Authority.

(2) A plan for an agricultural aircraft operation under sub-regulation (1)(b) shall include—

(a) obstructions to flight;

(b) emergency landing capabilities of the aircraft to be used; and

(c) any necessary co-ordination with Air Traffic Control facilities.

(3) The rules governing agricultural aircraft
Pilot and Aircraft Operation Requirement over Congested Areas.

17. A pilot shall not conduct agricultural aircraft operations over congested areas unless he has at least—

(a) twenty-five (25) hours of pilot-in-command flight time in the make and basic model of aircraft, including at least ten (10) hours within the preceding twelve (12) months; and

(b) one hundred (100) hours of flight experience as a pilot-in-command dispensing agricultural materials or chemicals.

Jettisoning of Agricultural Material.

18. (1) All aircraft except for rotorcrafts, shall be capable of jettisoning at least one-half of the maximum authorised load of agricultural material of the aircraft within forty-five (45) seconds.

(2) Where an aircraft is equipped to release the tank or hopper as a unit, there shall be a means to prevent inadvertent release by the pilot or other crew member.

Records and Reports.

19. (1) A person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate shall maintain and keep current, at the home base where his operations are conducted the following records:

(a) the name and address of each person for whom agricultural aircraft services were provided;

(b) the date the services were provided;

(c) the name and quantity of the material
dispensed for each operation conducted; and

(d) the name, address, and certificate number of each pilot employed in the agricultural aircraft operations and the date that pilot met the knowledge and skill requirements under this Part.

(2) The records requirement under this regulation shall be kept for at least twelve (12) months.

20. A person holding an Agricultural Aircraft Operator Certificate shall notify the Authority in writing in advance of any change in the address of the home base where he conducts operations.

PART B
ROTORCRAFT EXTERNAL-LOAD

21. (1) This Part prescribes—

(a) certification and airworthiness requirements for rotorcraft used in external-load operations; and

(b) the operating and certification requirements governing the conduct of rotor-craft external-load operations in Guyana.

(2) The certification requirements under these Regulations shall not apply to—

(a) rotorcraft manufacturers when developing external-load attaching means;
(b) operations conducted by a person demonstrating compliance for the issuance of a certificate or authorisation under these Regulations;

(c) training flights conducted in preparation for the demonstration of compliance with these Regulations; or

(d) the conduct of operations by the Government of Guyana utilising a public aircraft.

(3) A person other than a crew member or a person who is essentially and directly connected with external-load operation shall be carried only in approved Class D rotorcraft-load combinations.

22. Subject to Regulation 4(3), a person shall not conduct rotorcraft external-load operations without a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate or in violation of the terms of such Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

23. A person wishing to apply for a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate or a renewal of a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate under this Part shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fees.

24. (1) An applicant under Regulation 23 for a
Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall hold, or have available the services of at least one (1) person who holds a current—

(a) Commercial Pilot Licence; or

(b) Airline Transport Pilot Licence, with a rating appropriate for the rotorcraft to be used.

(2) An applicant under Regulation 24 shall designate one (1) person or any other suitably qualified person for rotorcraft external-load operations.

(3) An applicant may designate suitably qualified pilots as assistant chief pilots to perform the functions of the chief pilot where the chief pilot is not readily available.

(4) A person selected as chief pilot and assistant chief pilot shall be acceptable to the Authority and shall hold a current—

(a) Commercial Pilot Licence; or

(b) Airline Transport Pilot Certificate, with a rating appropriate for the rotorcraft to be used.

(5) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall report any change in designation of the chief pilot or assistant chief pilot immediately to the Authority.

(6) An operator shall not continue to conduct operations under the Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate unless the chief pilot demonstrates compliance with the knowledge and skill requirements within thirty days of his designation, or where otherwise authorised by the Authority.
25. Where the Director General is satisfied that an applicant under Regulation 24 meets the requirements under this Part, he may recommend the Authority issue a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate with an authorisation to operate specified rotorcraft with the classes of rotorcraft-load combinations for which the applicant or certificate holder qualifies under the applicable provisions of this Part.

