

CHAPTER 24 TAKE-OFF PERFORMANCE

24.01 Purpose

For subregulation 91.795 (1), this Chapter prescribes requirements relating to take-off performance for a flight of an aircraft.

24.02 Take-off performance for aeroplanes

- (1) The pilot in command of an aeroplane during and after take-off must ensure that, until the aeroplane reaches the minimum height for the flight in accordance with regulation 91.265, 91.267, 91.277 or 91.305 (as applicable), the aeroplane has the performance to clear all obstacles by a safe margin.
- (2) For subsection (1), the pilot in command must determine the performance of the aeroplane from any 1 of the following:
 - (a) the AFM;
 - (b) the manufacturer's data manual (if any);
 - (c) other data approved under Part 21 of CASR for the purpose.
- (3) For subsection (2), the pilot in command must take the following into account:
 - (a) the take-off distance available;
 - (ab) the type of runway surface, and the runway surface condition, if available;
 - (b) the pressure altitude and temperature;
 - (c) the gradient of the runway in the direction of the take-off;
 - (d) the wind direction, speed and characteristics;
 - (e) the take-off and en route weather forecast;
 - (f) the obstacles in the vicinity of the take-off flight path.

24.03 Take-off performance for rotorcraft — general

- (1) The pilot in command of a rotorcraft during and after take-off must ensure that, until the rotorcraft reaches the minimum height for the flight in accordance with regulation 91.265, 91.267, 91.277 or 91.305 (as applicable), the rotorcraft has the performance to clear all obstacles by a safe margin.
- (2) For subsection (1), the pilot in command must determine the performance of the rotorcraft from any 1 of the following:
 - (a) the AFM;
 - (b) the manufacturer's data manual (if any);
 - (c) other data approved under Part 21 of CASR for the purpose.
- (3) For subsection (2), the pilot in command must take the following into account:
 - (a) the take-off distance available;
 - (ab) the type of runway surface, and the runway surface condition, if available;
 - (b) the adequacy of the size of the departure and planned destination aerodromes and any alternate aerodromes;
 - (c) the pressure altitude and temperature;
 - (d) the gradient of the take-off and initial climb stage of the flight;
 - (e) the climb flight path;
 - (f) either:
 - (i) the wind direction, speed and characteristics — if known; or