26. An applicant under Regulation 23 shall have the exclusive use of at least one (1) rotorcraft that—

(a) was type certified under, and meets the requirements for rotorcraft external-load operations under the several parts of these regulations which prescribe the requirements for rotorcraft external-load operations;

(b) complies with the certification provisions in this Part that apply to the rotor-craft-load combinations for which a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate is required; and

(c) has a valid Airworthiness Certificate.

27. A Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate issued by the Authority shall be valid for a period of twelve (12) months from the date of issue unless otherwise surrendered, suspended or revoked.

28. (1) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate may apply to the Authority to amend his Rotorcraft External-Load Certificate, by either adding or deleting a Rotorcraft- Load Combination Authorisation.

(2) An application under sub-regulation (1) shall be
accompanied by a new list of rotorcraft, the registration number of the rotorcraft and the classes of rotorcraft-load combinations for which authorisation is sought.

29. (1) A person conducting rotorcraft external-load operation under this Part shall keep a copy of his Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate in each rotorcraft used in his operation.

(2) Where a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate—

(a) is suspended or revoked by the Authority; or

(b) a certificate holder discontinues operations and does not resume operations within two (2) years, he shall return the Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate to the Authority.

30. (1) A person shall not conduct rotorcraft external-load operations without, or contrary to, the Rotorcraft-Load Combination Flight Manual prescribed in Regulation 36.

(2) A person shall not conduct rotorcraft-external-load operation unless—

(a) the rotorcraft complies with the requirements under Regulation 26; and

(b) the rotorcraft and rotorcraft-load combination is authorised under the Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate.

(3) A person shall not operate a rotorcraft with external-load configuration that differs substantially from that which he previously operated whether or not the rotorcraft-
load combination is of the same class, unless that person conducts the following operational checks:

(a) a determination that the weight of the rotorcraft or load combination and the location of its centre of gravity are within approved limits;

(b) that the external-load is securely fastened;

(c) that the external-load does not interfere with devices provided for its emergency release;

(d) make an initial lift-off and verify that controllability is satisfactory;

(e) while hovering, verify that directional control is adequate;

(f) accelerate into forward flight to verify that no attitude, whether of the rotorcraft or of the external-load, is encountered in which the rotorcraft is uncontrollable or which is otherwise hazardous;

(g) in forward flight, check for hazardous oscillations of the external-load and where the external-load is not visible to the pilot, other crew members or ground personnel may assist in this check and signal the pilot; and

(h) increase the forward airspeed and determine an operational airspeed at which no hazardous oscillation or
hazardous aerodynamic turbulence is encountered.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Civil Aviation Operations Regulations, a person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate may conduct rotorcraft external-load operations over congested areas if such operations are conducted without jeopardising the safety of persons or property on the surface and comply with the following requirements:

(a) the operator shall develop a plan for each complete operation and obtain approval for such operation from the Authority which shall include—

(i) an agreement with the appropriate agency that he will exclude unauthorised persons from the area in which the operation will be conducted;

(ii) co-ordination of operations with Air Traffic Control; and

(iii) where necessary, a detailed chart depicting the flight routes and altitudes;

(b) a flight shall be conducted at an altitude, and on a route, that will allow jettisoning of external-load and landing of the rotor-craft, in an emergency without jeopardising the safety of persons or property on the surface.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Civil Aviation Operations Regulations and except as provided in
Regulation 35(1)(d), a person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate may conduct external-load operations, including approaches, departures, and load positioning manoeuvres necessary for the operating, below five hundred feet (500 ft) above the surface and closer than five hundred feet (500 ft) to persons, vessels, vehicles, and structures, if the operations are conducted without jeopardising the safety of persons or property on the surface.

(6) A person shall not conduct rotorcraft external-load operations under Instrument Flight Rules unless approval is obtained from the Authority.

31. (1) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall not allow any person to be carried on board a rotorcraft during external-load operations unless such person—

   (a) is a flight crew member;

   (b) is a flight crew member trainee;

   (c) performs an essential function in connection with the rotorcraft external-load operation; or

   (d) is necessary to accomplish any work activity directly associated with that operation.

(2) The pilot-in-command of an aircraft involved in external load operations shall ensure that all persons are briefed before take-off on all important procedures to be followed including normal, abnormal, and emergency procedures and equipment to be used during the external-load operation.
32. (1) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall not use or allow any other person to serve as a pilot in any rotorcraft external-load operations unless that person—

(a) has successfully demonstrated to the Authority the knowledge and skill requirements in relation to rotorcraft load combination; and

(b) has in his possession a letter of competency or an appropriate logbook entry indicating compliance with regulation (1)(a).

(2) A person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall not use any other person to serve as a crew member or other operations personnel in Class D operations unless such person has within the preceding twelve (12) months successfully completed either an approved initial or a recurrent training programme.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (2), a person who has performed a rotorcraft external-load operation of the same class and in an aircraft of the same type within the past twelve (12) months may not be required to undergo an approved or recurrent training programme.

33. (1) An applicant for a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall successfully demonstrate to the Authority an operational flight check showing that the rotorcraft load combination has satisfactory flight characteristics except where such a flight check had been previously successfully demonstrated by the applicant.

(2) The external-load weight including the external-load attaching mechanism for which the applicant is required
to demonstrate operational flight checks under sub-regulation (1) shall have the maximum weight for which authorisation is granted.

(3) For a Class A rotorcraft-load combination, the operational flight check shall include the following manoeuvres:

(a) take-off and landing;

(b) demonstration of adequate directional control while hovering;

(c) acceleration from a hover; and

(d) horizontal flight at airspeeds up to the maximum airspeed for which authorisation is requested.

(4) For Class B and Class D rotorcraft-load combinations the operational flight check shall include the following manoeuvres:

(a) pickup of the external-load;

(b) demonstration of adequate directional control while hovering;

(c) acceleration from a hover;

(d) horizontal flight at airspeeds up to the maximum airspeed for which authorisation is requested;

(e) demonstrating appropriate lifting device operation; and

(f) manoeuvring of the external-load into
release position and its release, under probable flight operation conditions, by means of each of the quick-release controls installed on the rotorcraft.

(5) For a Class C rotorcraft-load combination, used in wire-stringing, cable-laying, or similar operations, the operational flight check shall consist of such relevant manoeuvres, as prescribed in sub-regulation (4).

34. Where the Director General is satisfied that the structure and design of the external-load attaching means of a rotor-craft meets the requirements under this Part he may recommend the Authority approve—

(a) external-load attaching means;

(b) quick release device; and

(c) weight and centre of gravity for—

(i) the total weight of the rotor-craft-load combination which shall not exceed the total weight approved for the rotor-craft during its type certification;

the location of the centre of gravity shall, for all loading conditions, be within the range established for the rotorcraft during its type certification; and

(ii) Class C rotorcraft-load combinations, the magnitude and direction of the loading
force must be established at those values for which the effective location of the centre of gravity remains within its established range.

35. (1) In addition to the operating limitations in the approved Rotorcraft Flight Manual required by Regulation 36, and any other limitations the Director General may prescribe, a person holding a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall establish and set out in the Rotorcraft-Load Combination Flight Manual for rotorcraft load combination operations the following limitations requirements:

(a) the rotorcraft-load combination shall be operated only within the weight and centre of gravity limitations established in accordance with this Part;

(b) the rotorcraft-load combination shall not be operated with an external-load weight exceeding that used in showing compliance with this Part;

(c) the rotorcraft-load combination shall not be operated at airspeeds greater than those established in accordance with this Part; and

(d) external-load operation under this Part shall not be conducted with a rotorcraft type, certified in the restricted category over—

(i) a densely populated area;

(ii) in a congested airway; or
(iii) near a busy airport where passenger transport operations are conducted.

(2) The rotorcraft-load combination of Class D may be conducted only in accordance with the following guidelines:

(a) the rotorcraft to be used shall be type certified under transport Category A for the operating weight and provide hover capability with one engine inoperative at that operating weight and altitude;

(b) the rotorcraft shall be equipped to facilitate direct radio intercommunication among required crew members;

(c) the personnel-lifting device shall be approved by the Authority; and

(d) the lifting device shall have an emergency release requiring two (2) distinct actions.

36. (1) An applicant for a Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate shall prepare and submit a Rotorcraft-Load Combination Flight Manual for approval by the Authority which shall include—

(a) operating limitations, normal and emergency procedures, performance, and other information established under this Part;

(b) the class of rotorcraft-load combinations for which the airworthiness of the rotorcraft has been demonstrated in
accordance with this Part;

(c) any peculiarities discovered when operating particular rotorcraft-load combinations;

(d) precautionary advice regarding static electricity discharges for Class B, Class C, and Class D rotorcraft-load combinations; and

(e) any other information essential for safe operation with external loads.

(2) A Rotorcraft Flight Manual under this regulation may not include the limitation on height or speed envelope data.

(3) (1) Notwithstanding the requirement of sub-regulation (2)(a), in actual rescue operations or in emergency situations where there is a demonstrated urgent requirement for a winch-equipped rotorcraft, or where training or demonstrations for the purpose necessitates the actual lifting or lowering of persons, multi-engine or single engine rotorcrafts may be used.

(4) Where a multi-engine rotorcraft is used in operations prescribed under sub-regulation (3), the rotorcraft need not be capable of hovering out of ground effect with one (1) engine inoperative.

37. (1) All markings and placards on a rotorcraft shall be conspicuous and shall be engraved in such a manner that it cannot be easily erased, disfigured, or obscured.

(2) The markings and placards under sub-regulation (1) shall include a placard—
38. A Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate is a current and valid Airworthiness Certificate for each rotorcraft type and listed by a registration number on a list attached to his Rotorcraft External-Load Operator Certificate, when the rotorcraft is being used in operations conducted under these Regulations.

PART C
GLIDER TOWING

39. This Part applies to operations involving glider towing by aircraft.

40. A person shall not act as a tow pilot for a glider unless he has at least a Private Pilot Licence with a category rating for towing aircraft.

41. A person shall not operate an aircraft that is towing a glider unless such aircraft is equipped with a tow hook and release control system that meet the applicable airworthiness standards.

42. (1) A person shall not act as a tow pilot for a glider unless he has—

(a) logged at least one hundred (100) hours
of pilot-in-command time in same aircraft category, class, and type if applicable, as the tow aircraft;

(b) received training and instructor endorsement in—

(i) techniques and procedures essential to the safe towing of gliders, including airspeed limitations;

(ii) emergency procedures;

(iii) signals used; and

(iv) maximum angles of bank;

(c) except as provided in sub-regulation (2), completed and endorsed at least three (3) flights as the sole manipulator of the controls of an aircraft towing a glider or simulating glider-towing flight procedures while accompanied by a pilot who meets the requirements of this regulation; and

(d) within the preceding twelve (12) months has—

(i) made at least three (3) actual glider tows; or

(ii) made at least three (3) flights as pilot-in-command of a glider towed by an aircraft.
(2) A person who before the coming into operation of this regulation made and logged ten (10) or more flights as pilot-in-command of an aircraft towing a glider in accordance with the authorisation of the Authority need not comply with sub-regulation (1)(c) and (1)(d).

PART D
BANNER TOWING

43. This Part applies to operations involving towing of banners or other signs, lit or unlit by aircraft.

44. (1) A person shall not conduct operations under this Part unless he has a Banner Towing Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) A person wishing to apply for a Banner Towing Certificate shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(3) Where the Director General is satisfied that an applicant satisfies the requirements under this Part, he may recommend the Authority issue that person with the relevant certificate or authorisation under sub-regulation (1).

(4) Notwithstanding sub-regulations (1) and (3) a person who operates a rotorcraft under Part B of these regulations may tow a banner using an external-load attaching means without a Banner Towing Certificate where that person has at least a Class B authorisation on his operating certificate.

45. (1) A person shall not operate an aircraft that is towing a banner unless that aircraft is equipped with a tow
hook and release control system that meet the applicable airworthiness standards.

(2) A pilot shall not conduct banner towing operations in rotorcraft unless such rotorcraft has a means to pre-vent the banner from becoming entangled in its tail rotor during all phases of flight, including auto-rotations.

46. (1) A pilot shall not conduct non-commercial banner tow operations unless that person has a valid Private Pilot Licence and a minimum of two hundred (200) hours pilot-in-command flight time.

(2) A pilot shall not conduct banner tow operations for compensation or hire, without a Commercial Pilot Licence and at least a valid Class E medical certificate.

(3) A pilot engaged in banner tow operations shall demonstrate his competence to the Authority by performing at least one (1) pickup and drop off, of the maximum number of letters or panels that can be used.

(4) A demonstration under sub-regulation (3) shall be observed from the ground to allow the inspector to evaluate the competence of any essential ground personnel as well as the flight operation.

47. (1) A banner tow operation shall be conducted—

   (a) in Visual Flight Rules weather conditions; and

   (b) between the hours of official sunrise and official sunset.

(2) A person shall not conduct banner tow operations—
(a) over congested areas or open air assemblies of persons lower than one thousand feet (1,000 ft); and

(b) elsewhere lower than the minimum safe altitude requirements under the Civil Aviation Operations Regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), a rotorcraft may be used in banner tow operations lower than the minimum prescribed altitude where such operations are conducted without jeopardising the safety of persons or property on the surface.

(4) A person holding a certificate or equivalent authorisation under this Part shall not conduct banner towing operations, unless prior approval is obtained from the airport manager.

(5) When conducting banner tow operation at an airport—

(a) with a control tower, the operator shall notify the personnel at the control tower of the time of the banner tow operation;

(b) within close proximity to an uncontrolled airport, the operator shall notify the appropriate airport personnel of the banner towing operations.

(6) No person other than crew members directly involved in conducting banner tow operations shall be carried on board the aircraft involved in towing a banner.

(7) When conducting banner tow operations above congested areas, the pilot of the aircraft shall at all times
exercise due care to minimise the risk of damage to persons or property on the surface in the event the emergency release of banner or tow rope becomes necessary.

(8) Where a banner tow operation is completed the tow-rope shall be dropped in a pre-designated area at least five hundred feet (500 ft) from persons, buildings, parked automobiles, and aircraft.

(9) Where a tow plane lands with the tow-rope attached, the pilot of the aircraft shall at all time, exercise due care to avoid trailing the tow-rope and endangering other aircraft, persons or property.

(10) A pilot conducting banner tow operations shall have on board the aircraft a current copy of such Banner Towing Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

PART E
TELEVISION AND MOVIE OPERATIONS

48. This Part applies to operations involving movie filming, appearance in flight in movies, and airborne direction or production of such filming when those operations are conducted as part of a business enterprise or for compensation or hire.

49. (1) A person shall not conduct operations under this Part unless that person holds an Aerial Television and Movie Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) A person wishing to apply for an Aerial Television and Movie Certificate shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed
form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(3) Where the Director General is satisfied that a person meets the requirement under this Part, he may recommend the Authority issue an Aerial Television and Movie Certificate or authorisation under this Part.

50. An aircraft shall not be used in motion picture and television filming operations, in the experimental category unless the aircraft has an Airworthiness Certificate issued for the purpose of exhibition.

51. A pilot shall not conduct television and movie operations on an aircraft unless he has—

(a) a Commercial Pilot Licence with ratings appropriate to the category and class of aircraft to be used under the terms of the waiver;

(b) at least five hundred (500) hours as pilot-in-command;

(c) a minimum of one hundred (100) hours, in the category and class of aircraft to be used;

(d) a minimum of five (5) hours in the make and model of aircraft to be used under the waiver; and

(e) a statement of aerobatics competency for the operations to be performed if the pilot intends to perform aerobatics below one thousand, five hundred feet (1,500 ft) above ground level.
52. (1) An applicant under Regulation 49 may apply for a waiver of the requirements of these Regulations where filming sequences require an aircraft to be flown—

(a) in aerobatic flight below one thousand, five hundred feet (1,500 ft) above ground level;

(b) over a congested area; or

(c) in controlled airspace.

(2) When conducting any filming operation requiring a waiver, the person holding the certificate shall ensure that all reasonable efforts are made to confine spectators to designated areas.

(3) Where reasonable efforts have been taken to prevent unauthorised access to the airspace where manoeuvres are being performed and unauthorised persons or vehicles enter the airspace where manoeuvres are being performed during the filming production event, reasonable efforts shall be made to remove such unauthorised persons or vehicles.

(4) A person holding an Aerial Television or Movie Certificate or waiver, shall before conducting filming operations, provide the Authority with a schedule of events that lists the—

(a) identification of the aircraft; and

(b) performers in the sequence of their appearance.

(5) Where manoeuvres are added or time changes
are made to the schedule of events such additions and changes shall be approved by the Authority.

(6) A person holding an Aerial Television or Movie Certificate or waiver under this Part shall develop and have approved by the Authority a Motion Picture and Television Flight Operations Manual.

53. A Motion Picture and Television Flight Operations Manual under Regulation 52 shall contain:

(a) the business name of the company or organisation, address, and telephone number of applicant;

(b) a list of pilots to be employed during the filming operations including the number on the pilot licence, grade, and class and date of medical certificates;

(c) a list of the make and model of aircraft to be used in the filming operations;

(d) the distribution and revision procedures for the manual to ensure that all manuals are kept current;

(e) the procedures to ensure that no person, except those persons consenting to be involved and necessary for the filming production, are allowed within five hundred feet (500 ft) of the filming production area;

(f) the area of operation to be used during the term of the waiver;

(g) the procedures for the submission, within three (3) days of scheduled
filming, the written plan of activities to the Authority containing—

(i) the dates and times for all flights;

(ii) the name and telephone number of the person responsible for the filming production event;

(iii) the make and model of aircraft to be used and type of Airworthiness Certificate, including category;

(iv) the names of pilots involved in the filming production event;

(v) a statement that permission has been obtained from property owners or local officials to conduct the filming production operations;

(vi) the person in whose favour the waiver was granted or their personal representative; and

(vii) a general outline, or summary, of the production schedule, including maps or diagrams of the specific filming location, if necessary;

(h) the requirements and procedures that
will be used to obtain permission from property owners or public authority such as Guyana Police Service, Guyana Fire Service as appropriate for the conduct of all filming operations when using the waiver;

(i) the method of security that will be used to exclude all persons not directly involved with the filming operation from the location;

(j) the mechanism that will be used to stop filming operations when unauthorised persons, vehicles, or aircraft enter the operations area, or for any other reason, in the interest of safety filming;

(k) the procedures to be used when briefing personnel of the risks involved, emergency procedures, and safeguards to be followed during the filming production operations;

(l) the procedures to ensure that the required inspections will be conducted;

(m) the procedures to provide communications capability with all participants during the actual operation and filming; and

(n) the procedures for notification and reporting of accidents.
PART F
SIGHTSEEING FLIGHTS

54. This Part shall apply to operations involving the carriage of persons for viewing natural formations or man-made objects on the ground when filming operations are conducted as part of a business enterprise or for compensation or hire.

55. (1) A person shall not conduct operations under this Part unless that person has a Sightseeing Flight Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) A person wishing to apply for a Sightseeing Flight Certificate shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(3) Where the Director General is satisfied that a person meets the requirement under this Part he may recommend the Authority issue the Sightseeing Certificate or equivalent qualification to each applicant who qualifies for it under the provisions of this Part.

(4) An air operator under this Part shall hold an Air Operator Certificate issued under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations.

56. The experience and training requirements under the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations, shall apply to all operations under this Part.
57. The operating rules requirements under the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations shall apply to all operations under this Part.

PART G
FISH SPOTTING

58. This Part shall apply to operations involving location, tracking, and reporting of fish and fish schools, when those operations are conducted as part of a business enterprise or for compensation or hire.

59. (1) A person shall not conduct operations under this Part unless that person has a Fish Spotting Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) A person wishing to apply for a Fish Spotting Certificate shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(3) Where the Authority is satisfied that a person meets the requirements under this Part he may recommend the Authority issue a Fish Spotting Certificate or equivalent authorisation to each applicant who qualifies for it under the pro-visions of this Part.

60. (1) An operator under this Part shall not conduct operations to endanger persons or property on the surface nor aircraft in flight.

(2) The minimum cloud clearance requirements and minimum altitude requirements under the Civil Aviation Air
Operator Certification and Administration Regulations, shall not apply to such persons as the Director General may recommend that the Authority approve different minima cloud clearance and altitude clearance as part of an authorisation under this Part.

PART H
TRAFFIC REPORTING

61. This Part shall apply to operations involving the observation of, and reporting on, of vehicular traffic conditions on the highways and streets when conducted by airmen in an air-craft in flight not designated as solely for public use.

62. (1) A person conducting operations under this Part shall have a Vehicular Traffic Reporting Certificate or equivalent authorisation issued by the Authority.

(2) A person wishing to apply for a Vehicular Traffic Reporting Certificate shall—

(a) apply to the Authority in the prescribed form; and

(b) pay the prescribed fee.

(3) Where the Authority is satisfied that a person satisfies all the requirements under this Part he may recommend the Authority to issue a Vehicular Traffic Reporting Certificate or equivalent authorisation.

(4) An operator under this Part shall not conduct operations to endanger persons or property on the surface or aircraft in flight.

(5) The minimum cloud clearance requirements and
minimum altitude requirements under the Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations, shall not apply to such persons as the Director General may recommend that the Authority approve different minima cloud clearance and altitude clearance as part of an authorisation under this Part.

63. (1) The requirements of these Regulations shall come into effect twelve (12) months from the date of publication of these Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of subregulation (1), a person exercising the privileges of an operator on the commencement of these Regulations, may continue to do so under the conditions of his existing approvals until 1 September 1, 2016 and thereafter shall meet the requirements of these Regulations.

64. The Director General may, by Order amend any of the Schedules.
SCHEDULE 1

(Regulation 2)

Class A—external-load fixed to the rotorcraft, cannot be jettisoned, and does not extend below the landing gear used to transport cargo.

Class B—external-load suspended from the rotorcraft, which can be jettisoned, and is transported free of land or water during rotorcraft operations.

Class C—external-load suspended from the rotorcraft, which can be jettisoned, but remains in contact with land or water during rotorcraft operation.

Class D—external-load suspended from the rotorcraft for the carriage of persons.
OPERATION OVER CONGESTED AREAS: GENERAL

(1) A certificate holder shall ensure that all single engine aircraft while in a congested area operate—

(a) except for rotorcrafts, during take offs and turnarounds, with no load;

(b) not below the altitudes prescribed in Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations except during the actual dispensing operation, including the approaches and departures necessary for that operation;

(c) during the actual dispensing operation, including the approaches and departures for that operation, not below the altitudes prescribed in Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations, unless it is in an area and at such an altitude that the aircraft can make an emergency landing without endangering persons or property on the surface.

(2) A certificate holder shall ensure that all multi-engine aircraft while in a congested area operate—

(a) during take-off, under conditions that will allow the aeroplane to be brought to a safe stop within the effective length of the runway from any point on take-off up to the time of attaining, with all engines operating at normal take-off power, one hundred and five percent (105%) of the minimum control speed with the critical engine in-operative in the take-off configuration or one percent (1%) of the power-off stall speed in the take-off configuration, whichever is greater;
Note: Assume still-air conditions, and no correction for any uphill gradient of one percent (1%) or less when the percentage is measured as the difference between elevations at the end points of the runway divided by the total length. For uphill gradients greater than one percent (1%), the effective take-off length of the runway is reduced twenty percent (20%) for each one percent (1%) grade.

(b) at a weight greater than the weight that, with the critical engine inoperative, would permit a rate of climb of at least fifty feet (50 ft) per minute at an altitude of at least one thousand feet (1,000 ft) above the elevation of the highest ground or obstruction within the area to be worked or at an altitude of five thousand feet (5,000 ft), whichever is higher. Assume that the propeller of the inoperative engine is in the minimum drag position; that the wing flaps and landing gear are in the most favourable positions; and that the remaining engine or engines are operating at the maximum continuous power available; and

(c) below the altitudes prescribed in Civil Aviation Air Operator Certification and Administration Regulations except during the actual dispensing operation, including the approaches, departures, and turnarounds necessary for that operation.

- END -